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in the Social Sciences



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SOCIAL SCIENCE ABSTRACTS

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NOTE ON EDITORIAL ORGANIZATION

The organization of SOCIAL SCIENCE ABSTRACTS is a departure from the usual editorial arrangements of journals in the social sciences. This complex editorial organization, consisting of a board of directors, an international group of advisory editors, a large number of consulting editors, and a central staff of eight specialists, is designed to cope with the immense problem of abstracting the important periodical contributions to the social sciences in the literature of the world.

SOCIAL SCIENCE ABSTRACTS is based upon the assumption that if a considerable number of specialists will agree to send us on request abstracts of the important articles that they read in following the regular course of their special interests, we can pool the results with the mini-

um of effort and to the mutual advantage of all by publishing the abstracts month by month in a common medium. By adequate cross-referencing, readers will be appraised of new developments in allied fields; they will obtain insights into borderline zones, and cross-lights on their own specialties. The enterprise is thus cooperative in a very real sense, since the findings of the various specialists will be so integrated that the gains of one field will be accessible to, and may be shared by, all. Comments on our editorial organization would not be complete, therefore, without mention of the eight hundred scholars who are generously cooperating by giving time to abstracting in return for a very nominal honorarium.

EDITORIAL NOTE TO THE READER

The early issues of SOCIAL SCIENCE ABSTRACTS are inevitably experimental. The range and scope of subject matter is not complete in these early issues, but later numbers will fill in the gaps as material accumulates. The early numbers exhibit a typography and format that was selected after careful study.

Some members of the committee responsible for the establishment of the journal have been interested in the problem of abstracting the literature of the social sciences since 1919. Ten years of preparation, therefore, lie back of the decision to limit SOCIAL SCIENCE ABSTRACTS to periodical materials. Some appreciation of the magnitude of the problem, even when so limited, may be gained from the following facts:

The Magnitude of the Problem

Since June 1st, our editorial staff has listed over 2,600 journals in the social sciences. Of this number over 1,000 are systematically examined when received in the Columbia University Library. The entire list may be roughly classified by subject as follows: 361 journals in human geography, 77 in cultural anthropology, 600 in history, 700 in economics, 637 in political science, and 332 in sociology. These periodicals

are published in the following twenty-three languages: Arabic, Bulgarian, Chinese, Czech, Danish, Dutch, English, Finnish, French, German, Greek, Hebrew, Italian, Japanese, Jugo-Slav, Magyar, Norwegian, Polish, Portuguese, Rumanian, Russian, Spanish, and Swedish. A list of over 900 periodicals in Bulgarian, Czech, Estonian, Finnish, Latvian, Polish, Rumanian, and Russian was obtained from the University of Breslau. A list of some 187 journals, chiefly Scandinavian, was obtained from the Institute of Economics and History of Copenhagen. Lists are promised from research institutes at Kiel and Berlin. Hundreds of other periodical titles have been obtained from individual scholars, research institutes, editors, librarians, offices of consulates and embassies. Finally, Wilson's Union List of Serials seems likely to provide some two to four thousand additional titles. At the date of this issue, our editorial staff is still striving to make our periodical title lists complete. This is necessarily a slow process because of the need for accuracy.

The editors believe that the effort to make our periodical title lists complete, and hence the examination of contents inclusive, will prove of

value to sound scholarship by opening up materials in hitherto inaccessible languages.

Obviously there will be delays in such a large undertaking, and in the early issues the abstracts will not appear so promptly after original publication as in later issues. Once the work is fully organized, the interval between the date of original publication and the date of the appearance of the abstracts will be materially reduced and prompt service can be assured.

How Abstracts are Prepared

Perhaps a word describing how the service is organized may be of interest. Every week-day morning, two or more of our editors visit the accessions room of the Columbia University Library. Here the contents of all journals received each day are noted and the titles of significant articles typed on green slips. On returning to the office, these slips are distributed to the editors of the corresponding subjects. The green slips are mailed out to abstractors as soon as a check against our records shows that the journal in question is accessible to the abstractor and the article falls within the field of his interest and the scope of his foreign language reading ability. A limit of two weeks is suggested for the return of the abstract. Accompanying each first title assignment there goes a copy of our *Guide for Abstractors*, a seven page booklet giving explicit directions. In the case of the technical or highly specialized or inaccessible language journal, it is our practice to assign the responsibility for all the contents of such a journal to one scholar. We have 192 periodicals assigned in this way. When abstracts are returned, they are edited by the appropriate staff members.

Cross References and Index

Your attention is invited to the examples of cross referencing in this issue. The purposes

served by cross referencing are, first, to aid specialists in finding particular topics of common interest, and, second, to mitigate the inevitable arbitrariness of placement in difficult cases. In the text of each issue, which follows directly after the Table of Contents, there appear under the main divisional headings lists of cross references to abstracts printed under other headings but relevant to the immediate subject. Inasmuch as the abstracts will be numbered serially, beginning with the first abstract in the first issue and continuing throughout the twelve issues of each year, it will be our practice to refer readers to abstracts by signing the serial number of the abstracts cross referenced under any main heading.

Authors' indexes will be published with each issue. At the end of the year, a cumulative author's index, together with an elaborate systematic and subject index, will be printed as a separate issue, making the thirteenth issue of the Abstracts. The systematic and subject index published at the end of the year will be elaborately cross referenced to assist readers in tracing down material in which they are interested. Inasmuch as many thousands of articles will be abstracted in the course of a year, cross referencing and indexing become indispensable devices to assist in locating materials.

The editors will welcome constructive criticisms and suggestions for the improvement of the journal.

Number 1 of Volume I appears as the March issue of 1929. There will be twelve numbers during 1929, followed by an annual index. Number 1 of Volume II will appear as the January issue of 1930. The subscription rate is \$6.00 per annum, including the annual indexes.

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CONTENTS AND SUBJECT MATTER

SOCIAL SCIENCE ABSTRACTS covers a wide range of subject matter. The realization of inclusiveness as a goal depends, among other things, upon a systematic survey of the whole field, so that no important division is omitted or any borderline zone between fields left obscure. The first step in this direction is to set up a scheme of classification. This step was taken in the spring of 1928 when seven committees of American scholars were appointed to consider the problems of classification in the several fields. The experience of other abstract services with the complicated problem of classifying the subject matter of a science was corroboratory and emphatic upon the point that rubrics which describe topics of major importance around which the interests of research scholars have

crystallized in practice are superior to any logical scheme of classification. To try to integrate into one seamless garment the schemes of classification which experience has yielded as practicable working devices seemed worth the attempt. Consequently the following scheme has been provisionally adopted after six months of study. Each subject has received the critical examination of representative specialists in that field. Three previous drafts were evolved out of critical exchange of views, and this condensed draft embodies the judgment of twenty-six specialists. The numbers in bold face type refer to the serial numbers of abstracts and not to pages. Cross references to other relevant abstracts are listed under each topic.

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DIVISION I. METHODOLOGICAL MATERIALS

HISTORICAL METHOD

HISTORICAL METHOD IN POLITICAL SCIENCE

782. WINFIELD, PERCY H. *Law reform. Law Quart. Rev.* 44 (175) Jul. 1928: 289-304.—The substantive features of the law are not greatly in need of reform because they tend to reflect social conditions. The Statute of Frauds, the jury system, and the conveyancing side of land law, however, do need reform. It takes tenfold more time and expense to get title to a bicycle-shed in England than to a diamond necklace worth £20,000. The form of the law is even more unsatisfactory. Certain fields, like criminal law, which have been rather fully worked out, might well be codified; others, like torts, are still too nebulous to permit codification. Considerable improvement would be made if the government were to publish an authoritative edition

of the important decisions. We also need more textbooks (as contrasted with mere digests) which would tell us "what the law has been, what it is now, and what it ought to be." We cannot hope to modify many of our bad rules until we know their origin. The most useful research in legal history, therefore, is likely to be done with an eye to certain reforms. The materials for this research are badly in need of publication and indexing. This study should be undertaken comparatively as well as historically. Had England studied comparative law in the light of the stage of civilization involved, she might have been saved the wars with the Maoris of New Zealand over the land law. Mercantile law would certainly be greatly improved by comparative study. "In a modest way we might begin with a comparative study of Scots law, books on which are more accessible than those on foreign bodies of law."—*Rodney L. Mott.*

MISCELLANEOUS METHODS

MISCELLANEOUS METHODS IN HUMAN GEOGRAPHY

783. SEMENOV-TIAN-SHANSKY, BENJAMIN. *Russia: Territory and population, a perspective on the 1926 census. Geog. Rev.* 18 (4) Oct. 1928: 616-640.—Seven interpretative maps of Russia with accompanying text show the climatic features, including the state of ice in the surrounding seas, the great area of permanently frozen ground, and the limits of cold winters and hot summers; the tundra and forested areas, the steppe, deserts, and marshes, the plateaus and mountains; the territorial development of the last 5 centuries, and the movement of the center of population and center of territory since 1500; the density of population ranging from uninhabited districts to those with a density of 90 inhabitants per square km.; the distribution of the 10 principal races; the 38 administrative divisions; and the areas in which transportation is primarily by dogs, reindeer, horses and oxen, camels, mules, asses and buffaloes, and the railway net of the west with the 2 or 3 trunk lines and the principal lines of navigation on rivers and seas. In the north, settlements are in river valleys and on shores of lakes and seas, with hunting, fishing, and extraction of forest products predominant. In the central watershed, villages are mainly on morainic hills where the ripening season is longer than in the valleys. In the south, in the black earth region of wooded and grass steppes, they are situated high on stream banks.—*E. T. Platt.*

MISCELLANEOUS METHODS IN ECONOMICS

(See also Entries 819, 1087, 1114)

784. BECKNELL, HARVEY E. Predicting success of Y.M.C.A. secretaries. Diagnostic value of the personal history record. *Personnel Jour.* 7 (3) Oct. 1928:

172-175.—The article is based upon a study of the personal history of 172 Y.M.C.A. general secretaries. The study was undertaken in an effort to devise a scoring system based upon personal history. Some of the items used in determining an individual's score are place of birth, amount of education, church membership, extra-curricular college activities, fraternity membership, number of children, previous vocation, and length of service with the Y.M.C.A. before appointment to general secretaryship. In testing out the scoring procedure, it was found, according to the author, that of 18 general secretaries who had left Y.M.C.A. work, the failures of 83.3% could have been predicted by the methods described.—*Edward S. Cowdrick.*

785. BLACK, J. D. The progress of research in agricultural economics in the United States. *Scientific Agric.* 9 (2) Oct. 1928: 69-79.—Research method in this field is in its early stages, partly because as subjects of research these sciences are very young and partly because of difficulties of measurements involved. Some of the methods used in the past do not lead to sound conclusions. Research procedures follow the same logic as those in the natural sciences. The isolation of the problem, setting up of the hypothesis, definition of units, securing of sample for study, exclusion of extraneous considerations, measurement of factors, measurement of results, and inferences from results are the same; the differences are largely in details. Social scientists make more use of the statistical method than do other scientists; the experimental method is coming into limited use. Difficulties in agricultural economic research include smallness of the units of observation, distance of the farm unit from the market unit, and close relationship between producing and consuming activities of the farm family. Objectives and point of view are shifting from determination of costs of production to determination of kinds of farm organization and practices that will prove most profitable under given conditions.—*Caroline B. Sherman.*

MISCELLANEOUS METHODS IN SOCIOLOGY

(See also Entries 1540, 1553, 1554, 1555)

786. THURSTONE, L. L. An experimental study of nationality preferences. *Jour. General Psychol.* 1 (3-4) Jul.-Oct. 1928: 405-423.—The law of comparative judgment applies not only to simple physical

stimuli but also to "judgments involving social values even when these values are loaded with prejudice or bias." By using the method of paired comparisons, a technique is worked out whereby a quantitative measurement may be made of the degree of tolerance or prejudice of a group with respect to various nationalities. The method is also useful in comparing objectively the national or racial attitudes or prejudices of different groups.—Guy B. Johnson.

STATISTICAL METHOD

STATISTICAL METHOD IN ECONOMICS

(See also Entries 792, 1258)

787. GHERTSCHUK, J. P. Die Ermittlung der Werterhöhung in der Produktionstatistik. Ihr theoretischer und praktischer Sinn. [The return of value added by manufacturing in the statistics of production. Its theoretical and practical significance.] and COLM, G. Bemerkungen zu dem vorstehenden Aufsatz von Ghertschuk. [Remarks on Ghertschuk's article.] *Welt-wirtsch. Arch.* 28 (1) Jul. 1928: 224-236 and 236-242.—In the first article a Russian statistician attacks Gerhard Colm's position on certain points relating to computation of value added by manufacturing in production statistics. Colm omits the value of goods produced but not sold, and does not subtract amortization and depreciation charges in excess of the amount actually spent for repairs, replacements, and expansion of plant. Colm's position appears to be a logical corollary of his notion of national income. According to the author, Colm limits national income to the value of consumption goods purchased by final consumers, thus leaving out additions to national capital. Though this conception is tenable it is not the one that permits the most effective use of production statistics. The process of social production, which these statistics describe, is continuous. One production period is vitally linked up with the preceding and succeeding periods. To concentrate attention on the flow of goods into consumption channels and to neglect changes in the store of capital, would be tantamount to disregarding this continuity. The concept of national income which includes both the output of consumption goods and the accumulation of capital goods—a view held by most authorities who have made statistical studies of national income—would serve the purpose much better. This would require taking cognizance of amortization charges and of the value of goods in inventory. It would thereby raise certain questions of procedure, since both of these items, as distinguished from all other components of

value added by manufacturing, represent estimates, not actual market prices. Although these technical problems are knotty, the author believes them to be capable of a practical solution. In his rejoinder, Colm denies that his notion of national income is different from that held by Ghertschuk. The important question in a statistical study of national income so understood is, how much goes to replenish the human factor and how much to replenish the material factor of production. This could be learned by ascertaining the aggregate value of consumption goods and that of capital goods produced, thus obviating any necessity for dealing with value added by manufacturing. These aggregate values could be obtained, or at worst estimated, from data other than those furnished by production censuses. The prime importance of production censuses is the light they throw on the industrial structure, on the interlocking of branches of industry, and of industrial regions. Therefore, on the question whether production censuses should aim at a greater accuracy of figures for aggregate value of output of consumers and of capital goods, or at a detailed study of more and more branches of industry, Colm takes a decisive stand for the second alternative. As to the concrete points, Colm's conclusions are: (1) He would not count the value of goods in inventory, the difficulty of ascertaining their true value being too great under fluctuating business conditions. (2) He would deduct the amounts spent for repairs and replacements but not those invested in expansion of plant, because the latter represent merely the reinvested portion of the net income.—Solomon Kuznets.

STATISTICAL METHOD IN POLITICAL SCIENCE

(See Entry 1377)

STATISTICAL METHOD IN SOCIOLOGY

(See Entries 791, 823, 1507, 1509, 1554, 1556)

STATISTICAL TECHNIQUES

WORK OF STATISTICAL AGENCIES

(See also Entries 1247, 1252, 1503)

788. HOWARD, THOMAS W. The statistical work of trade associations. *Ann. Amer. Acad. Pol. & Soc. Sci.* 139 (228) Sep. 1928: 51-63.—Trade statistics are abundant and potentially useful, but actual use among business executives is slight. Ways of utilizing these statistics to the benefit of individual companies are discussed and illustrations of profitable utilization are given. More widespread interest in trade association statistics should be aroused.—M. W. Watkins.

UNITS, SCALES, TESTS, AND RATINGS

(See also Entries 1087, 1490)

789. DEARBORN, WALTER F., and LONG, H. H. On comparing IQ's at different age levels on the same

scale. *Jour. Educ. Research.* 18 (4) Nov. 1928: 265-274.—H. R. Hosea.

790. EDGERTON, HAROLD A., and TOOPS, HERBERT A. A table for predicting and validity and reliability coefficients of a test when lengthened. *Jour. Educ. Research.* 18 (3) Oct. 1928: 225-234.—A table is presented which gives the expected validity and reliability coefficients, as dependent (a): upon the present reliability of tests; and (b) upon the increased number of questions for lengthened tests which would contain twice the present number of questions ($n=2$), 3 times the present number of questions ($n=3$), up to and inclusive of 15 times the present number of questions ($n=15$). By use of such a table, it is possible to answer such a question as, "Shall I increase the length of the present test in order to increase the validity and reliability of the predictions, or shall I try a different test, that

is, one made of a different content?"—*Harold A. Edgerton*.

791. HEILMAN, J. D. A revision of the Chapman-Sims socio-economic scale. *Jour. Educ. Research*. 18 (2) Sep. 1928: 117-126.—The original Chapman-Sims measure of socio-economic status was based upon selected homes in New England. In adapting it for use in Denver, 2 items were added: the occupation of the head of the family, and the number of rooms occupied by the family. This revised scale was applied to 688 Denver homes of average social and economic standing. A new set of scores for each item is derived. The reliability coefficients for the revised scale are slightly higher than those for the original scale.—*C. Taeuber*.

CLASSIFICATION AND TABULATION

792. HAERECHE, F. Vereinheitlichung von Statistik und Zollnomenklatur. [Uniformity in nomenclature in production and trade statistics.] *Wirtschaftsdienst*. 13 (36) Sep. 7, 1928: 1464-1465.—This is a brief account of the accomplishments up to Sep., 1928, in the direction of securing international uniformity in production and foreign trade statistics. The work is carried on under the auspices of the League of Nations and with the cooperation of the International Chamber of Commerce. So far, most progress has been made in working out a uniform scheme for the classification of goods in customs tariffs. This scheme is completed now in a form revised after submission to the interested governments. There still remains the preparation of a uniform nomenclature for goods and the exact determination of these goods in the uniform tariff classification. Outside of preliminary work for a few branches of industry by the International Chamber of Commerce, nothing was done in the field of production statistics prior to the international conference of government statisticians in the fall of 1928. The Union Internationale des Chemins de Fer is working on a uniform railroad classification of goods in international trade.—*Solomon Kuznets*.

AVERAGES, DISPERSION, AND SKEWNESS

793. COTTON, F. S. Note on a method of combining the standard deviations of a number of distributions into one general standard deviation. *Austral. Jour. Psychol. & Philos.* 6 (3) Sep. 1928: 218-219.—*E. E. Lewis*.

CORRELATION

(See also Entries 803, 812)

794. THOMPSON, J. RIDLEY. Boundary conditions for correlation coefficients between three and four variables. *Brit. Jour. Psychol.* 19 (Part I) Jul. 1928: 77-94.—Extending his former analysis for 3 variables, the writer comes to more general boundary conditions for both 3 and 4 variables, having eliminated the "all or none" assumption. Boundary conditions are presented for 3 variables with no general factor, for 4 variables with no general factor, and for 4 variables with no factors higher than those of the 1st order. The condition of reaching the maximum set by these boundary conditions is shown to be the "law of proportional patterns," which includes as a special case the "all or none" assumption.—*E. E. Lewis*.

PROBABILITY

(See also Entry 812)

795. BALLORE, R. de MONTESSUS de. Statistiques et probabilités. [Statistics and probabilities.] *L'Enseignement Mathématique*. 27 (1-3) Aug. 1928: 76-91.—

Given a frequency distribution which resembles in form one generated by the expansion of $A(p+q)^m$, this paper shows how to perform the graduation by the direct application of the frequency law,

$$Y_{x+h} = A_m C_{mp-x-h} p^{mp-x-h} q^{mq+x+h},$$

instead of the continuous limit usually taken in its place. The introduction of the constant h is a modification of the fundamental formula,

$$Y_x = A_m C_{mp-x} p^{mp-x} q^{mq+x},$$

which is necessitated by the fact that setting $h=0$ implies a particular choice of origin for x which cannot be known in advance. The numerical calculation of the constants and the graduation are not unduly long, and the 2 examples show good results. The process in general leads to fractional values of m , which is taken as furnishing a generalization of the 2 formulae above.—*C. C. Craig*.

796. HUFFAKER, C. L. Effect of errors of measurement on the difference between groups. *Jour. Compar. Psychol.* 8 (4) Oct. 1928: 313-315.—The writer derives an expression for the standard error of a difference due to errors of measurement, in terms of the number of cases, sigmas, and coefficients of reliability. It is shown that the standard error due to errors of measurement is less than the standard error due to sampling except when the coefficients of reliability are equal to zero. In this case the standard errors are equal.—*E. E. Lewis*.

797. MACKIE, JOHN. The probable value of the tetrad difference on the sampling theory. *Brit. Jour. Psychol.* 19 (Part I) Jul. 1928: 65-76.—Carrying on Thomson's analysis, the writer finds the mean value of the tetrad difference of 4 correlated variables to be zero, and calculates its standard deviation, giving both the full formula and the approximations. The standard deviation thus calculated is inversely proportional to the square root of the number of elementary factors, and is small when the number of such factors is moderately large.—*E. E. Lewis*.

798. ROMANOWSKY, V. On the criteria that two given samples belong to the same normal population. *Metron*. 7 (3) Jun. 30, 1928: 3-51.—The writer here studies the distributions of various coefficients of racial likeness for successive pairs of samples. Both the "partial" (one variable) and the "total" (several variable) coefficients of Pearson and Fisher, he finds, have highly complicated distributions, which approach normality only when the number of cases in the samples is great, or (for the total coefficients) when the number of variables is large. He constructs a partial coefficient and a corresponding total coefficient, the distributions of which approach normality more quickly. For samples of a given size, the number of variables necessary to make the distribution of his total coefficient reasonably normal is considerably smaller than the number necessary in the case of Pearson's or Fisher's coefficient, the assumption of independence being thus much more easily fulfilled.—*E. E. Lewis*.

799. SHEPPARD, W. F. The relation between probability and statistics. *Trans. Faculty Actuaries*. 12. Part II. (108) Jul. 1928: 25-40.—In the ordinary textbook treatment of probability, difficulties arise in relation to the definition of probability, to the meaning of the expression "equally likely," and to the nature of the addition and multiplication rules of probability. Most of these difficulties can be overcome by means of a statistical definition of probability. On the other hand, the statistical definition introduces difficulties of its own. With certain statistical data, direct and inverse probability may be regarded as different aspects of the same facts. Sections are devoted to probability as a guide to action, to the difficulties of constructive work on building up a systematic theory of probability on the basis of statistical frequency, and to the thesis that the questions arising out of actual statistics are largely

questions of inverse or inductive probability.—*H. L. Rietz.*

800. SPEARMAN, C. Pearson's contribution to the theory of two factors. *Brit. Jour. Psychol.* 19 (Part I) Jul. 1928: 95-101.—This is in part an answer to criticisms of Spearman's work appearing in an article by Maul and Pearson, "The sampling error in the theory of a generalized factor" (*Biometrika*, Dec., 1927) and in part a criticism of some of the more positive contributions of that article.—*E. E. Lewis.*

TIME SERIES ANALYSIS

(See also Entries 803, 1253)

801. LORENZ, J. Exakte oder zureichende Methode bei der Ausschaltung Saisonschwankungen. [Exact or sufficient methods of eliminating seasonal fluctuations.] *Zeitschr. f. Schweizerische Stat. u. Volkswirtsch.* 64 (3) 1928: 419-424.—The author prefers the "sufficient" arithmetic average method of eliminating seasonal fluctuations to the exact Harvard method (link relatives). The arithmetic method is simpler and gives practically the same result, particularly when seasonals are marked and when care is taken to disregard extreme items. When in doubt, i.e., when the seasonal fluctuations are slight, the author would still use the link relatives method as a check on the arithmetic method.—*Solomon Kuznets.*

FORECASTING TECHNIQUE

(See also Entries 1107, 1156, 1252)

802. HOPKINS, JOHN A. JR. The forecasting of economic phenomena. *Jour. Science, Iowa State College.* 2 (4) Jul. 1928: 263-288.—The ideal method of forecasting economic phenomena is a composite of all the methods available, 5 types of which are reviewed by the author. Different factors on which a forecast depends may receive more appropriate consideration by one method than by another. Predictions by correlation methods may well be paralleled with predictions by the demand curve method, and may be used as a check on

deductions resulting from a rational analysis of the economic situation, made generally by methods other than quantitative, and by consideration of influences which do not permit of mathematical expression. The development of a method of forecasting economic phenomena can never be regarded as a finished task. Constant verification from future developments, and frequent revision of formulae to bring in the most recent data, are essential to good forecasting.—*Dorothea D. Kittredge.*

803. ROWNTREE, HENRY. Measuring the accuracy of prediction. *Amer. Econ. Rev.* 18 (3) Sep. 1928: 477-488.—The Pearsonian coefficient of correlation was not designed as a measure of accuracy in the prediction of economic phenomena in time. It should not be used as such a measure. Will's coefficient of precision is useful where relative errors in this type of prediction are primarily important. If absolute errors are more important, a coefficient of approximation, adapted from the Will's coefficient, should be used.—*C. H. Whelden, Jr.*

804. UNSIGNED. Wool Statistics, Australian estimates criticized. *Times Imperial & Foreign Trade & Engin. Suppl.* 22 (531) Sep. 8, 1928: 631.—The article points out that the estimate of the quantity of wool of the 1927 clip expected to be received at the stores of selling brokers in Australia, which was prepared by the Joint Council of Australian Wool Growers and Selling Brokers was not only an underestimate of such receipts, but was understood by many buyers to relate the entire clip regardless of how marketed. The claim is made that, as a result, sales were stimulated to the disadvantage of the buyer. Trade in the 1928 clip, the article states, is depressed by uncertainty as to the probable accuracy of the estimate for this season. Suggestions are made that the basis of the estimate be the total clip, and that the constitution of the Joint Council be so altered as to allow participation by representatives of the buyers in the preparation of the estimate.—*Joseph A. Becker.*

INDEX NUMBERS

(See Entry 1300)

TEACHING AND RESEARCH

GENERAL

805. BAIN, READ. The status of the social studies in the high schools of the State of Washington. *Hist. Outlook.* 19 (7) Nov. 1928: 329-334.—The author has tabulated conclusions derived from data obtained from 175 replies to a questionnaire submitted to 500 high school teachers of social science, the principal object of which was to investigate the teaching of the social studies. The discussion is confined chiefly to enrollment, teacher's preparation, obstacles to the extension of the social studies, the course of study, and the texts used. The enrollment of the social studies has increased in the last 10 years over 20%. About $\frac{1}{3}$ of the teachers had no preparation in the subjects they were teaching, and about 40% had not had more than 15 hours of training. The chief obstacles to the extension of the social studies appear to be lack of library equipment, inadequate teaching force, and too many required subjects. A few recommendations are ventured.—*Bernhard J. Stern.*

806. HOWE, HARRISON E. The relation of research to wealth production. *Science (N.S.)* 58 (1769) Nov. 23, 1928: 495-497.—Wealth represents an accumulation of something above actual requirements for maintenance. Research contributes to wealth, therefore, by increasing the possibilities of physical econo-

mies in industry. Complete evaluation of research is impossible because of intangible cultural effects. To an unprecedented extent, science is eliminating drudgery and increasing per capita output, thereby contributing immeasurably to man's leisure. Research creates industries by finding new materials and devising new ways of using them. It enables us to utilize natural resources in every field with the highest efficiency, and often to revolutionize industry. The contribution to civilization of the modest research scientist is unlimited and, for the most part, unrewarded. Yet the research worker should always realize that capital, labor, and public support are essential and that "research to be justified must ultimately be useful."—*Lucile Bagwell.*

TEACHING AND RESEARCH IN HUMAN GEOGRAPHY

807. MYRES, JOHN L. Ancient geography in modern education. *Scot. Geog. Mag.* 44 (5) Sep. 1928: 257-277.—It is the claim for geography that it coordinates regionally the results and conclusions of other sciences in respect to the natural phenomena of each and every region. Including, as it must, man's activities among the factors with which it is concerned, it stands in a peculiarly intimate relation with history, which

brings it under the special notice of the art and applied science of education, but which at the same time has made it difficult in practice to assign to geographers their proper place and function in educational schemes. The simplest illustration of what is meant by the function of ancient geography in modern education is the desirability of inquiring as to what the homeland was before it was made homelike as we know it, and what has been its part in shaping the careers and outlook of peoples. Ancient geography functions in classical studies, in "simple Bible teaching," and might be of great import in modern education if properly correlated with history and modern geography.—*Lynn H. Halverson.*

TEACHING AND RESEARCH IN HISTORY

(See also Entries 822, 1522)

808. ROBINSON, EDGAR E. American history in English schools and universities. *Hist. Outlook.* 19 (6) Oct. 1928; 265-267.—Robinson points out the deplorable lack of study of American history in England. Some provisions (although inadequate) for such study have been made at Oxford, Cambridge, and University College (London), but as yet American history occupies a relatively unimportant position in the public schools. This condition is largely due to the emphasis placed upon continental history as against that of the United States. It is further augmented by almost complete absence of American history in smaller universities, colleges, and local schools. However, public interest is now awaking and progress is being made through the activities of the Massachusetts Historical Society, the Minnesota Historical Society, and the Institute of Historical Research in London.—*W. C. Richardson.*

809. TROTTER, REGINALD G. Imperial history in the United States. *Contemp. Rev.* 134 (753) Sep. 1928: 351-356.—The transformation of the British Empire into a Commonwealth of Free Nations has effected a significant change in the attitude of Americans toward British imperial history. The disposition has been to associate the American political pattern with liberty; the British imperial pattern, still colored by Revolutionary traditions, with something akin to bondage and debasement. The amazing spectacle of Canada, achieving a position of independence and liberty of action strikingly like that of the United States, has borne in upon Americans a realization that the empire of unhappy recollection is dead. The result is (1) a new and more objective study and a juster evaluation of imperial materials; (2) English history in American colleges is becoming British history; (3) able studies of the British Empire are appearing; (4) interest in Canadians is no longer prompted by sentiments of condolence or an annexationist impulse; (5) Canadians have become free men, and for the first time Americans can comprehend Canadian loyalty to the imperial bond. British universities are responding with a new interest in the history of the United States, but if the British are to keep up with their American cousins "in this friendly rivalry at unearthing each other's family skeletons, worshipping in each other's Valhallas, and exploring the past for an understanding of each other's present peculiarities, there must be continued expansion from these auspicious beginnings."—*George Hedger.*

TEACHING AND RESEARCH IN ECONOMICS

(See also Entries 1088, 1112, 1254)

810. BECK, G. F. Labor Temple school. *Workers Educ.* 5 (11) Aug. 1928: 14-16.—The Labor Temple School was started in 1921 by Will Durant and Ed-

mund Chaffee (a young minister), with the assistance of the Presbyterian church, which provided class rooms, office space, and office help, but did not exercise any control over policies. The school has had no direct connections with any labor organizations. It offers to all adults at low admission charges courses in literature, philosophy, biology, psychology, art, science, and economics. An average of approximately 10,000 students have attended classes annually, paying in admission charges about \$6,000 a year, a sum which covers practically all the expenses of the school. Although Durant, who conceived the school and directed it from its start, resigned in 1927, its vitality has not diminished. The article is written by the present director.—*E. Cers.*

811. CRAIG, LEONARD. Workers' education in Pennsylvania. *Textile Worker.* 16 (5) Aug. 1928: 289-290.—The Pennsylvania Federation of Labor, through a department of workers' education, organized 3 "labor colleges" during the season of 1927-28, at Pittsburgh, Shenandoah, and Wilkesbarre. The subjects taught were economics, parliamentary law, and public speaking. Three delegates from each local union or organization constitute the governing body of the "colleges." It is held to be the duty of the labor movement to bring the school to the worker.—*W. B. Catlin.*

812. DARMOIS, G. Du rôle des mathématiques et particulièrement de la statistique mathématique dans la recherche scientifique. [Concerning the role of mathematics and particularly of mathematical statistics in scientific research.] *Rev. générale des Sci.* 39 (17-18) Sep. 15-30, 1928: 495-511.—*L. Kuvin.*

813. FRAUENDORFER, SIGMUND von. Development, methods, and results of agricultural research in the United States. *Jour. Farm Econ.* 10 (3) Jul. 1928: 286-311.—This article (translated by A. M. Hannay) is a brief history of agricultural economic research in the United States from 1849, when the federal government first undertook to gather statistics on the cost of producing farm products, to the present time. The major movements are depicted, especially those in farm organization and management directed by W. H. Hayes, Andrew Boss, T. P. Cooper, W. J. Spillman, and G. F. Warren, and the movement in the field of agricultural economics as directed by H. C. Taylor, R. T. Ely, and others of the Wisconsin school. Recent developments in farm management and organization, cost of producing, land economics, marketing, and cooperation are set forth. The part played by the federal government in agricultural economic research is emphasized, especially with reference to the development of fields and new methods of research. A comparison is drawn between the work in this field in America and Germany, and the American scientist is mildly criticized for overemphasis on the inductive method in research. Recognition is made, however, of the helpfulness of descriptive research in this field to the American farmer.—*G. W. Forster.*

814. MILLER, SPENCER JR. What subjects do American workers study? *Jour. Electrical Workers & Operators.* 27 (9) Sep. 1928: 456.—The Workers' Education Bureau has just completed a 2-year study to find out what is being taught in workers' classes in England and America. The analysis is based on 1,277 courses offered in the United States and 3,552 offered in England during the years 1920-27. It represents the bulk of workers' education. In the United States the courses in language and expression comprise 30% of the total; economics, 16.8%; sociology, 11%; labor and trade unionism, 10.6%; psychology, 6.7%; history (other than labor and economics), 4.2%; the arts, 3%; science and mathematics, 3%; health, 1.5%; and women's interests, 1.5%. There is greater interest in social subjects in the metropolitan areas. The early history of the American movement indicates a preponderant interest in courses in which language and expression were

taught. The movement is now concerning itself less with subjects than with situations, less with economics in general than with applied economics. It is turning to specific problems, as is seen, for example, in the numerous week-end conferences on unemployment, injunctions, waste in industry, etc., that are constantly taking place.—*Edward Berman.*

815. NOURSE, E. G. The first year awards of graduate fellowships in agricultural economics and rural sociology. *Jour. Farm Econ.* 10(3) Jul. 1928: 277-285.—The Social Science Research Council has provided \$30,000 a year for 5 years in graduate fellowships to encourage graduate work in agricultural economics and rural sociology. For the collegiate year 1928-29, 18 fellowships were granted, the stipends ranging from \$750 for young and unmarried men to \$2,250 for those with the heaviest family obligations. The article gives the present positions of the candidates for fellowships, their special line of interest, and their preferences for graduate institutions.—*G. W. Forster.*

816. ROHAN, THOMAS F. The Holyoke labor college classes for workers. *Workers Educ.* 5(11) Aug. 1928: 12-13.—A member of the Holyoke Labor College sketches the growth of the college under the guidance of Smith and Amherst instructors. The curriculum, which originally was limited to discussions of industrial and political problems, has since been expanded to include other cultural subjects. A list of lectures for 1927-28 is given.—*E. Cers.*

817. RYAN, JOHN A. Putting research information into social action. *Jour. Electrical Workers & Operators.* 27(9) Sep. 1928: 454.—*Edward Berman.*

818. SALZ, ARTHUR. Gedanken über das Lehrziel der volkswirtschaftlichen Ausbildung. [Thoughts on the objective in instruction in political economy.] *Deutsche Vierteljahrschr. f. Lit. u. Geistes Gesch.* 6(4) 1928: 581-610.—Who is the ideal political economist? A popular conception regards him as the captain of industry who by his knowledge of certain mysterious laws can acquire a fortune in any enterprise. Another point of view identifies him with the social reformer, and a third (especially prevalent in Germany) considers him the technical expert in the service of the state. None of these interpretations is satisfactory. The ideal political economist possesses the same sound knowledge, foresight, and human attitudes as the statesman; and training in political economy should be directed toward the producing of such men. In this process we have no better guide than the methods and objectives prescribed by Socrates and the example offered by the philosopher himself.—*M. L. Hansen.*

819. STEWART, ETHELBERG. Research scope of federal and state departments. *Jour. Electrical Workers & Operators.* 27(9) Sep. 1928: 453, 504.—It is not too much to say that the U. S. Bur. of Labor Statistics, with its 43 years of experience, has developed methods both of field research work and of office compilations which are the most dependable and reliable of any statistical organization in the world. The greatest trouble with beginners in research work is their lack of equipment and their willingness to accept as facts the statement of anyone they may interview. "I am not prepared to say that the interview method is worthless, but I have little faith in interviews that are not backed up by transcript from a certain percentage at least of absolute documentary evidence." The author is U. S. Commissioner of Labor Statistics.—*Edward Berman.*

820. UNSIGNED. Vocational Education in Russia from 1924 to 1927. *Internat. Labour Rev.* 18(2) Aug. 1928: 240-248.—This is a statistical summary of a section of a report issued by the Russian government, entitled *Economic prospects of the U.S.S.R. for the financial year 1927-1928.* The data show a substantial increase in the extent to which social education has reached those in industry and transportation. Voca-

tional courses in agriculture have shown no increase in the last 3 years. The system of schools for the training of workers for advanced qualifications, comprising vocational technical training courses, have progressed. The number of pupils increased from 210,000 in 1924-25 to 230,000 in 1926-27. Properly divided, the number of institutions offering vocational education is given as 4,440 during the school year 1926-27, and as having 640,000 pupils enrolled. In 1926 the number of candidates for institutions of higher vocational education was 82,810, of whom 18,370 were admitted. Of the number admitted, 33.5% were workers and workers' children; 23.7%, peasants and peasants' children; 24.2%, employees and employees' children; 13.5%, specialized workers' children; and 5.1% of various social origins. In 1927 the distribution in the various branches of higher vocational education showed that 34.7% were of worker origin, and 24.3% from among the peasants. There is an increasing number of pupils from the different racial and national minorities within the Soviet Union. In 1925 Russians constituted 80% of the total number of pupils, whereas in 1927 they constituted only 77%.—*L. Magnusson.*

821. VAN KLEECK, MARY. Labor and institutions for social research. *Jour. Electrical Workers & Operators.* 27(9) Sep. 1928: 452, 502.—Cooperation between the trade unions and institutions for economic research is hindered by the following obstacles: (1) There seems to be only a remote connection between the detachment and impartiality of scientific research and the emotion and strong conviction required by the labor movement. These 2, however, can supplement each other. Labor must have its intellectual basis, must learn to organize its experience and draw conclusions from it. (2) Labor fears the theorist. It is not the job of the research worker to advise unions about their policies, but to give them an organized body of facts needed for the solution of problems. Someone's theory must be used by labor. The important question is, does the theory grow out of a thorough investigation of facts? (3) Labor fears that privately-supported research institutions exist primarily to defend capitalism, and hence cannot be trusted. The answer is that labor has made and can make valuable use of the results of research published by such organizations.—*Edward Berman.*

TEACHING AND RESEARCH IN POLITICAL SCIENCE

822. ANDERSON, WILLIAM. Local government and local history. *Minnesota Hist.* 9(3) Sep. 1928: 205-219.—The recent shift in emphasis in the study of history from dynastic, military, political, and constitutional history to economic and social history has been paralleled in political science by a shift from problems of sovereignty, liberty, and authority to the problems of administering the state's social and economic services. These changes in stress and point of view have led to an increasing emphasis on local units of government as distinct from the central government, since the local governments already provide most of the public social and economic services, and since the social and economic progress of man can be best studied in small areas. Research in local history with special reference to local government and administration is advisable both as a phase of social and economic history and as an aid to students of local government and to local authorities themselves. The last should pay much more attention to the history of local government in a broad sense, both to avoid the mistakes of the past and to gain sound guidance for the future. They can in turn contribute much to the work of historians by supporting historical work and by perfecting their systems of local records so as to make them permanently valuable.—*Wm. Anderson.*

THEORETICAL AND PHILOSOPHICAL METHODS

THEORETICAL AND PHILOSOPHICAL
METHODS IN SOCIOLOGY

(See also Entries 1488, 1489, 1540)

823. WALLIS, WILSON D. The problems of an empirical sociology. *Soc. Forces*. 7 (1) Sep. 1928: 46-49. —An empirical sociology involves observation, selection, and utilization of data, which in turn must be interpreted and evaluated. Hence, "no statistical procedure is without subjective tinge and meaning . . . and it is about as profitable as the manipulator's point

of view, his insight, and his intelligence. Induction passes over into deduction, and deduction into induction. Each, in fact, presupposes the other; they are part one of another, and only in rationalization can they be divorced. . . . An understanding of social phenomena can come only through an empirical sociology which bases its inductions upon a comprehensive understanding of the relevant factual material." The article is a favorable commentary upon an article of similar nature by Richard Thurnwald (*Zeitschrift für Völkerpsychologie und Soziologie*. 3: 256-273, 1927).—W. D. Wallis.

DIVISION II. SYSTEMATIC MATERIALS

HUMAN GEOGRAPHY

TRAVEL AND EXPLORATION

824. **DICKEY, HERBERT SPENCER.** A jungle river journey. *Natural Hist.* 28(4) Jul.-Aug. 1928: 367-378.—Comfortable monthly steamers ply between Pará and Manaus, passing through jungle deficient in animal life, with the exception of insects. Manaus is a city reminiscent of past splendor that accompanied the rubber boom. The Indians have abandoned most of their primitive customs but for a monetary reward they will return temporarily. Near the Casiquiare River, which connects the Amazon and Orinoco Basins, plant and animal life were both abundant. Here was encountered a "white" Indian with distinctly mongolian features. He reported the existence of a tribe of about 60 people, some of whom were as light in coloring as white men. Insuperable difficulties prevented the verification of the rumor.—*Lois Olson.*

825. **FISCHER, EMIL S.** Die "Kongo-Shan" oder Diamanten-Bergkette in Korea. [The Kongo Shan or Diamond Mountain Range in Korea.] *Mitteil. Geog. Gesellsch. in Wien.* 71(7-9) 1928: 240-258.—This is an account of a journey (1926) to Seoul, Gensan, and Onseiri. Seoul, now Keijo, is called in Chinese Ching Cheng, the Chief City. Gensan or Wonsan, a harbor in northeastern Korea, bears the Chinese name Yuan Shan, or Round Mountains. Twenty years ago it was a mere fishing village; now it is a modern city with clean broad streets, good railroad connections, and an improved harbor. The population is about 30,000, and the prospect for future growth is excellent. Onseiri lies at the entrance of a narrow canyon issuing from the Diamond Mountains. The canyon is called Bambu-Tuso, or the Myriad Wonders of Nature, because the jointed and deeply dissected granite has broken and weathered into blocks of fantastic shapes of beasts, gods, and pinnacles, which are regarded as having mystical meanings. Legends relate that the name Diamond Mountains—Kongo in Japanese, Chin Kang in Chinese, Keum Kang in Korean—was given by Indian Buddhist missionaries because of the sparkling beauty of the peaks, which bear no diamonds. The trade of Manchuria is turning southward to Korean ports, as well as to Dairen and Niuchwang, because of the excellent facilities afforded by the new network of Japanese railroads, and because of the ice-free ports.—*Frederick K. Morris.*

826. **GREEN, FITZHUGH.** The Crocker land expedition. *Natural Hist.* 28(5) Sep.-Oct. 1928: 463-475.—The Crocker Land Expedition of 1913-17 was organized under Donald B. MacMillan primarily to investigate the land reported by Peary as lying some hundreds of miles west of Cape Columbia. A base camp was established at Etah, Greenland, and efforts were made to assimilate the habits and tricks of Eskimo life as an aid in later exploration. After several delays the sledge journey in search of Crocker Land was undertaken in March, 1914. It led across Ellesmere land to Cape Thomas Hubbard and out over the Polar Sea for 150 miles. Clear weather at this point failed to disclose any traces of land, and the return trip was made to the east by MacMillan, and along the unknown southwest shore of Ellesmere Land, by Fitzhugh Green. A traverse of Ellesmere Land through Greeley Fiord and a trip across it to Findaly Island were made the following year.—*M. Warthin.*

827. **GREGSON, MARGARET.** Note on the headwaters of the Yarkand River. *Geog. Jour.* 72(4) Oct.

1928: 345-347.—In 1927 deviation from the main trade route between Srinagar and Yarkand resulted in a reconnaissance of the country at the headwaters of the Yarkand River. The route traversed was almost twice as long as the more frequently traveled road, but it was not without advantages. Grazing was good, fuel abundant, and antelope and wild duck easily obtainable.—*E. T. Platt.*

828. **HARDY, A. C.** The work of the Royal Research Ship "Discovery" in the dependencies of the Falkland Islands. *Geog. Jour.* 72(3) Sep. 1928: 209-234.—Realizing that some regulation of the whaling industry of the Falkland Islands would be necessary in order to save the industry from the fate which had befallen it in the Northern Hemisphere, and that this regulation must be based on scientific knowledge, the British government sponsored the "Discovery" Expeditions of 1925 and 1926. Observations and detailed studies of the whales were made at Grytviken in South Georgia. In addition, 6 lines of plankton and hydrographic stations were made between Cape Town and the Falkland Islands. Experiments were made in marking whales and in making a continuous plankton recorder. This work was carried out by the "Discovery" in 1925 and by the "Discovery" and the "William Scoresby" in 1926. *Euphasia superba* form the sole food of the South Georgia whales. Studies of its local distribution were made. A hurried visit was made to Bouvet Island, and cartographical surveying was carried on whenever conditions permitted. (Explanatory diagrams and distributional maps are included.)—*M. Warthin.*

829. **HINKS, A. R.** The search for Colonel Fawcett. *Geog. Jour.* 72(5) Nov. 1928: 443-448.—*R. R. Platt.*

830. **JAYET, CAPT.** Dans le nord de la Mauritanie: Une reconnaissance à Agarektem. [Through northern Mauritania: A reconnaissance in Agarektem.] *L'Afrique Française. Suppl. Renseignements Coloniaux.* Aug. 1928: 493-506.—In continuation of the policy of penetrating the unknown regions of the Sahara, and to supplement a very meager knowledge of the topography and inhabitants, a reconnaissance survey was made by Jayet in Jan. and Feb., 1928, of the territory between Rallouia and Agarektem in Mauritania. The survey revealed a land of barren rocky plateaus, intersected by dry valleys and ravines, and often overlaid by sand dunes. Pasture for camels was often poor and sometimes lacking. The water supply, from scattered wells, was far from abundant. There were frequently high cold winds, usually accompanied by sand storms. Habitation in the region was principally confined to sporadic encampments of marauding bands, who kept carefully away from the reconnaissance party. (A sketch map of the route is included.)—*M. Warthin.*

831. **JENKINS, JAMES.** City of solitude. Along lonely Andean trails in the heart of Colombia. *Travel.* 31(6) Oct. 1928: 33-34.—*R. R. Platt.*

832. **LATTIMORE, OWEN.** Caravans of the Winding Road; journeying four months along an ancient highway through the Gobi. *Asia.* 28(12) Dec. 1928: 984-989, 1026-1030.—The Winding Road (Jao Lu) extends from Kweichow to Kucheng-tze and is the least known and least used of the great caravan roads of the Gobi Desert. This route is very old, but in late

years it has been used only when more direct routes were too dangerous to follow. Here, as on the other routes, the colorful but primitive caravan seems doomed to pass in competition with more modern methods of transport. Although the Winding Road has been touched at different points by other Western travelers, Lattimore is probably the first to travel its full length. (Map of caravan routes across Gobi Desert.)—*Robert B. Hall.*

833. NESS, MRS. PATRICK. From the White Nile to Ruanda. *Geog. Jour.* 72 (1) Jul. 1928: 1-17.—An expedition through the volcanic region of southwest Uganda, across Ruanda, and down Lake Kivu by canoe can fittingly begin at Rejaf in the Sudan, a district which seems to have been a focal point in the interpenetration of Africa by the native. Along the route the Shilliks, the Masai, and the Batusi all present opportunities for speculation on tribal migration.—*M. Warthin.*

834. UNSIGNED. Explorers seek historic treasures in Bolivia. *Bull. Pan Amer. Union.* 62 (9) Sep. 1928: 911-914.—*R. R. Platt.*

835. UNSIGNED. The Aeroarctic—Problems and methods of work. *Arktis.* 1 (3-4) 1928: 123-129.—Growing interest in weather conditions in the Arctic in connection with weather forecasting has demon-

strated that the present system of stations is entirely inadequate. With this in mind, the Aeroarctic, or the International Society for the Exploration of the Arctic Regions by Means of Airship, founded in 1926, and whose official organ is *Arktis*, is planning as a part of its program "airship expeditions . . . for a minute investigation of the scientific conditions and technicalities, toward an unbroken control of the Arctic; construction and testing of light wireless stations, fit for transportation by air-vehicles; furtherance of a close cooperation of the subarctic stations extant; improvements in the existing wireless service around the Arctic; . . . establishment and support of fixed permanent wireless stations, remaining in daily connection with the synoptic system of the Northern hemisphere, by seaship, airship or airplane; setting up of, and providing for, unfixed permanent wireless stations on the floating ice of the innermost Arctic, by airship." It is hoped to create a financial basis of the running and intended work of the Society by application to the governments of the countries of the Northern hemisphere and to the chief institutions of traffic and commerce on land, sea, and air, as well as to the leading agricultural corporations. The Society does not plan to purchase its own airships, but will charter them. It is expected that the German airship L. Z. 127 [Graf Zeppelin] will be placed at their disposal in 1929.—*E. T. Platt.*

SYSTEMATIC HUMAN GEOGRAPHY

POPULATION

(See also Entry 864)

836. CURRY, J. C. Climate and migrations. *Antiquity.* 2 (7) Sep. 1928: 292-307.—An analysis of the movements of peoples from the year 2000 B.C. onward indicates 6 major periods of migration; the centuries immediately preceding 2000 B.C.; from 1600 to 1300 B.C.; from 1000 to 600 B.C.; 200 B.C.; from 250 to 650 A.D.; and the 11th, 12th, and 13th centuries, with the development of prosperous communities between each movement. After 600 B.C. each complete climatic cycle had an average duration of approximately 640 years; 1170 A.D., 530 A.D., and 100 B.C. indicated crests of the waves of migration and drought. Working back by using this figure, the next 3 crests are 750 B.C., 1390 B.C., and 2030 B.C., all of which accord with the general estimates of the duration of the first 3 migratory periods. Physiographic conditions indicate that in the last 7,000 years as a whole there has been a large scale but gradual tendency toward desiccation, centers of civilization moving gradually away from the equator. The alternating periods of migration and consolidation are so clearly marked that their existence can hardly be a matter of controversy apart from the question of periodicity, but the geographical and historical evidence in favor of the existence of the 640 year climatic cycle is inconclusive and incomplete.—*E. T. Platt.*

ECONOMIC GEOGRAPHY

(See Entries 1083, 1157)

POLITICAL GEOGRAPHY

(See also Entry 1408)

837. SELL, MANFRED. Die Philippinen. *Zeitschr. f. Geopol.* 5 (7) Jul. 1928: 577-584.—The Philippines offer the United States an outpost for political and economic expansion. Politically, 3 powers present "fronts" to expansion. Japan is not so strong as the United States, but is backed by the "away from Europe" spirit of modern Asia. America's position is weakened by the Japanese possession of Guam and the use of Hawaii as the primary Pacific base. The policies of England will probably be dominated by Australia and New Zealand, which share the common fear of the "Yellow Danger." Hence, the British Empire will be an aid to American security in the Philippines. French Indo-China may prove significant in case of an Asiatic uprising. The increasing export of rice to Manila is an economic bond. Economically, America has lost the Middle East to England and has recently suffered a set-back in China. The United States is barred from political expansion, and its economic expansion is threatened. While it holds the Philippines, it must maintain naval supremacy in the Pacific.—*Robert Burnett Hall.*

838. UNSIGNED. Limits of oceans and seas. *International Hydrographic Bureau. & Special Pub.* 23 Aug. 1928: 1-24.—A uniform and universal acceptance of the limits of oceans and seas is necessary to insure the charting of navigable waters, without omission or repetition, by hydrographic offices, and to simplify sailing directions for seamen. The limits of oceans and seas as decided upon by the International Hydrographic Bureau in Aug., 1928, are defined. (Illustrative chart.)—*Lois Olson.*

REGIONAL STUDIES

POLAR REGIONS

ARCTIC

(See Entry 835)

THE EASTERN HEMISPHERE

AUSTRALASIA

New Zealand

839. HARRIS, OTTO. Dairying in New Zealand. *Bull. Geog. Soc. Philadelphia*. 26(4) Oct. 1928: 293-304.—New Zealand has 7 dairy districts, the Auckland districts, Taranaki, Wellington, and Hawkes Bay, and Gisborne in the North Island; and Otago and Southland, Canterbury and Marlborough, and Westland and Nelson in the South Island. Numbers of cattle range from 700,000 in Wellington District to 115,000 in the Westland-Nelson District. Jerseys are preferred, but nearly all varieties of dairy cattle are represented. In all districts except the Canterbury-Marlborough and the Westland-Nelson, dairying is predominant, with sheep raising also important in each district. In Canterbury-Marlborough, general farming is the rule, with dairying confined to the lowlands. Geographic factors in favor of the dairy industry in New Zealand are a mild, marine climate which allows almost continuous growth of grass and nearly year-round out-door pasturing of cattle, favorable soils, especially the volcanic soils about the base of Mt. Egmont and the limestone soils of Hawkes Bay and Gisborne, where English grasses have been introduced on several million acres of recently cleared land, and ready access to ports (especially Wellington, Auckland, and Christchurch), for development of dairying depends on foreign trade. The United Kingdom is the chief importer of New Zealand dairy products, but a large share goes to the Hawaiian Islands. Although there has been considerable fluctuation in the trade incident to the war and the post-bellum industrial depression in the United Kingdom, the export of dairy products will probably exceed that of wool in another decade or two.—S. D. Dodge.

Australia

840. UNSIGNED. Subdivision of the Northern Territory of Australia. *Geog. Jour.* 72(1) Jul. 1928: 61-63.—In 1911 the Commonwealth government of Australia took over the administration of Northern Australia. At that time this huge area numbered but 3,271 inhabitants. In 1922 the figure was essentially the same (3,291). It was felt that this resulted from a lack of continuity in policy due to changes in Commonwealth ministers responsible for it; want of knowledge gained only if responsibility be exercised within the area affected; and an unsatisfactory system of land tenure involving the need of improved transportation facilities. An outcome of this analysis was the decision to subdivide the territory into 2 parts, administered from suitable centers within, and to constitute a commission to advise and carry out a general scheme of development. On June 4, 1926, the Northern Australia Act was passed defining Northern Australia as that part of the territory situated north of the 20th parallel of South Latitude (287,220 square miles), and Central Australia as that part situated south of this parallel (236,400 square miles). They are to be administered as territories under the authority of the Commonwealth, government Residents are to be appointed who will be assisted by an Advisory Council consisting of 2 members nominated by the Commonwealth govern-

ment and 2 elected within the territory. The seat of government of Northern Australia, temporarily at Darwin, was to be established as soon as possible at Newcastle Waters, and that of Central Australia, at Alice Springs.—E. T. Platt.

PHILIPPINES

(See Entries 837, 1104)

ASIA

Korea and Manchuria

(See also Entries 825, 827, 1077, 1082, 1111)

841. WHITE, O. Impressions of Manchuria. *Japan Soc. Trans. & Proc.* 25 37th session, 1927-28: 66-80.—Manchuria with its bright, sunny climate, but marked by strong dust-bearing winds from the Gobi Desert, is a country in the making, and possibly one of the world's future granaries. Through the wide, well-planned streets of Dairen twice a year come hordes of Chinese, moving north in the spring from Chihli and Shantung and back to their homeland with the approach of winter. The railroads of the country are noteworthy.—E. T. Platt.

Japan

(See also Entry 1072)

842. TREWARTHA, GLENN T. A geographic study of Shizuoka Prefecture, Japan. *Ann. Assn. of Amer. Geog.* 28(3) Sep. 1928: 127-259.—Cultural and natural features of Japanese landscape in contrasting and multiple forms are present in an abundance in Shizuoka Prefecture that can scarcely be duplicated in any other equal area in Japan. Rugged sedimentary rock mountains and symmetrical volcanic ash cones; uplifted ancient delta-fans now appearing as flat topped terraces; low delta-fans of recent alluvium with sandy outer margins; coastal waters teeming with marine life; and each of these major forms of the natural landscape present a variety of subforms—all these are found here in such close juxtaposition that a study of Japanese habitation in diverse local environments is concentrated in this area. No less manifold than the natural features are the cultural landscape forms by which man through his works has succeeded in making his imprint upon the area. It is this extraordinary concentration of diverse and interesting varieties of Japanese natural and cultural landscape forms, together with the fact that it is the major center of one of Japan's great commercial crops and several of lesser magnitude, as well as being an important focus for a number of manufacturing industries, which makes Shizuoka so attractive and profitable as a region for geographic field study.—Glenn T. Trewartha.

Eastern Turkestan

(See also Entry 832)

843. SCHOMBERG, R. C. F. The aridity of the Turfan area. *Geog. Jour.* 2(4) Oct. 1928: 357-359.—A visit to the Turfan district of Chinese Turkestan indicated that signs of climatic changes within historic times could not be ascribed with certainty to diminished rainfall. Alteration or deviation of the water supply for agricultural purposes seems a reasonable and an equally plausible cause of apparent desiccation; and political strife, with the accompanying destruction and spolia-

tion by victors, has ever been the cause of ruined cities and ruined lands in most of Asia.—*E. T. Platt.*

Northern Asia

844. SCHOENROCK, A. Ist Werchojansk der Kältepol der Erde? [Is Verkojansk the cold pole of the earth?] *Meteorologische Zeitschr.* 45(9) Sep. 1928: 350.—Obrutschew reports temperatures of -60° C encountered on his trip from Oimekon to Jakutsk during the latter part of Nov., 1926. The station at Verkojansk reports no temperatures for this date below -48.2° . This raises the question as to whether Verkojansk is, after all, the coldest place on earth. The cold pole is not a point but an area, and the area might be defined by the isotherm of -48° for 2 consecutive months. Further, more than 1 cold pole is possible, but long records and not chance observations must be used. How cold it is possible for any portion of the earth to become, is also a pertinent question. The author believes that -70° or less is possible.—*R. B. Hall.*

NEAR EAST

(See Entries 1081, 1101)

EUROPE

845. BLANCHARD, W. O. The iron and steel industry of Europe. *Jour. Geog.* 27(7) Oct. 1928: 247-262.—Three-fourths of the iron and steel industry of Europe is within an industrial zone reaching from Wales to Silesia. Included within this zone are 3 important sections: Britain at the west, Silesia at the east, and the Ruhr-Lorraine region in the center. Of the 3, Britain ranks high in coal and accessibility via the sea to the world markets, but only fair in ore; Ruhr-Lorraine ranks high in coal and ore, and fair in accessibility to market; and Silesia, fair in coal and poor in accessibility to ore and markets. Sweden and Spain are contributors of high-grade ore to the industrial zone, while Russia is a large potential producer of iron and steel. The war left Europe with a steel-making capacity far in excess of present needs, and a great international steel trust has been formed to help the industry become readjusted. (Eight maps and cartographies and a selected bibliography.)—*W. O. Blanchard.*

Southeastern Europe

846. CHATAIGNEAU, IVES. Le Bassin de Sarajevo. *Ann. de Geog.* 37(208) Jul. 1928: 306-327.—The fertile, densely-populated Sarajevo Basin offers a marked contrast to the rugged mountains bordering it. It is the largest of a series of tectonic basins in Bosnia, formerly occupied by lakes. In climate and vegetation it resembles both the maritime region along the Adriatic and the continental interior. It has a population density of 48 per square mile. Of these, 41% are Mohammedans; the remainder consist of Greek Orthodox and Roman Catholics, and Jews. In the 16th century Viskoko was the commercial center of the region. Today Sarajevo, at the junction of the routes to Salonika, Dubrovnik, and the Pannonian Basin, occupies that position. With the recent discovery of coal, mining towns have developed in the vicinity of Zenica, and manufacturing is increasing in importance. The basin of Sarajevo has long been a stopping place for immigrants and a base of operations for conquerors; now it plays an important role as a commercial and an industrial center in Jugo-Slavia.—*Lois Olson.*

847. CROCHET, E. Une bataille de rupture en montagne. La bataille du Dobropolié en Macedoine (15 septembre, 1918). [A military offensive among the mountains: the battle of the Dobropolié in Macedonia. Sep. 15, 1918.] *Rev. de géog. alpine* 16(2) 1928: 377-455.

—This is a detailed and an objective study of the general situation, the immediate sector of attack, the plans of engagement, and the execution of the attack of the first of a series of military offensives by the allied forces (French, Serbian, British, Greek, Italian, Russian, Albanian) under Gen. Franchet d'Esperey which broke the hold of the German-Bulgarian forces on the strategic north-south Vardar valley through the Macedonian mountains, northwest of Salonika. The central and critical portion of the offensive under consideration, along the front from the Struma to Monastir, took place in the wedge-shaped mountainous massif of the Sokol-Dobropolié between the Vardar and its tributary, the Cerna. The immediate objective point, Gradsko, at the apex of the wedge was a focal point controlling several of the enemy's lines of communication (both river and rail). The Dobropolié movement, carried out by Serbian and French divisions, was across a terrain which, although not of the higher Alpine type, presented real difficulties and gave a unique aspect to the battle. The effect of the mountainous nature of the region on the operations is seen from a number of facts—the rather extended and discontinuous front, accentuated variation in the concentration of the attack from point to point, relative independence of attacks, and difficulties and delays in moving attacking troops or reserves from one deep ravine to another. In spite of the difficulties, this plan of attack had the advantage of strengthening the weakened morale of the Serbs and of surprising the enemy in a sector where he was less well prepared. (Military diagram, large scale folding topographic map of sector, tabular appendix.)—*E. P. Jackson.*

848. TÖRÖK, ARPAD. Die südslavischen Stämme und ihr Staat. [The Yugoslavic Groups and their State.] *Zeitschr. f. Geopolitik.* 5(10) Oct. 1928: 834-841.—The Yugoslavic problem is not one of state but of building up a state. It is not a question whether Jugoslavia can continue as a state with its present boundaries, but whether a state can arise that will satisfy the separate groups—Slovenes, Croats, and Serbs. The smallest of these groups is the Slovenic, with approximately a million people—about 11% of the total population. They occupy the northwest portion of the country which extends as a wedge between Italy and Austria. Because of this geopolitical position they are almost sure to be swallowed up by either Italy or Austria if they do not ally themselves with their related Slavs to the east. The Croats (27% of the population) occupy an area to the east of the Slovenes, one arm extending along the Adriatic, the other along the lower Donau. The Croation distribution is impossible from the standpoint of an independent nation, yet for a thousand years the Croats have kept up their state character made possible by the natural boundaries of the area which they occupy. As they have held to the Roman church, the gulf between them and the Serbs has not decreased. The Serbs (about 62% of the population) are the decisive element in the statehood. The Serbian part industrially belongs to mid-Europe. Why were these geopolitical entities brought under one control? Obviously, they were not ready for it; nor has the political situation been improved thereby. Although the Serbs are in control, they have learned, as the bloody incidents at Belgrade show, that they cannot rule without reckoning with the Croats. The Jugoslavia problem thus rests on an inner conflict of the politico-parliamentary life. A unit state is not to be hoped for. A Serb-Croat and a Slovene language are recognized, but only one nation.—*W. H. Haas.*

Italy

(See also Entries 869, 1541)

849. BLANCHARD, W. O. Italy and the Adriatic. *Jour. of Geog.* 27(6) Sep. 1928: 238-242.—The Adri-

atic, penetrating deep into the heart of Europe, was, during the Middle Ages, the chief route for trade between north Europe and the East. However, it is rimmed about with mountains—a decided handicap. In spite of Alpine tunnels and railways, the modern steamer carries most of the traffic by water via Gibraltar. Although of minor commercial importance today, the strategic value of the Adriatic is great; because of the very irregular coast on the eastern shore, the possessor of that side is in a position to control the sea. Three powers—Teutonic, Slavic, and Latin—were contesting for supremacy in 1915. Germany (Austria) was eliminated by the war and Jugoslavia, by diplomacy, leaving Italy as master. Trieste and Fiume are primarily of strategic rather than of commercial value.—*W. O. Blanchard.*

France

(See also Entry 1503)

850. BLANCHARD, RAOUL. *L'industrie des chaux et ciments dans le sud-est de la France.* [The lime and cement industry of southeastern France.] *Rev. géog. alpine* 16(2) 1928: 255-376.—This is a systematic monograph of the economic geography of this industry, giving the general conditions (exploitation and transportation of raw materials; production and transportation of fuel; character and transportation of products; machinery and labor) and the regional groupings that can be recognized (Bourgogne, Auvergne, upper Rhone and Jura, French Alps, middle Rhone, Mediterranean coastal). The industry is adjusted to extremely varied conditions throughout these regions. The raw material is abundantly distributed throughout the entire area. Fuel is rarely found in very close proximity to the plants, but it can usually be secured without a prolonged haul. Varied fuels are used—anthracite as well as bituminous coals, lignites, and coke. The regions of production vary with respect to the nearness of markets; those that do not have extensive local markets are of necessity well localized with respect to water or rail transportation. Although the industry as a whole is a prosperous one, the plants located on the network of the Paris-Lyons-Mediterranean railway produce 2,900,000 tons out of the total French production of 10,000,000 tons. Large, well-equipped companies are supplanting the older and smaller establishments. Production is being augmented, and the outlook for the future is a bright one. (Fifteen maps showing distribution.)—*E. P. Jackson.*

Switzerland and the Alps

851. OLDHAM, R. D. *Antonine Itinerary of the Aurelian Road between Aix and Arles.* *Geog. Jour.* 72(1) Jul. 1928: 58-60.—Oldham reinterprets that part of the *Itinerarium Antonini Augusti et Hierosolymitanum* beyond Aquis Sextiis (Aix), to Massilia (Marseilles), Calcaria (site not identified), Fossis Marianis (Fos), and Arelate (Arles), along the base of the Maritime Alps. It has been generally accepted that the listed names, with the corresponding distances, represented 4 successive stages along a single road. To account for the mileages given (which are much too high for the actual road distances), numerous unnecessary detours have been introduced. The alternative interpretation considers the itinerary as stages and distances along 3 separate roads leading from Aix. If Calcaria is considered a point en route to Arles, then all the distances given approximate closely the actual road distances. (Sketch map of reconstructed routes.)—*E. P. Jackson.*

852. PARAVICINI, EUGEN. *Die Bodennutzungssysteme der Schweiz in ihrer Verbreitung und Beding-*

theit. [The land utilization systems of Switzerland, their geographical extent and characteristic features.] *Petermanns Mitteil. Ergänzungsh.* 200. 1928: 7-200.—The land utilization systems of Switzerland were few until the 18th century, when industries other than agriculture began to flourish, with the result that a steadily mounting percentage of the population was not actively engaged in agricultural pursuits. Food materials in increasing amounts had to be supplied to the industrial population, since no systems of transportation had been developed to make possible the importation of foods in necessary quantities. Several Swiss organizations took upon themselves the task of increasing the production possibilities of agriculture by a combination of grain and scientific stock farming, especially stressing the cattle industry. With the increasing industrialism and the rising cheese industry in certain localities, prices for animal food products rapidly increased, while prices for grains remained stationary, or made only slight advances. This spurred the farmers to greater activity in the cattle industry. With the development of railroads the importation of large quantities of bread foods became possible, and the grain industry was soon relegated to a minor position. Agriculture turned toward those phases which were best adapted to the physical and industrial environment of each local area. Since these conditions vary greatly in the different parts of Switzerland, many land utilization systems have developed. Twenty different major land utilization systems are dealt with under the following topics: (1) Development, or origin of system; (2) geographical extent of system; (3) division of arable land and crop rotation; (4) ownership conditions; (5) systems of farming; (6) population density in relation to system; and (7) cattle population density. Most of the systems have reached such a high degree of intensive production that any further intensification is economically impossible. (Maps.)—*Nels. A. Bengtson.*

British Isles

(See also Entry 1507)

853. HOLMES, JAMES. *Geographic background to the Roman occupation of Britain.* *Geography.* 14(5) Summer, 1928: 428-440.—The Roman occupation of Britain created a salient in the line of Roman advance into "barbarian" lands—a salient protected by the insularity of Britain. Stages in the development of Roman Britain may be typified by forts (on the frontier), fortresses, and towns. The effective maintenance of the frontier depended upon adequate roads, and the development of roads induced the development of towns by providing foci of settlement. The distribution of Roman roads follows directly from the distribution of high ground. Moderately high ground could be held by fewer troops than neighboring low ground. Watling Street bears this out, following high ground from London northward and avoiding low ground. It crosses the Chilterns, not by a low pass, but to take advantage of high ground beyond them. In the uplands of Wales, Devon, and north England, on the contrary, Roman occupation is a series of forts connected by "communications" (not by roads) through the valleys. Towns developed at nodal points, at the junctions of routes (i.e., of valleys), and at strategic places (pass towns). In these cases the town was on the high ground, and the cultivated land, supporting the town, was on the low land better suited to agriculture.—*S. D. Dodge.*

East Central Europe

(See Entry 1102)

Eastern Europe

(See also Entries 783, 1073, 1079, 1124, 1131, 1172, 1173, 1263, 1301)

854. BERG, L. S. БЕРГ, Л. С. Русские этнографические карты. [Russian ethnographical maps.] Человек. Академии Наук Сср. Ленинградский. [Man. Academy of Sciences. Leningrad.] (1) 1928: 63-66.—This is an historical and bibliographical sketch of the publication of the ethnographical maps of Russia from 1673 to present time.—V. Sovinsky.

855. NEDRIGAILOV, S. N. НЕДРИГАЙЛОВ, С. Н. Лесные ресурсы центральной части Южного Урала. [Forest resources of the central section of the Southern Urals.] Академии Наук. Труды Географического Отдела. [Academy of Sciences. Works of the Geographical Section.] 1 1928: 87-250.—(Map) In Russian.—V. Sovinsky.

THE MEDITERRANEAN REGION

(See Entry 1149)

AFRICA

Egypt

856. BERRY, WILLIAM J. The Arabs of Kordofan: A study of adaptation. *Scottish Geog. Mag.* 44(5) Sep. 1928: 278-292.—The Arabs of Kordofan, in the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, are primarily camel herders in the north, gum collectors in the center, and cattle herders in the south and east. There is a perceptible physical difference between them, those in the north having Semitic features and those in the south, Negroid. In the north, with the first rains the flocks are driven to the edge of the desert and they remain there until the grass is depleted. When the supply is exhausted, they return to their winter homes near the prized wells. Here a little agriculture is carried on. Surplus camels are exchanged for desired commodities, and there is a profitable trade in the transportation of goods between trading centers. In the central region, with the cessation of rains in October, sap is collected from the acacias and marketed at El Obeid. Here cultivation is most extensive. Southward are the nomadic cattle and sheep raisers. Habitations are very simple throughout the region. The future is promising, particularly for the production of gum arabic and of grain. Though the rainfall is less than 25 inches a year, it is dependable, and the greater part falls during 3 or 4 months of the growing season.—E. T. Platt.

Atlas Region

(See Entry 1076)

857. DAVRAY, HENRY D. Les progrès de la pacification du Maroc. [Progress in the pacification of Morocco.] *L'Afrique Française*. 38(9) Sep. 1928: 372-375.—Three years after the debacle of Abd el Krim most of Morocco is prosperously pursuing a peaceful course. Only the Atlas is labeled as insecure. Its "penetration" has been greatly aided by detailed aerial surveys. These surveys have also been of great value in the location of future irrigation and hydroelectric projects.—M. Warthin.

858. SAVORNIN, J. Le bassin houiller de Djerada. (Maroc oriental.) [The Djerada coal field.] *Comptes rendus, Académie des Sci.* 187(10) 3 Sep. 1928: 462-464.—The chief of the Geologic Service of Rabat reports the discovery and mapping of a coal-field in the Djerada region of Morocco. The coal occupies a shallow sinclinal basin and outcrops around the edges. The seams dip 30 degrees on the northern and about

45 degrees on the southern edge. They are associated with sandstone formations. The most significant of the several seams is the lowest, which is anthracite of good average quality. The outer seams are too thin to be of commercial value.—John B. Appleton.

859. UNSIGNED. Die Kalkphosphate Nordafrikas. [Calcium phosphate in North Africa.] *Der Tropenpflanzer*. 31(9) Sep. 1928: 376-378.—This is an account of the production of calcium phosphate in Tunisia, Morocco, and Algeria. The mines are located in the Atlas Mountains, the leading ones being at Dschebel Kuif in Algeria, southeast of Casablanca in Morocco, and at Gofsa in Tunisia. Tunisia leads, with an output of 2,956,000 tons in 1927. Morocco comes next, with 1,183,000 tons; and Algeria last, with 876,800 tons. Europe uses the major part of the North African calcium phosphate, which is consumed largely as superphosphate. The consumption of this important fertilizer has increased greatly since the end of the World War.—John W. Harshberger.

Sahara and Sudan

860. RIKLI, MARTIN. Oasen der Libyschen Wüste. [Oases of the Libyan Desert.] *Zeitschr. Gesellsch. f. Erdkunde. Berlin*. (5-6) 1928: 228-247.—A plant geographer, on the basis of observations made in 1925 and 1927, describes oases sites in relation to the surrounding desert. The isolation of the oases and the barrenness and desolation of the desert areas are the basic themes. The Nile valley is discussed as an extended oasis so intensively cultivated that practically all traces of its original flora have disappeared. The Wadi Natrun, 55 km. west of the Nile valley, is like the Fayum, a down-faulted area enlarged by wind erosion. Except for gardens cultivated by the monks of 2 ancient fortress monasteries, there is no agricultural land or development. The oasis is utilized for the production of various sodium salts which are recovered from the dry beds (June-July) of several of 12 salt lakes strung across the floor of the depression. Workers in this industry, together with the monks, make up the population of 100, almost exclusively men. A narrow gauge railroad serves to transport the salt production to the Nile valley where it is used in bleaching, soap, and glass industries. The oasis floor is 28 m. below sea level, and the rise and fall of the lake levels, highest in January, is correlated with the Nile stages with a lag of 2 months. Siwa, "queen" of African oases, is situated 500 km. southwest of Alexandria, air line distance. The automobile route to Siwa is along the coastal province to Mersa Matruh, port of entry for traffic with Siwa, and thence south across the desert to the oasis depression. The physiographic and vegetative aspects, together with the nomad peoples of the 3 provinces crossed by this route, are described in considerable detail. The route from Mersa Matruh rises by a gradual ascent to an elevation of 250 m. from which it descends more abruptly to the floor of the oasis depression, 10 to 70 m. below sea level. Vegetation is more abundant in the oasis depression, and animal life appears (gazelles, swallows, snakes, snails), due to the near approach to the surface of the ground-water level. The first oasis reached, Gara, is 120 km. from Siwa. Approach to Siwa requires a long detour because of an extensive salt marsh. Siwa differs in aspect from the average oasis; it is neither circular nor restricted in area, and the transition from desert to oasis is not abrupt. It comprises a depression 50 km. long and 2-6 km. wide, all covered with a flourishing date-palm forest which is watered by a network of irrigation canals supplied from a great number of fresh-water springs, with a temperature of from 20 to 30 degrees C., and heavily charged with CO₂ gas. Under the

date-palm forest, pomegranates, St. Johns bread, figs, apricots, olives, wine grapes, oranges, citron, barley, and vegetables of all kinds are grown. At the central best watered area is the town of Siwa, with a population of 2,500 and houses of salty clay up to 5 stories high. Originally Siwa was a fortress, but nothing remains of the massive outer wall. However, an inner wall still exists. A labyrinth of small, dark streets centers on the central upper town where there is a quarter in ruins, caused by a cloudburst that occurred a few years ago. The commercial Siwi are Hamites of mixed blood, Tuaregs, and Sudanese Negroes, the last originally brought in as slaves; the Siwi type is strongly negroid. The Siwi are strict Mohammedans of the ancient creed who resist all European influences. They have their own language, a Berber dialect, but the men generally understand Arabic also. (A selected bibliography of 14 titles, mostly recent, is appended.)—*O. D. von Engelst.*

Upper Guinea

(See Entry 830)

East Africa

(See also Entry 833)

861. CLIFFORD, E. H. M. Notes on Jubaland. *Geog. Jour.* 72(5) Nov. 1928: 435-442.—Northern Jubaland has a somewhat rough surface and terminates in the south in a rugged escarpment some 500 meters high. The vegetation consists of dense camel thorn and aloe, while along the Webi Dawa doum palms are found. This small region abounds in a wide variety of game. Central Jubaland consists of a gently undulating plain and dominates the country. It is somewhat less thickly covered with vegetation, cat thorn and mimosa being the dominant varieties. Two water courses traverse this region from west to east, but they seldom contain water. Nevertheless, they are important features of the landscape. The open bush country terminates in the low coastal hills which are covered with a dense belt of sappy forest that gives way to a forest of "bean" trees and, formerly, rubber vines. The flat coastal region is fringed with dead coral protected by a reef. The in-shore water is generally shallow, except at Bikao where a fairly good harbor is available. The whole region lies within the monsoon belt, but the rainfall is very irregular. It averages $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches, most of which falls between March and June. Hot, dry conditions prevail throughout most of the year. Wells are the only source of water in the interior. Some of them are natural fissures. Most of them have been neglected and are either dry or filled with refuse. Consequently, camels had to be employed to transport water and supplies. The inhabitants are nomadic and of Somali stock, although much inferior to the northern Somali tribes. Jubaland is essentially camel country, and the thorn provides satisfactory food. The "Baal" fly, prevalent in the south in the wet season, is fatal to them. A tsetse fly belt near the coast likewise restricts animal life there. The coastal peoples, survivors of earlier inhabitants, are very mixed and primitive. Many of them are fishermen. None of the present inhabitants of Jubaland can be induced to work for whites.—*John B. Appleton.*

862. KING, L. N. The work of the Jubaland Boundary Commission. *Geog. Jour.* 72(5) Nov. 1928: 420-435.—As a result of the Pact of London of 1915, Italy received from England the Province of Jubaland in 1925. The boundary was surveyed and mapped by a joint British-Italian commission. The territory consists of a wide expanse of plain adjoining the Juba River which formerly belonged to Kenya Colony. The vegetation consists largely of dense camel thorn 12

feet high. Arid conditions prevail. Except for a few widely distributed wells there is no water along the boundary. Consequently the region is very sparsely populated. Owing to the dense, tall vegetation and the lack of relief, triangulation was impracticable. The main features on either side of the boundary were surveyed by compass traverse, supplemented by plain table or theodolite wherever practicable. The main control points were fixed astronomically in combination with wireless time signals. Every effort was made to get exact locations. The new boundary extends from Dolo on the Juba River to the El Ghala wells. From that point it follows the 41E meridian to Zero Cinquanta, and thence to Ras Kiamboni on the coast. A motor road eventually will traverse the entire boundary. The resulting maps, 1:100,000 with C.1. of 30 meters, cover an area extending 4 km. on each side of the boundary. The names in English territory are spelt according to the R. G. S. 11. system. For those in Italian territory, Italian spelling is used. Important places lying astride the boundary are indicated in both ways. (The article is illustrated with maps and photographs.)—*John B. Appleton.*

Southern Africa

863. BARNES, T. ALEXANDER. In Portuguese West Africa: Angola and the Isles of the Guinea Gulf. *Geog. Jour.* 72(1) Jul. 1928: 18-37.—Angola owes much of its present prosperity to the fact that across it lies the shortest and most economical route to the sea from the rich mining districts of the Katanga Province of the Belgian Congo. The Benguela Railway, constructed for the purpose of tapping this mineralized area, now reaches from the excellent port of Lobito to the Angola frontier and will shortly connect with the Cape-Congo line at Chilongo. On the Central Plateau of Angola, following the railroad, there has been a considerable agricultural development. Although the roads in the country are excellent, economic conditions still keep the farms comparatively near the railroad lines. Thus this region offers large areas of undeveloped land where temperate zone agriculture can be carried on. A healthy climate and the absence of many of the insect pests of central Africa make this a desirable region. Cocoa and coffee plantations occupy most of the lowlands of the islands of San Thomé and Principe. Well-handled contract labor is used. The Bube indigenes in the Spanish Island of Fernando Po are a remnant of a fine race doomed by the evil of sleeping sickness, inbreeding, and civilization.—*M. Warthin.*

864. FITZGERALD, WALTER. The population problem of South Africa. *Scot. Geog. Mag.* 44(6) Nov. 1928: 334-348.—It is only in the extreme south of Africa that conditions are favorable for white colonization. Elsewhere, south of the Sahara, is the home of the Negro race. Outside the Union the white population of this area is insignificant. In the Union the whites are outnumbered 7:2. Dutch stock constitutes 52% of the total white population. The British are concentrated in the chief ports and in the Witwatersrand. The Bantus, the chief Negroid stock, are densely grouped in the moister lands of the east. Asiatics, particularly Indians, have increased in numbers in spite of restrictions and their competition with white labor constitutes a serious problem. The chief problems confronting the South Africans are concerned with the growing numbers of poor whites, the depopulation of rural areas, and the question of a more equitable treatment of the native population, territorially, economically, and politically. The depopulation of rural areas is due primarily to unsatisfactory methods of land utilization. Overcrowding on native reservations has been intensified by poor agricultural methods. A more equitable

treatment of the native raises many problems. Those who exploit cheap labor both for industrial and for domestic purposes are opposed to any changes which will raise the Bantu above the level of a serf. A much more equitable distribution of land is essential to relieve the crowded native reservations. To avoid the dangers of having large numbers within white territory, segregation is proposed. In Southern Rhodesia this is possible without much disturbance, as adequately large, contiguous, unsettled areas of suitable land are available. In the Union much expropriation of white settlers would be necessary to secure contiguous blocks of suitable land providing adequate segregation. The present Bantu demands for economic privileges are likely to be extended to political and social questions. A drift toward racial conflict is already apparent. (Illustrated by dot distribution maps.)—*John B. Appleton*.

865. GRATTAN, C. HARTLEY. Modern seaport towns of British South Africa. *Travel*. 51 (5) Sep. 1928: 12-16.—*M. Warthin*.

THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE

NORTH AMERICA

Canada

(See also Entry 826)

866. FINNIE, O. S. Canada's land of the midnight sun. *Natural Hist.* 28 (4) Jul.-Aug. 1928: 353-366.—For over 1,300,000 square miles the Canadian Northwest Territories extend northward of 60°, sparsely settled by Indians and Eskimos. From Resolution, the chief settlement on the southern shore of Great Slave Lake, stretch three main highways: Northwest, following the Mackenzie to Beaufort Sea; north, to the Yellow Knife Indians' country; east, to the Arctic prairies. The prairie population consists of a small band of migratory Indians and 3 bands of Eskimo, eking out a living from the eastern sections of the plains. In the valley of the Mackenzie are Simpson, a prosperous settlement with promise of fur production, and Norman, a trading center of a large and productive district with scenic and mineral resources. The most northerly port is the island of Aklavik. Here the Eskimo are gradually retiring to the Arctic Coast line, as the Indians following the white men extend their hunting grounds to the north. The shores of Beaufort Sea are still the heritage of the Eskimo, who live largely on the resources of the country, harvesting from land and sea. The author is the director of the Northwest Territories and Yukon Branch of the Department of the Interior of Canada.—*E. T. Platt*.

867. MORICE, A. G. Disparus et survivants. *Études ethnographiques*. [The vanished and the surviving. Ethnographical study.] *Essai CVI. Les Dénés du Nord Essai XVII. Les Dénés méridionaux*. *Bull. Soc. de Geog. de Québec* 22 (3) Jun.-Sep. 1928: 146-190.—In the upper Mackenzie River basin and adjacent territory dwells an ethnic group of some 15 principal Indian tribes known as the Dénés, sometimes called the Athabaskan Indians. They are distinguished from their neighbors not only by physical and ethnical characteristics but also by sociological and psychological traits. The lack of a titular chief and a simple marriage ceremony indicate a primitive people. Similarly, a childlike credulity and an unjustifiable fear mark them as a simple folk. That the Dénés have come into their present habitat from the north and perhaps even from Siberia is suggested by a tribal tradition that the days were shorter in the past; and certain

mythical tales common to both the Dénés and the Samoyeds suggest a common ancestry, or at least that they dwelled in close proximity. Further evidence of the southward migration is the reference to mountain and steppe toward the south as the *last* rather than the *first*. When certain groups of the Dénés were impelled to migrate farther southward into southwestern United States, small groups became detached, which are now living in eastern Washington and Oregon and serve as geographical and ethnical connecting links between the Dénés of the north and the Dénés of the Pacific. Another important division is the Navahos who, because of necessity born of the severe conditions of the plateau habitat, have developed characteristics quite unlike their primitive kinsmen far to the north.—*Guy-Harold Smith*.

Central America

868. VENTER, JEWELL. Possibilities of rubber production in Caribbean America. *Econ. Geog.* 4 (4) Oct. 1928: 381-385.—Since the United States in 1925 consumed at least 75% of the world's supply of rubber, although 85% was produced and controlled by a single foreign country, it seems wise to develop producing areas under the economic control of the United States. Physical conditions suitable for the growing of *Hevea Brasiliensis*, which are similar to those found in the East Indian rubber producing areas, exist in Caribbean America. Specific areas in the eastern tropical lowlands and river valleys offer approximately 40 million acres. Among these potential areas the following regions are the most important: the Tehautepec Isthmus and portions of the state of Chiapas and Campeche in southern Mexico, the department of Peten in northern Guatemala, the Caribbean coastal plain in Honduras, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, and Panama, and the Coele and Chincunaqui River basins in Panama. The main problems of production are inadequate transportation, unstabilized governments, and an inadequate supply of dependable labor. These potential areas after development will probably compete with the present producing areas upon which the United States is now dependent.—*Jewell Venter*.

West Indies

(See Entries 1505, 1542)

SOUTH AMERICA

(See Entries 824, 1242)

Argentina, Chile, Uruguay

(See also Entries 1091, 1497)

869. GUASTAMACCHIA, MARIO. Il commercio italo-argentino. *Le Vie d'Italia e dell'America Latina*. 34 (9) Sep. 1928: 1027-1034.—*R. R. Platt*.

870. STEVENS, STEVEN. Kris en kras door Chili. [Up and down through Chili.] *De Aarde en haar Volken*. 64 (9) Sep. 1928: 212-218; (10) Oct. 1928: 238-245; (11) Nov. 1928: 265-272.—*R. R. Platt*.

871. TEGANI, ULDERICO. Buenos Aires. *Le Vie d'Italia e dell'America Latina*. 34 (9) Sep. 1928: 983-992.—*R. R. Platt*.

872. TEGANI, ULDERICO. Montevideo. *Le Vie d'Italia e dell'America Latina*. 34 (9) Sep. 1928: 1017-1026.—*R. R. Platt*.

873. TEGANI, ULDERICO. Santiago. *Le Vie d'Italia e dell'America Latina*. 34 (11) Nov. 1928: 1211-1220.—*R. R. Platt*.

CULTURAL ANTHROPOLOGY

GENERAL

874. HURD, W. BURTON. Is there a Canadian race? *Queen's Quart.* 35 (5) 1928: 615-627.—In Canada the developing national sentiment and national consciousness has led many writers to use the term "Canadian race," and others to inquire whether the usage is justifiable. As applied to the inhabitants of European countries, "race" implies a people of mixed lineage who have achieved national unity, considerable cultural similarity, linguistic uniformity, and much blending of diverse ethnic strains. The 1st and 2nd of these conditions have been met to some extent in Canada, but the Dominion is bilingual and the time has been too short to fuse the multiple stocks, or even the dominant elements, French and English. Consequently, there is, biologically, no "Canadian race," and census returns should continue to show the national origins of Cana-

dians. This is of practical importance in view of the different rates of increase of different racial elements upon which so largely depends the composition of the future population of the Dominion.—*T. F. McIlwraith.*

875. WESTERMARCK, EDWARD. On the study of popular sayings. *Nature.* 122 (3079) Nov. 3, 1928: 701-703.—The explanation *why* rites or ceremonies are performed may frequently be given by the performers. In addition, much may be learned by studying what is said during the performance. Thus the Moorish fire-ceremonies are purificatory and the methods of covenanting expose both parties to each other's conditioning curses. Other sayings, notably proverbs, can be explained only by the circumstances surrounding their use. Proverbs may inspire, teach resignation, serve as polite refusals or rebukes, or act as apologies. To be of scientific value a study of proverbs should give them a logical classification.—*Raymond Bellamy.*

ARCHAEOLOGY

GENERAL

876. MACDONALD, SIR GEORGE. The archaeology of Scotland. *Nature.* 122 (3072) Sep. 15, 1928: 402-404.—In his address as President of the Anthropology Section of the British Association, Sir George MacDonald brings out what is absolutely special to the prehistory of Scotland. "The Scottish brochs—those strange towers of dry-built stone with chambers in the thickness of the wall and no opening toward the outside save a very narrow doorway—are peculiar to the area. Scarcely less characteristic is one of the principal varieties of Scottish earth-house. Similarly, the so-called 'Pictish' symbols on the sculptured stones stand quite alone, as do the heavy silver chains on which they occasionally appear, and the massive bronze armlets and carved stone balls of a somewhat earlier age." An archaeological survey now being carried out by the Ancient Monuments Commission has brought out several interesting facts, among which is the existence of 200 stone circles of Bronze Age in Kincardine and Aberdeen alone; also the abundance of Early Iron Age remains, not to speak of the chambered cairns of the Neolithic period. This suggests the striking contrast of a relatively numerous population in prehistoric times where now there is solitude and desolation. The impenetrable obstacle of the Caledonian forest prevented migrations from the south, and the immigrants reached Scotland from Ireland by way of the Western Islands. This is proved by the number of cup-and-ring markings of the Bronze Age so numerous in the western and northern counties and extremely rare in those bordering on England. For the following period, this same condition is demonstrated by a similar distribution of the brochs and the complete evolution from the "semi-brochs" of Tiree and the "galleried duns" of the Hebrides and Skye to the progressively more perfect brochs when advancing north and east. This shows the current of the migrations in the Early Iron Age to be in agreement with that of the Bronze Age. The reason for the relatively large population of those days seems to be that when the density of the population of Ireland became excessive for its economic resources, there was an outward movement which had only one road opened, that of the islands leading to the west coast of Scotland and from there northward and eastward. However, Scotland was a cul-de-sac, the end of the world, where the immigrants multiplied but from where they were unable to go to reach other lands, as did the later Scandinavians in their stout ships. "This is the real

secret of the abundance of Scotland's prehistoric remains."—*E. B. Renaud.*

NORTH AMERICA

NORTH OF MEXICO

877. REAGAN, ALBERT B. The small-house and semi-Pueblo ruins of the painted (and shiny painted) ware series in the Cornfields-Hopi Volcanic Buttes' Field, in the Navajo Country, Arizona. *El Palacio.* 25 (14-17) Oct. 1928: 232-250.—Description, plans, and illustrations of the ruins are given.—*G. A. Reichard.*

878. TREGO, FRANK H. Master builders of prehistoric America. *Travel.* 51 (5) Sep. 1928: 22-24, 49.—The inhabitants of the ruined pueblos of the Frijoles Canyon, in New Mexico, were pottery workers about 1000 B.C. They also wove cloth and built enormous communal houses, each accommodating upward of 800 persons. They used no metal, but carved with knives and chisels of obsidian and basalt. Corn was grown as far up on the precipices as it would grow. Ears of corn have been disinterred which are estimated to be 5,000 years old. Women built and owned the cliff-dwellings, but the crops and the live-stock seem to have belonged to the men. In the *estufa*, or central dwelling, no women were admitted, and in the underground chambers were held the ceremonial meetings and prayers. Boys over 13 years of age slept in the *estufa* of their mother's clan.—*Nathan Miller.*

MIDDLE AMERICA AND THE WEST INDIES

879. MASON, J. ALDEN. The Egypt of America. *Natural Hist.* 28 (4) Jul.-Aug. 1928: 394-406.—This is an account of the present state of knowledge of the ancient civilization of the Maya Indians of Yucatan and Guatemala.—*J. Alden Mason.*

AFRICA

880. NEWBOLD, D. Rock pictures and archaeology in the Libyan Desert. *Antiquity.* 2 (7) Sep. 1928: 261-292.—This is a report on data collected during 2 journeys into western Egypt and eastern Libya, one made in 1923, the other in 1927, with W. B. K. Shaw. Prior to the Christian era, camels were unknown in the region, the only draft animals being the horse, the ox, and the donkey. This fact, together with the

probable absence of carts, explains the relatively greater frequency in early times of exploited oases and wells, for the animals then in use could not make nearly such long journeys between drinks as camels can. The 3,000 years ending in 500 A.D. were filled with migrations by the Libyans and their descendants, the Tibbu and the Berbers, from the Mediterranean southwards. A period of many centuries, from Paleolithic times down to the present century, is represented by rock pictures and by finds of other modern explorers. There is need for further exploration. (Nine photographic plates, various line-figures, and a line-map.)—P. A. Means.

ASIA

881. GARROD, DOROTHY A. E. Excavation of a Paleolithic cave in western Judea. *Palest. Explor. Fund Quart.* Oct. 1928: 182-185.—The cave of Shukbah is located on the northern side of the Wadi en-Natouf, 17½ miles northwest of Jerusalem. It was discovered in 1924 by Père Alexis Mallon, but the excavations reported were carried on in the spring of 1928 under the auspices of the British School of Archaeology. Three culture levels were distinguishable. The most recent is dated by its potsherds, the oldest of which are of the Early Bronze Age (2500-2000 B.C.), and the latest, of Byzantine type. The middle layer contained an abundant microlithic industry and 11 burials, 7 of which are undoubtedly contemporary with the flint remains. The pottery shards which were found in it appear to be intrusive. Disregarding these shards, it appears to be a mesolithic culture of Capsian (North African) affinities. At the lowest level, animal bones and flints were concentrated in well-marked hearths. Lying upon the rock base a human molar tooth and a skull fragment, bearing a portion of the glenoid fossa, were discovered. These were Neanderthaloid in form. Other human bones in the limestone breccia above were of Neanthropic type and may not be contemporary with the industry which is Upper Mousterian, but with a facies distinct from that of the same stage in Western Europe. It shows a greater variety in its forms and more delicacy in its technique than the latter, approaching Upper Paleolithic workmanship. A series of 8 gravers exhibited forms practically indistinguishable from Aurignacian types. The peculiarities of the

Shukbah industry are apparently not unique, as Upper Paleolithic forms, associated with Mousterian implements, have been found at Zuttiyeh. Comparison with the Abri Audi (France) indicates that "an earlier and much more intimate contact between the two industries" is represented at Shukbah, which is probably "much nearer to the center of dispersion of the Upper Paleolithic." Whether this center was situated in Asia or in North Africa cannot yet be stated.—A. Irving Hallowell.

882. GUHA, B. S. Some anthropological problems in India. *Modern Rev.* 44(2) Aug. 1928: 134-141; also *Man in India*. 8(2-3) Apr., Sep. 1928: 146-167.—The wealth of anthropological material in India is in direct proportion to the number of fundamental racial questions which still remain practically unanswered. Is the aboriginal population akin to that of the Veddahs of Ceylon, the Sakais of the Malay Peninsula, and the Toalas of the Celebes? Is it a homogeneous race? Is there a possibility of a relationship between the Dravidian and the Papuan and the Australian languages? Is there not a serious doubt of the existence of Risley's "Arya-Dravidian" race? What is the distribution of the brachy-Alpine type? These are only a few of the problems which remain unanswered. Archaeology is needed to unravel the somatic relationships of the present populations, and hitherto archaeology has meant the decipherment of Sanskrit inscriptions or the preservation of monuments. Practically no skeletal material has ever been preserved from these investigations. "Fortunately the discovery of the Indus Civilization has aroused keen interest in the importance and urgency of archaeological studies, and in Sir John Marshall we have a man of wide learning and experience who can be depended upon to direct such investigations in true and scientific lines. We may, therefore, confidently hope that the neglect and irresponsibility shown in the past which led to the loss and destruction of much of the discovered remains of India's prehistoric inhabitants, will not be repeated in future, but a more systematic search will be made for them. In that way we will be able gradually to add to our knowledge of the physical characters of the prehistoric inhabitants of India and which alone will enable us to understand her present racial affiliations."—A. M. Tozzer.

ETHNOLOGY

GENERAL

(See also Entry 1490)

883. CHILDE, V. GORDON. The origin of some Hallstatt types. *Man*. 28(11) Nov. 1928: 191-193.—The Hallstatt culture type is the result of the diffusion of certain series of types widely known in eastern Europe and the Balkans. The Hallstatt sword and certain fibulae are taken as type forms. Three variations of the fibula, the spectacle brooch with its focus of distribution somewhere in a line between Vienna and Munich; the harp fibula coming from south of the Austrian Alps, and the bow fibula with a loop above the catch plate from south of the Noric Alps are considered. These distributions point to a proto-Hallstatt culture at home in the triangle between the Noric Alps and the Julian Alps, with strong Adriatic influence. The sword confirms this. The typical Hallstatt sword developed later than the antennae type of the Bronze Age. Iron reached this area from the Adriatic. The earliest traces of this culture are at Maria Rast, Hallstatt, and Stillfried on the March, but the diffusion of these types was not carried on by the indigenous peoples, rather, as is indicated by the horsegear found in the burials, by equestrian adventurers from Pannonia

(middle Danube basin) who conquered and settled as alien lords.—Erna Gunther.

884. JOHNSON, W. BRANCH. The English in French folk-lore. *Contemp. Rev.* 134(752) Aug. 1928: 230-236.—This article gives some typical instances of the way in which the English are portrayed in the folk traditions of the French peasants. Hundreds of years of warfare and invasion have necessarily affected songs and stories, and here, as elsewhere throughout the world, these have been handed down tenaciously from generation to generation. The cruelty, greed, bravery, and fighting ability of the islanders have become almost proverbial; historical incidents are preserved, English defeats are attributed to the intervention of the saints, and Coeur de Lion himself appears at times endowed with diabolic powers. The importance of the invaders has even led to their being linked in popular belief with megaliths and with other remains of earlier civilizations, as well as with tales of treasure-trove. May not the long continued hatred of the peasants for England have affected post-war relations between France and Britain?—T. F. McIlurath.

885. MARETT, R. R. Power and goodness in the primitive conception of the divine. *Hibbert Jour.* 27 (1) Oct. 1928: 63-77.—It is usually said that the religion

of primitive man strives for power, *mana* whereas that of civilized man aims at the increase of goodness. This contrast may be relatively true; but in the effort to achieve power, *mana*, the savage must discipline himself rigorously and must follow the prescriptions of a hard-and-fast routine. Thus, even an individual's power may indirectly conduce to the higher ethics.—*W. D. Wallis.*

NORTH AMERICA NORTH OF MEXICO

(See also Entry 867)

887. FAYE, PAUL L. Christmas fiestas of the Cupeño. *Amer. Anthropologist*. 30 (4) Oct.-Dec. 1928: 651-658.—This is a study of mid-winter ceremonies among the Cupeño, a small branch of the Shoshonean-speaking peoples of southern California. The data were secured in 1919. Many phases of the celebrations show a combination of new with aboriginal elements, and the result is a culture mosaic.—*W. D. Wallis.*

888. HAWKINS, GERTRUDE WELLSFORD. The defeated lords of the everglades. *Travel*. 51 (4) Aug. 1928: 33-36.—The Seminole Indians now residing in the Everglades of Florida are the descendants of about 50 Indians who refused to be removed to Oklahoma by the U. S. government a century ago. They interbred with runaway slaves, in the inaccessible swampy sections of the state of Florida. This probably explains their unusually swarthy features, for Indians, and their spread nostrils. They resisted white culture strenuously. They have no written language of their own, and folk-lore is transmitted to the young by word of mouth. Their dress is unique in the fact that they sewed strips of variegated cloth which they wear invariably sewed only in a horizontal fashion. They are the only Indians to wear turbans. The hair dressing resembles the Japanese style very closely, and both men and women wear skirts reaching to the knees. The huts are thatched of palmetto leaves, open at the sides, much in the style of the Philippine tribes. A youth, upon marriage, takes the name of the bride who rules and controls affairs thereafter, especially in the matter of the purchasing medium, whether this be money or alligator skins. A man may be outcast for merely beating his wife. They worship a pantheon of spirits, with the chief ceremony at the time of the appearance of the new moon. At that time the fire of the preceding year is allowed to go out and a new one is made with flint. At this time only, offenders against the folkways are required to undergo a sweating ordeal, or trial. Bodies are buried above ground, wrapped in grass ropes. The trinkets of the deceased are buried with him.—*Nathan Miller.*

889. HODGE, F. W. How old is southwestern silverwork? *El Palacio*. 25 (14-17) Oct. 1928: 224-232.—The art of making silverwork learned from Mexicans among the Zuni and Navaho is recent. It is as late as the early 80's at Zuni.—*G. A. Reichard.*

890. LOWIE, ROBERT H. Aboriginal education in America. *Amer. Mercury*. 15 (58) Oct. 1928: 192-196.—Primitive education is characterized by a lack of brutality; children are never beaten but are punished in less brutal ways, the punishment being, in our eyes, frequently trivial as compared with the offense. Whipping is a development of culture. However, Indian children are generally well behaved and there is little fighting among them. But Indian pedagogical methods are less perfect in other ways. Children are terribly frightened by bogies and by masked impersonators at ceremonies. Both example and precept are given, the latter with long sermons on behavior and stress on public opinion, and by tales with morals. Formal instruction is given in some places with segregation

from the parents. Especially is this so at puberty, and particularly for girls. The rites, taboos, and tests at this period are likely to be harsh. Much knowledge is acquired without the realization of being taught. The tribes poorest in culture thus often practice the best psychological methods.—*J. Alden Mason.*

891. RADIN, PAUL. Ethnological notes on the Ojibwa of southeastern Ontario. *Amer. Anthropologist*. 30 (4) Oct.-Dec. 1928: 659-668.—In an earlier number of the *American Anthropologist* (n.s., 26: 491-530, 1924) Paul Radin published the translation of the larger part of an Ojibwa text obtained in 1912-16. The portion then published consisted of minor anecdotal reminiscences touching upon varied phases of Ojibwa life. This paper presents the more formal statements as to Ojibwa custom, omitted from the earlier article. The informant briefly describes the native usages with regard to common techniques of living, such as fire-making, fishing, planting, sewing, and canoe-making, and also the ceremonial attendant upon childbirth, puberty, marriage, and death.—*Robert Redfield.*

892. REAGAN, ALBERT B. Further notes on the archaeology of the Navajo Country. *El Palacio*. 25 (2) Jul. 1928: 3-26.—This is a minute description of ruins with plans and illustrations of potsherds found in them.—*G. A. Reichard.*

893. REAGAN, ALBERT B. The small-house ruins of the slab-house and black-on-white pottery series in the Cornfields-Hopi Volcanic Buttes' Field, in the Navajo Country, Arizona. *El Palacio*. 25 (3-5) Jul.-Aug. 1928: 59-76.—This is a minute description of ruins with plans and illustrations of potsherds found in them.—*G. A. Reichard.*

894. SMITH, MAURICE G. Notes on the depopulation of aboriginal America. *Amer. Anthropologist*. 30 (4) Oct.-Dec. 1928: 669-674.—This is an analysis of an unfinished bulletin left by the late James Mooney, formerly a member of the Bureau of Ethnology. His study shows that many tribes, at least 87 out of 268 had become extinct in this country by 1907.—*W. D. Wallis.*

895. UNSIGNED. Indian folk tales. *Wisconsin Archeologist*. (7) Jul. 1928: 223-230.—*Erna Gunther.*

AFRICA

896. AKELEY, MARY L. J. Carl Akeley's last journey. A visit to the gorilla sanctuary in Belgian Congo. *World's Work*. 61 (3) Jul. 1928: 250-259.—*Nathan Miller.*

897. LINTON, RALPH. Desert. *Atlantic Monthly*. 142 (5) Nov. 1928: 588-600.—This is an account of travel through the extreme southwestern part of Madagascar, in the territory of the Mahafaly tribe, and includes a description of the country and of several native plants and animals, especially a migratory swarm of locusts. Several examples of native taboos are given with incidents illustrating the divergence between native theory and practice in regard to taboo animals.—*R. Linton.*

898. REYNOLDS, ALEXANDER JACOB. Crowned a Gold Coast potentate. *Travel*. 51 (4) Aug. 1928: 28, 47.—A very elaborate ceremony took place in Abongduha to celebrate the accession of the new chief Kwaku the Five Towns, Kwaku Boateng II, whose father died. This is called the "stooling" of the chief, as the outstanding rite is the seating of the new ruler upon the Golden stool. Before this is done, there is a childish imitation of the historic act of Prempeh, an old king of Ashantiland. Prempeh sent away the gold stool and hid it rather than submit to the suzerainty of the white man's government. This was imitated at the inauguration of Kwaku. The queen-mother holds a central position at the ceremonies, as in the tribal life. The new man's culture is aped. A native troupe gave a

ingenious performance of the "Nativity," the author's cook opened a "pastry and infection shop," and his boy, a "cut hair shop."—*Nathan Miller*.

ASIA

899. HART, H. GASCOIGNE. The tapestry of Persian life. Virtues and defects of a venerable civilization. *Travel*. 51(4) Aug. 1928: 13-17, 48.—*Nathan Miller*.

900. HARTOG, MAVEL. Indian village uplift—a visit to Gurgaon. *Contemp. Rev.* 134(753) Sep. 1928: 337-344.—The improvement of living conditions in this district of the Punjab has been due to the efforts of the Deputy Commissioner to Gurgaon who since 1921 has conducted schools for the training of young men and women in the essentials of community hygiene and modern agriculture. These graduates return to their rural villages to fill positions of prestige. The success of these efforts has been striking, and the program could well be applied to India at large, in which case the increased revenue from agriculture and herding would amply meet the expense of the undertaking.—*Ruth Benedict*.

901. KATZ, MILTON. Genna in southeastern Asia. *Amer. Anthropologist*. 30(4) Oct.-Dec. 1928: 580-601.—The socio-religious complex including Kenna and Penna taboos, social Genna and menhirs, is largely indigenous to the aboriginal Mon Khmer of South-eastern Asia, as attested by its presence among them and among peoples linguistically related in Indo and Melanesia, and by its absence among the Tibeto-Burmese in their Chinese homeland. There were 3 separate Tibeto-Burman incursions from the north: the 1st included the ancestral Burmese and probably the Chin, Lushai-Kuki, Meithei, Naga, and Karen; the 2nd, the Garo, Mikir, Kachin and Kachari; and the 3rd, the border group of Abors, Miris, Mishmis, Dflas and Akas. These invaders brought with them a religion centering around an annual cycle of ceremonies—the precursor or the equivalent of the Buh-Ai. With the

exception of the Burmese, who took over Buddhism, the Meithei, who adopted Hinduism, and the last invasion, which reached only to the Mon Khmer, they not only assimilated Kenna and Penna and the associated lithic culture, but elaborated them and developed the Buh-Ai into social Genna.—*G. T. Bowles*.

902. RICE, STANLEY. The cult of the cow. *Asiatic Rev.* 24(80) Oct. 1928: 682-691.—The author challenges the view that the cult of the sacred cattle had its origins in ancient Aryan culture. The *Rig Veda* is silent on the worship of animals, and it is only much later that references appear to the prohibition to taking the life of a cow or a bull. On the contrary, ancient Aryan custom stipulated that an animal should be killed for the guest. This cult, however, if looked upon as a trait of the ancient Dravidians and absorbed from them by the Aryan settlers, becomes considerably more intelligible.—*Ruth Benedict*.

AUSTRALIA

903. DAVIDSON, D. S. The family hunting territory in Australia. *Amer. Anthropologist*. 30(4) Oct.-Dec. 1928: 614-631.—In native Australia a division of the population into local groups was universal. These groups were land-owning units, the boundaries of their territories being well known, and trespassing strictly prohibited. Throughout most of Australia, except in the central and northwestern parts, the group territory was subdivided into family territories which had the following characteristics: (1) actual land ownership by individuals or families; (2) well-defined boundaries; (3) trespassing forbidden (with certain exceptions); (4) inherited from father to son; (5) ownership is realized to such an extent that a proprietor may dispose of his land as he chooses, and (5) the family territories are patrilocal. The institution varied in its intensity, but it once existed throughout a vast area of Australia if not over the whole island. It was of great antiquity.—*R. Linton*.

HISTORY

THE WORLD TO 383 A.D.

(See also Entry 880)

ARCHAEOLOGY

GENERAL

904. KENYON, FREDERIC G. Field archaeology as a profession. *Nineteenth Century*. 104(621) Nov. 1928: 659-668.—Popular interest in archaeological discovery has been greatly stimulated in recent years by excavations in Crete and in Egypt, and many fruitful fields are still open to archaeological research in the Near East, the Far East, and America. One necessary condition for the prosecution of such study is the provision of facilities by the governments of countries which cannot themselves provide adequate funds or staffs for the exploration of archaeological sites within their territories. It is desirable that such governments should permit a division of objects found between their local or national museums and the institutions which are supporting the expeditions. Countries which prohibit absolutely the export of antiquities are subject to spoliation through clandestine commercial excavation, in which cases valuable scientific data are forever lost. A second important condition of the development of archaeological research is the creation of a body of trained archaeologists. Young men who show an

aptitude for archaeological study should not only have academic training, but should also be assured of permanent employment in this profession. The exacting but adventurous life of the field archaeologist should appeal to the same spirit which fills some of the colonial and Indian posts in the British Empire.—*S. N. Deane*.

BABYLONIA AND ASSYRIA

(See Entry 909)

GREECE

905. ELDERKIN, KATE McK. Buttons and their use in Greek garments. *Amer. Jour. Archaeol.* 32(3) Jul.-Sep. 1928: 333-346.—Archaeological research in Greece has yielded numerous fibulae of the safety pin type from the Mycenaean times, on through the geometric and early archaic periods, but the fibula had relatively disappeared by the end of the 6th century. Herodotus attempted to explain this when he related that the fibula was forbidden by law after the women had stabbed the only survivor of the defeat of the

Athenians at Aegina, in about 560 B.C., with pins from their garments, and that henceforth the women wore the Ionic garment. A study of this type of garment reveals the cause for the disappearance of the fibula, for this costume was fastened by 2 to 8 buttons along one side of the sleeve, the other side being provided with loops, so that the 2 edges of the sleeve met but did not overlap. The adoption of the Ionic dress soon affected the Doric, for after the middle of the 6th century the Doric costume is represented as possessing large round buttons, 1 on each shoulder, the fastening being "accomplished presumably by means of a button-hole, though a loop or string tie would be possible." Glass buttons, with the convex outward side intricately designed in color, were the most common. They were attached by a cord or thong through a central hole or a longitudinal hole near the back, or, in the case of unperforated flat buttons, were possibly "held in a frame of some kind" or "covered with cloth." The idea is advanced that many objects heretofore adjudged "spindle-whorls" are in reality buttons, the great number of these "whorls," as well as their shape, arguing for their identification as buttons.—*W. M. Krogman.*

906. PICARD, CH. Phêdre "à la balançoire" et le symbolisme des pendants. [Phaëdra "in the swing" and the symbolism of hangings.] *Rev. Archéol.* 28 Jul.-Oct. 1928: 47-64.—Pausanias, in his description of the famous painting of the Lower World by Polygnotus in the Lesche of the Cnidians at Delphi, mentions that the Cretan princess Phaëdra is represented as seated in a swing (X, 29, 3) and interprets this fact as an allusion to the legend of her suicide by hanging. This explanation is improbable enough on a priori grounds; and the discovery at Hagia Triada in Crete of a small terra cotta idol of late Minoan date (*Monumenti Antichi*, XIV, 719) designed to be swung on a cord as in a swing, between 2 terra cotta pillars on which sacred birds are represented, shows clearly that the representation in Polygnotus' painting was due to a religious tradition derived from a period in which Phaëdra was a goddess of vegetation: the swinging of her image was a magical rite, intended to increase the fertility of the fields. This earlier phase of Phaëdra also throws light on the legend of her relations with Hippolytus, who was a Troezenian god of vegetation. It is also to be remarked that the story of Phaëdra's death by hanging, and the death by hanging of some other heroines of Greek tragedy, point back to a time when these heroines were goddesses and their images were suspended in trees, a practice closely associated with that tree-worship which Sir Arthur Evans has shown to have been a principal cult of prehistoric Greece.—*S. N. Deane.*

907. REINACH, THÉODORE. Une inscription historique de Delphes. [An historic inscription from Delphi.] *Rev. Archéol.* 28 Jul.-Oct. 1928: 34-46.—A fragmentary inscription discovered at Pylaea, on the site of the synedrion of the Amphictyons at Delphi, proves to be part of an inventory of the valuable votive offerings at Delphi which were appropriated and melted down by the Phocians at the time of the Second Sacred War (356-354 B.C.). The list probably included (1) offerings by the kings of Lydia; (2) offerings by the tyrants of Syracuse; (3) miscellaneous other large votive offerings, such as the gold bowl of the tripod dedicated by the Spartans after the battle of Plataea (479 B.C.); and (4) smaller objects such as crowns, collars, and drinking-cups. Specific reference is found in the extant fragment to the great crater dedicated by Alyattes, king of Lydia (617-560 B.C.), to a Lacedaemonian offering, and to one from the Magnesians.—*S. N. Deane.*

ASIA

908. BARTON, GEO. A. Historical results of recent explorations in Palestine and Iraq. *Amer. Hist. Rev.* 33(4) Jul. 1928: 759-784.—A redating of the Phoenician alphabet at about 2000 B.C., and an indication of its Egyptian origin are the most important recent contributions to ancient history. The new proofs have come largely out of explorations at Jebel, 1923. Other expeditions have turned up important material tending to solve old problems or to raise new ones. Palestine, it appears, was inhabited by Neanderthals. Both Hebrews and Assyrians were mixed races. Amraphel is probably not Hammurabi. The Abrahamic period is correctly dated in the Bible. Nothing tends to prove Abraham an individual, which encourages Barton in his theory that Abraham is symbolic of the wandering tribe. Numerous biblical stories are substantiated. A city has been found larger than all other Palestinian remains and of surprising age (3000 B.C.?). New data have been unearthed on the Bronze Age in the Jordan valley.—*Herbert Solow.*

909. BARTON, GEORGE A. On the so-called Sumero-Indian seals. *Ann. Amer. Schools Oriental Research.* 8 1928: 79-95.—A brief description is given of the remains found at Harappa and Mohenjodaro in India. Special attention is then given to the inscribed seals. Previous scholars have compared the writing with that of the Sumerians or have even attempted to read them as Sumerian. A close examination of the signs shows few agreements with the Sumerian system and these are of a character common to all systems. Their forms show that they represent a relatively late development. The character of the signs is analyzed, and many are traced back to their original pictographic originals.—*A. T. Olmstead.*

910. KOECHLIN, RAYMOND. Les céramiques musulmanes de Suse au Musée du Louvre. [The Muslim pottery from Susa in the Museum of the Louvre.] *Mém. Mission Archéol. de Perse.* (19) 1928: 1-109.—Susa, capital of Elam, has been occupied by pottery-using people since earliest antiquity. The pottery treated in this article represents the Sassanid and Islamic periods of Susa, from the 3rd to the 13th centuries of our era. Collected into one place in the Louvre, its various classes can now be studied. Their chief features are: (1) Unglazed pottery, representing the 3rd to the 6th centuries, varies in point of design from the simplest and most haphazard incised patterns to exquisitely conceived and executed ornamentation in relief and in incisions. There are cups, bowls, jugs, and large water jars. (2) Painted pottery without glaze. This class of pottery was ascribed by Sarre to the period of the 4th to the 6th centuries, but Koechlin and de Mecquenem ascribe it to the 9th and 10th centuries. One type of painted design consists of cursive inscriptions, chiefly prayers addressed by the dead to Allah or to the living. (3) Pottery with monochrome enamel. Dating specimens of this type is very difficult, but they seem to belong chiefly to the Sassanid period, 3rd to 7th centuries A.D. The designs were all fictile and ranged from the simplest incisions up to elaborate relief patterns involving floral and animal motifs. Over them was a monochrome glaze, usually azure in color, with a tendency toward especial vividness where copper content is high and toward green where the lead-content is high. Probably this technique was introduced into Susa from China during the Han period there. Greenish yellow and brownish black glazes also occur, but more rarely. (4) Pottery with designs painted on the clay and then glazed represent the 9th and 10th centuries. (5) So likewise does the pottery having designs painted upon a slip and then glazed. The designs in both of these classes are both geometric and floral, and all very attractive. (6) Pottery with 2-color de-

signs under glaze. Yellow and green painting, together with incised design, combine to make elaborate and tasteful patterns in which appear geometric, floral, and animal motifs. This class, also, is of the 9th and 10th centuries. (7) Pottery with designs in relief under a lead-colored glaze sometimes having a lustre. This class has elaborate conventionalized geometric and floral designs under a bottle-green or an ochre-yellow glaze. (8) Lustred pottery, representing the 9th to the 13th centuries, approaches most nearly the usual conception of Islamic pottery having a lustre and cursive inscriptions beneath the lustre. In general it may be said that the shapes of the pottery here described, in all classes, are of Mediterranean origin, whereas the applied decorations show the influence of surrounding countries and especially of China.—*P. A. Means.*

911. MOULTON, WARREN J. The American Palestine Exploration Society. *Ann. Amer. Schools Oriental Research.* 8 1928: 55-78.—This is a history of the first American attempt to carry on exploration in Palestine, with illustrations from photographs, of special value for the period immediately succeeding the Christian era.—*A. T. Olmstead.*

912. PETRIE, FLINDERS. Excavations in South Palestine. *Man.* 28(9) Sep. 1928: 145-146.—The British School of Archaeology of Egypt, through its work at Tell Jemmeh and Fara, in the desert south of Palestine, has carried forward the details known in Egypt into the field of Palestine Archaeology. Excavation has revealed that by 1150 B.C. the smelting of iron was practiced on a large scale. At Gerar, about 970 B.C., a movement from middle Asia is indicated by the presence of objects known in Siberia, and the model chariots with smooth and spiked wheels as found

at Anau and as far east as the Oxus. The work has made it possible to have a "connected view of the changes in the 10th century B.C., when the Eastern movement reached the Mediterranean along 2 lines, Egypt and Anatolia."—*W. M. Krogman.*

913. SUKENIK, E. L. A Jewish hypogeum near Jerusalem. *Jour. Palest. Oriental Soc.* 8(2) 1928: 113-122.—The hypogeum was discovered in the summer of 1926. It is situated on the property of Sarkis Behesmilian, about a hundred meters west of the Lepers' House in the Greek Colony. The cave is approached through a court, 3.75 m. wide, cut out of the rock. It is not possible to determine the length of the court. There is an upper and a lower chamber in the cave. The form of the lower chamber makes one think that the cave was formerly a vaulted tomb typical of the Canaanite and early Jewish periods, and was re-used later as a Jewish family vault during the last century of the Second Temple. On the benches of the upper chamber were found the bones of 3 bodies. In the lower chamber there were found 12 ossuaries. Most of them are without any decoration. One ossuary is decorated on one side with 2 6-pointed rosettes inscribed in a single circle. Between them is a pattern of small squares formed by rows of intersecting lines. Another ossuary has 2 6-pointed rosettes inscribed in double circles. Between them is a fluted column on a platform of 3 steps. The ossuaries show Hebrew inscriptions indicating the names and relations of the buried members of the family, e.g. *Father Dositheus, Shelmasiyon, our mother.* The genealogy of the family may still be reconstructed out of these inscriptions. (Five plates illustrate the plan of the cave, the ossuaries and inscriptions.)—*S. Gandz.*

THE WORLD TO 383 A.D.

BABYLONIA AND ASSYRIA

(See also Entry 924)

914. JOHNS, C. H. W. Confirmation of endowments to priests and officials by Šamši-Adad V and his son Adad-Nirari III, and by Sargon in the reign of Sennacherib. *Jour. Royal Asiatic Soc.* Jul. 1928: 519-555.—S. Langdon publishes, with additional notes and the cuneiform texts, an important study found among the papers of the late Prof. Johns. The fragmentary texts are copies, made by order of Sennacherib, of endowments made to various priests and officials by certain of his predecessors. They throw considerable light on the Assyrian administration. The reverse presents extracts from the annals of Sennacherib. There is also presented a valuable discussion of the material for the reconstruction of the various editions of the annals of Sennacherib, with complete bibliography, and such material as we possess for the reigns of Shamshi Adad V and Adad-nirari III.—*A. T. Olmstead.*

915. MERCER, SAMUEL A. B. Some Babylonian temple records. *Jour. Soc. Oriental Research.* 12(3-4) Oct. 1928: 146-150.—The article includes miscellaneous inscriptions, for the most part dedications, from the reigns of Dungi, Gimil Sin, Gudea, and Arad Sin.—*A. T. Olmstead.*

916. SMITH, SIDNEY. Assyriological notes: a Babylonian fertility cult; the three cities called Tirgan. *Jour. Royal Asiatic Soc.* (4) Oct. 1928: 849-876.—The first note explains that the tombs with human sacrifices found at Ur by Woolley are not tombs of human kings and queens. They are rather the sacred underground apartments, connected in the literature with tombs, in which fertility cults with the sacred marriage, the New Year's day ceremonies, and human sacrifice were carried out. The literature dealing with these sacred underground shrines and with the parallel shrines at

the summit of the temple towers is cited in detail. The second note is a technical study in topography.—*A. T. Olmstead.*

917. SMITH, SIDNEY. Dating by Ashurbanipal and Kandalanu. *Jour. Royal Asiatic Soc.* Jul. 1928: 622-626.—The Kandalanu who ruled in Babylonia is not to be identified with the Assyrian king Ashur-bani-apal. He was a vassal king under him. Not only are the names different, but their records follow different systems of dating. A tablet shows that Kandalanu was already dead by November of his 22nd year, whereas for Ashur-bani-apal there are dates from his 30th year in Babylonia. The first year of Nabopolassar was 625/4, and a tablet from Uruk is dated in his 5th year. The Uruk tablet of Sin-shar-ishkun is presumably not later than 622/1, Ashur-etil-ilani must have begun to reign about 632/1, and Ashur-bani-apal was probably dead by 633/2, and certainly by 628/7.—*A. T. Olmstead.*

GREECE

918. ERTIEM, S. The necromancy in the Persai of Aischylos. *Symbolae Osloenses.* 6 1928: 1-17.—In the *Odyssey* the details of Odysseus' sacrifice to the Shades supply evidence of necromantic ritual. Of these—(1) expiatory libations, (2) promise of sacrifice to the Shades after return, (3) pouring of the blood into a pit, (4) burning of the bled animals, and (5) prayer to Hades and Persephone—the second may be discounted as due to special emergency and the last 2 may be regarded as unimportant, being left to Odysseus' companions. The climax of the passage is the change from the libations to all the Shades to the calling up of the single Teiresias. As the pit is the drinking place, not the exit, of the Shades, the place of their emergence is vague. Of sacred incantations the poet says nothing. In the *Persai* Aischylos concentrates his ritual in one act, the libation, dropping the blood offering. Further,

he fuses together libations and evocatory hymns. There are, however, considerable traces of Greek usage (cf. the use of water from the "virgin spring" with the instructions of Pap. Berol. mag. VI 37), but the anomaly of the queen pouring the libation and leaving to the chorus the hymns is probably due to the technical difficulties of the dramatist. In these, suggestions of incantations occur, in the unusual name and title of Darius and in the imperatives. Parenthetically, Ertiem points out parallels between the story of Phaethon and Xerxes as a possible influence on the mind of the dramatist.—*A. M. G. Little.*

919. HENNIG, R. Die Anfänge des kulturellen und Handelsverkehrs in der Mittelmeerwelt. [The beginnings of cultural and commercial intercourse in the Mediterranean world.] *Hist. Zeitschr.* 139 (1) 1928: 1-33.—The Cretans and Egyptians knew more about the West than has generally been held. All of the tin for bronze before Homer came from the British Isles. The Phoenicians were not the adventurous rovers of tradition, but in general followed routes that were well known before the great days of their commerce, which began about 1200 B.C. From them Homer and Hesiod learned of the Atlantic; Oceanus is a Phoenician word. Scheria is to be identified with Tartessos; the land of the Cimmerians, and the abode of the dead is to be found in England, whence came also the account of the "singing swan," and the country of the Hyperboreans can be localized about Portsmouth. Massilia was founded where it was because of the commerce in tin and amber, and it had a direct route to England via the Rhone, Saône, and Seine. The Massilians kept their knowledge of England and of this route secret after the Carthaginians closed the Gibraltar route to other traders shortly before 500 B.C. After this date little was known of England and the Atlantic until Julius Caesar; before that date trade was lively with England, and accounts of the far West, found in Greek writers from Homer to Hecataeus, are much more trustworthy than has been generally supposed.—*C. H. Oldfather.*

920. SAINT GERMÉS, J. Les idées monétaires de la Grèce antique. [Monetary theories of ancient Greece.] *Rev. d'Hist. Écon. et Soc.* 16 (2) 1928: 230-239.—This is a brief study of the theories of Xenophon, Plato, and Aristotle, with certain observations of Aristophanes concerning the different kinds of currency employed at Athens at the time of the Peloponnesian War.—*Jakob A. O. Larsen.*

921. SEGUI, CORNELIO L. The ancient mining works of Cassandra, Greece. *Econ. Geog.* 10 (2) Sep.-Oct. 1928: 671-680.—This is a description, based upon study on the ground, of the gold mines of the ancient Chalcidice and sketches of the stratification of some of the principal mines. The mines were apparently worked much earlier than the date in the middle of the 4th century B.C. given by Diodorus. A study of the tunneling and stopes reveals the striking efficiency of the ancients in following veins and discovering the richest deposits. On the basis of an examination of the remains of the ancient smelting works and of a description by a French traveler of the methods used in the middle of the 16th century, a sketch is given of a medieval blowing engine, which quite possibly is the kind which was employed in classical times.—*C. H. Oldfather.*

922. SELTMAN, C. T. The offerings of the Hyperboreans. *Classical Quart.* 22 (3-4) Jul.-Oct. 1928: 155-159.—An explanation is here offered for the story told by Herodotus and others to the effect that the Hyperboreans sent offerings to Delos and Delphi. The Greeks had settlements far up the Danube, inhabited by pure Greek settlers and half-breeds from the coast towns. These Greeks, having heard of the famous Ionian shrine of Apollo at Delos, sent the offerings in question to it.

The Delphian priests, who were jealous of Delos, afterwards invented the same story for their own shrine.—*C. E. Van Sickle.*

923. SMITH, SIDNEY. The deaths of Alexander the Great and Philip Arrhidaeus. *Jour. Royal Asiatic Soc.* (3) Jul. 1928: 618-622.—The generally accepted date of Alexander's death is June 13, 323 B.C. But Babylonian evidence shows that Alexander died not later than the first week of April. The murder of Philip Arrhidaeus is usually assigned to October, 317 B.C.; it probably occurred late in July or early in August. In any case the old contention that there is no contradiction between the Babylonian sources, according to Kugler's calculation, and the reckoning that 30th Daisios = 13th June, is obviously wrong.—*A. P. Dorjahn.*

924. STURTEVANT, E. H. The Tawagalawaš text. *Amer. Jour. Semitic Lang. & Lit.* 44 (4) Jul. 1928: 217-231.—The publication of some of the cuneiform Hittite texts has made it possible to check up the work of those who found in them a number of Greek names. For the convenience of those not acquainted with cuneiform, one of the most important texts is here published in transliteration and translation. It is apparently a section from the annals of a Hittite king, and shows him in relations with Tawagalawaš (Eteocles), king of Ahhiyawa (Achaea). The longest complete passage deals with the arrangements made for the return of a certain Piyamaraduš, brother of Tawagalawaš, to the court of the latter. The chief importance of this text is the glimpse it gives us of Achaea in the pre-Homeric days of the 14th century B.C. as one of the great kingdoms of the time, on an equal footing with the Hittite realm.—*Edward Rochie Hardy, Jr.*

925. WEST, ALLEN B. Notes on Achæan prosopography and chronology. *Classical Philol.* 23 (3) Jul. 1928: 258-269.—We have here a study of an inscription recording the victories of some Greek girls in the Isthmian, Nemean, and Pythian games during the 1st century A.D., and a criticism of a previous study made by Pomtow and published in *Klio*. The author thinks that Pomtow was mistaken in assigning the Isthmian games to even years: he assigns them to odd-numbered years. The identity of the Agonothetes in charge of the Isthmian games, the years in which each girl won victories, the year in which each epimeletes of the Delphic Amphictyony served as agonothetes of the Pythian games, the question of whether the erection of statues to the emperors and other prominent men is to be associated with the Pythian festival, and the occurrence of non-Delphians as Amphictyonic epimeletæ are considered. Use is made of other inscriptions, of previous studies along the same line by modern students, and of ancient literary evidence.—*C. E. Van Sickle.*

ROME

(See also Entries 851, 853)

926. BOLISANI, ETTORRE. Sul luogo natale di Virgilio. [On the birthplace of Virgil.] *Riv. d'Italia.* 31 Jul. 15, 1928: 381-392.—Virgil was born almost 2,000 years ago, but the place of his birth is still a matter of controversy. Was it near Mantua, or near Brescia? Bolisani replies to an article by R. S. Conway (*Atene e Roma*, n.s. VII, 3, Sep. 1926, 170-186. Also, in English, in the *Bulletin of the John Rylands Library*, VII, 2, Jan. 1923.) who favors Brescia. First is noted the general agreement of tradition and of scholarship in favor of Pietole near Mantua. Then the author takes up the bases of doubt presented by Maffei in *Verona Illustrata* and by A. Bisutti in *La Stampa* (Mantova, 1924). He concludes with detailed replies to the arguments of Conway.—*J. J. Van Nostrand.*

927. BURRISS, ELI EDWARD. Some survivals of magic in Roman religion. *Classical Jour.* 24 (2) Nov.

1928: 112-123.—The rituals connected with the *Aequalecium*, the *Argei*, the *Robigalia*, the *Fordicidia*, the *Lupercalia*, the *Nonae Caprotinae* or *Ancillarum Feriae*, the *Carnalia*, and the *Tacita* are treated as illustrations of sympathetic magic.—*D. McFayden*.

928. GREEN, WILLIAM MCALLEN. An ancient debate on capital punishment. *Classical Jour.* 24 (4) Jan. 1929: 267-275.—An analysis of Sallust, *Catiline* 51f.—*D. McFayden*.

929. HART, B. H. LIDDLE. Hannibal and Rome. *Atlantic Monthly.* Oct. 1928: 532-542.—The career of Hannibal in Italy and after Zama, in the Near East, is to be interpreted as the outlet to the psychological workings of the primitive instinct of revenge, a vengeance in this instance possessed of a peculiar racial quality, i.e., Semitic, and, moreover, formed in early youth under the influence of a father's bitter experience in the First Punic War, and reinforced while still a youth by a blood oath of eternal enmity to Rome. In addition to the ordinary explanations of such moves as the turning eastward after Trasimenus and the failure to march on Rome after Cannae, is to be seen also, in the light of our present understanding of the nature of primitive vengeance, the motive of deliberate prolongation of the suffering of the victim.—*Edgar N. Johnson*.

930. KROLL, W. Die Religiosität in der Zeit Ciceros. [Faith in the gods in the time of Cicero.] *Neue Jahrb. f. Wissensch. u. Jugendbildung.* 4 (5) 1928: 519-531.—This is an array of citations concerning public actions and of statements for both private and public consumption indicating a continuity of respect for the gods of Rome in the minds of Cicero's contemporaries. This included a belief in augury and in the old Roman *numina* as well as in the deities of Olympus.

The scepticism expressed in Cicero's writings was shallow and dropped from him when he spoke from the depths of his heart. Varro's adherence to the old faith and its revival by Augustus represented a general as well as a personal attitude. Philosophy did not weaken belief in the existence and power of the gods. On the contrary, belief in the gods forced upon philosophers an acceptance of mysticism.—*J. J. Van Nostrand*.

931. MARSH, FRANK BURR. Tiberius and the development of the early empire. *Classical Jour.* 24 (1) Oct. 1928: 14-27.—Tacitus' misrepresentation of Tiberius as a tyrant, a fact now generally accepted, is shown by certain inconsistencies between the opening and the later books of the *Annals* to be due to a pre-conception which Tacitus brought to his task, acquired from the aristocratic circles in which he spent his youth. It is shown that the idea of a Tiberian terror is not borne out by the facts, as Tacitus himself supplies them; and the origins of the aristocratic prejudice against Tiberius are analyzed.—*D. McFayden*.

932. WING, HERBERT. Rome and the unification of the ancient world. *Hist. Outlook.* 19 (7) Nov. 1928: 324-327.—This is a synthesis of the history of Rome, developing the process of unification and the transformation of the Greco-oriental culture. A brief survey of Roman expansion leads to a discussion of the principate of Augustus. The imperial unity established by him was the result of many forces, absence of united opposition, bonds of trade, travel, common language, intermarriage, and the phil-Hellenism of the Romans. The transformation of Hellenistic culture by Rome included popularization and emphasis upon the practical. It affected literature, art, religion, and law.—*J. J. Van Nostrand*.

THE WORLD 383-1648

WESTERN AND CENTRAL EUROPE

GENERAL

(See also Entries 951, 956, 960, 976, 1328)

933. BALOGH, JÓZSEF. Rex a recte regendo. [Rex from recte regendo.] *Speculum* 3 (4) Oct. 1928: 580-582.—This is a further discussion of the etymology of "rex," as suggested by the article of John Dickinson, "The medieval conception of kingship in the *Policraticus* of John of Salisbury," *Speculum*, I, 1926: 326.—*Bruce Birch*.

934. BENARY, WALTER. Die europäischen Schachspielsammlungen des Mittelalters mit besonderer Berücksichtigung der romanischen. [Medieval European chess-collections with special reference to Romanic ones. *Zeitschr. f. Roman. Philol.* 48 (3-4) Oct. 1928: 332-360.—This is a detailed bibliographical and diplomatical description of medieval and early modern European (especially Romanic) manuscript and printed versions of chess-collections, dealing with chess in general and with specific chess problems. Some collections, in addition to chess, include treatises on draughts (*tabulae*) and checkers (*marelli*). This triad, chess, draughts, checkers, is met with again and again in medieval literature. The importance of these games for the social life of the Middle Ages, commonly acknowledged because of the existence of numerous didactic and allegorico-moralizing treatises in prose and poetry, is further emphasized through the study of these chess-collections.—*John G. Kunstmann*.

935. GOVER, J. E. Cornish place-names. *Antiquity.* 2 (7) Sep. 1928: 391-328.—The archaeological significance of English place-names in general has become widely known, due to the work of the English

Place-name Society, but nothing of that kind has been done with similar words in Cornwall. Most of the place-names naturally fall into 2 groups, those that relate to ancient camps and fortifications and those referring to burial places and monuments. To the 1st group belong such words as *caer*, *din*, and *castel*, and to the latter, a great number, of which *cruc*, *menhir* and *cromlech* are the most interesting. The word *caer* occurs about 110 times in Cornwall, being used as a prefix in place-names. It corresponds to our word "bury" or "village" (from Breton), and when used with a descriptive element, gives a definite meaning to a name, as in *carvean* (*Carvyghan*, meaning "little"), "little village." Or again, a *castel* was derived from the Latin *castellum* and when coupled with the Cornish *gware* (play) it may mean a "place of play," as in the case of Castlewary, in Helston parish. Here is an interesting and fertile field for research which is as yet uncrowded.—*W. C. Richardson*.

936. SALZMAN, L. F. The legal status of markets. *Cambridge Hist. Jour.* 2 (3) 1928: 205-212. If a market is simply "a regularly recurrent assembly for the sale of local products," markets did not always originate by royal grant, though that was the orthodox method after 1066. In legal decisions emphasis was placed on the right to take toll and stallage as characteristic of a market. Jurisdiction was inherent in the possession of a market. In the 13th century the right of the crown to create new markets was limited. Except on royal lands, markets could not be established to the nuisance of existing markets. The existence of nuisance was determined mainly by the distance between the new and the old market. The legal minimum as defined

in actual cases varied from 5 miles to 10 leagues. (Several legal decisions are quoted.)—*W. E. Lunt.*

FEUDAL AND GOTHIC AGE—962-1348

(See also Entries 947, 950, 953, 954)

937. BRACKMANN, ALBERT. Die politische Wirkung der kluniazensischen Bewegung. [The political consequences of the Cluniac movement.] *Hist. Zeitschr.* 139(1) 1928: 34-47.—The Cluniac movement rather than the Italian ambitions of the German emperors was the basic cause of the downfall of the medieval German empire and the relatively insignificant role of Germany during the later Middle Ages. From the very beginning, the Cluniac movement was to a degree involved in politics. In an age when the papacy was weak, Cluny led the way with its principle of the unified control of monasteries and of the superiority of ecclesiastical jurisdiction. The Gregorian reform movement was merely a continuation of the Cluniac policy, hence Cluny can fairly be held responsible for the later results. From Otto the Great to Henry III, the Italian policy was a source of strength to the Empire. But when the Hohenstaufen attempted to follow the old policy in the face of the new Cluniac ideal, the Italian policy became a detriment.—*Walther I. Brandt.*

938. BROWN, C. A thirteenth-century manuscript from Llanthony Priory. *Speculum*. 3(4) Oct. 1928: 587-95.—The library of Corpus Christi College (Oxford) contains a MS well known to students of Middle English because of three poems contained therein. The MS has, however, other elements of interest. It was donated to the priory by a certain Walter Walding, about 1320, some time after the death of Humphrey, the 5th Earl of Hereford, in whose memory some of the verses were written. Other portions celebrate the glories of St. Kyneburg and the founding of a chapel in his honor by Earl Humphrey. There is also a hymn for the feast of the Saint, with musical notation and with interesting references to prevailing diseases, some of which are described in Greek medical terms. All of these materials suggest that the owner of the book may have been connected with St. Kyneburg's Chapel. But the MS also contains, in Latin, the *Ani Claudianus* of Alanus de Insulis, the *Consolatio Philosophiae* of Boethius, *Sententiae Morales, versus prouerbiales, De Septem Vitiis, Definitiones, Hymnus ad Patrem, Ave gloriosa dulcis et famosa*, etc. Furthermore, on 26 pages there are erasures and plummet writing, evidence, it seems, that the book was made up out of rough drafts, recopied in ink. The fact that there is a great deal of grammar-school material, with actual school exercises scribbled in verse on a fly leaf, suggests that the MS belonged to a chaplain of St. Kyneburg's Chapel who was also a master in the school which is known to have existed at Llanthony Priory during the late Middle Ages.—*L. C. MacKinney.*

939. PELZER, A. Prosper de Reggio Emilia, des Ermites de Saint Augustin, et le manuscrit latin 1086 de la Bibliothèque Vaticane. [Prosper de Reggio Emilia, some hermits of St. Augustine and Latin MS 1086 of the Vatican Library.] *Rev. Neo-Scolast.* 30(19) Aug. 1928: 316-350.—This is a detailed and closely-reasoned discussion of the Latin MS 1086 of the Vatican library in its relation to Prosper de Reggio Emilia. After distinguishing between 2 Prosper, one a Cistercian, the other an Augustinian, the author studies by careful exegesis the internal structure of the MS to discover its authorship and composition. Pages of pertinent evidence are offered to prove the thesis that Prosper the Augustinian is the author and that he wrote different parts of the MS during his teaching career at Paris, Bologna, and Milan. Every student of the "Sentences" of Peter the Lombard will benefit by reading this critical study.—*I. W. Raymond.*

940. PREVITÉ-ORTON, C. W. The Roman house of Caetani in the middle ages. *Edinburgh Rev.* 248(506) Oct. 1928: 290-309.—Medieval Rome, the town of innkeepers and brigand barons, owed most of her prosperity to the Curia, but the nobles furnished the only self-sufficient local life. Even the roads which brought papal tribute and pilgrims were dominated by baronial castles. Local family records, such as the 6 volumes gleaned by Don Gelasio Caetani (Gaetani) from his own family archives, present vivid episodes of baronial life from 1200 to 1500. Pope Gelasius II (1118) is claimed by the Caetani, but Boniface VIII, nephew of Bishop Peter of Anagni, was the founder of their ecclesiastical fame. In typical baronial style, he acquired for the family estates stretching from Rome to Anagni and 50 miles along the coast. He confiscated the Tuscan lands of the heiress Margharita. With him the traditional Caetani-Colonna feud became a crusade. The resulting storm broke at Anagni where Sciarra Colonna's violence precipitated a 30 years' war, during which the Caetani recovered Anagni but lost Rome. Henry of Luxemburg's Roman invasion forced them to join Naples against him and his Colonna allies. After the untrammelled anarchy of the Babylonian Captivity, the Caetani leaders were once more forced to gamble in papal politics. Onorato of Fondi won high stakes under the French pope Clement VII, and also in the court of Joanna I of Naples. Eventually his luck changed and he was crushed by the combined forces of the Italian pope Boniface IX and the new anti-French king of Naples. His nephew, however, rose to favor in Naples and established the southern branch of the family, the Gaetani d'Aragona. Meanwhile the Roman Caetani were caught in the maelstrom of Borgia politics. Nicola Caetani, a prominent papal condottiere, and Giulia Bella Caetani, Alexander VI's favorite mistress, eventually lost both position and estates and like many who played with Italian fire, were consumed.—*L. C. MacKinney.*

941. RICHARDSON, H. G. Scottish parliaments of Edward I. *Scot. Hist. Rev.* 25(4) Jul. 1928: 300-317.—Were there Scottish parliaments before the year 1293, and later under Edward I, and if so, in what sense were they like the parliaments of a later period? An almost complete loss of Scottish documents concerning parliamentary meetings makes the answer to these questions exceedingly difficult. The quest must necessarily be carried on from the English side. Parliaments were held "with frequency, if not with ordered regularity, throughout the reign of Alexander III." Under Balliol's brief reign the parliaments continued, and save for a few unavoidable interruptions, this same continuity of Scottish parliaments extended until the death of Edward I. Authentic accounts prove the holding of a parliament in every year of the period (1291-1305) beginning with Edward's recognition as overlord of Scotland and ending with his death. These early parliaments had for their main objective the dispensation of justice. Even though we possess no records of the proceedings at these meetings, reports from the English agents lead us to suspect that these meetings were more technically "parliaments" than is usually thought. (A very good table of Scottish parliaments with their dates, terms, and the authority for each, is appended to the article.)—*W. C. Richardson.*

LATER MIDDLE AGE AND EARLY MODERN TIMES—1348-1648

(See also Entries 947, 1324, 1327, 1424)

942. BELLER, E. A. The military expedition of Sir Charles Morgan to Germany, 1627-1629. *Engl. Hist. Rev.* 43(172) Oct. 1928: 528-539.—Beller has taken most of his material from the *State Papers*,

Foreign, Denmark. This expedition was the only military assistance given by Charles I of England to Christian, king of Denmark, in his part of the struggle against the Holy Roman Emperor and his allies during the Thirty Years War. Sir Charles Morgan, an able and experienced leader, embarked from the Low Countries in Mar., 1627, with 4 English regiments of about 2,500 men, far under their original strength. Morgan and his small army landed on the river Elbe, and for nearly 2 years these men and their leader were driven from town to town between the Weser and the Elbe, harassed more by starvation and mutiny than by the enemy. At times they were reinforced, but generally their total strength was well under 2,000 men with little or no equipment, food, clothing, or pay. For such conditions the Danish King, himself on the verge of complete military collapse, was not responsible. King Charles of England, instead of granting £30,000 a month to his ally as he had promised in 1625, gave only an initial payment of £46,000 and a few miserable dribbles while Morgan was in Germany. Good words, tears, plans, and promises had to suffice while Parliament in England intensified its hatred of Charles and refused to vote him a penny. Small wonder Sir Charles Morgan was thoroughly disgusted when he and his forces were recalled after a truce had been signed on the 3rd of June, 1629.—*Harold Hulme.*

943. CRAIG, HARDIN. A contribution to the theory of the English Renaissance. *Philol. Quart.* 7 (4) Oct. 1928: 321-333.—Many forces have been named as potent in helping the growth of Renaissance learning, notably the classical revival, development of civic life, and use of the printing press. In England, and probably elsewhere, a force equally as potent as, if not superior to, the others was the promise of unbelievably good things held out to those who acquired learning. Englishmen looked on the new learning as an aid to personal advancement. They read books on logic, ethics, politics, psychology, and alchemy because they believed that the books held easy answers to the secrets of prosperous and happy life. Indeed, the books often promised as much. Like the boy in the nursery story, the readers dug a field for gold and thereby cultivated it for a standing crop.—*F. G. Marcham.*

944. KINGSFORD, C. L. The beginnings of English maritime enterprise. *History.* 13 (50) Jul. 1928: 97-106.—Kingsford traces the growth of the navy from the 13th century down to 1485. Permanent officials were first appointed in 1294; the number of the king's ships increased steadily, but the real founder of the navy was Henry V; Henry VI allowed most of his father's 30 vessels to pass into private hands, but the

decline was arrested under the Yorkists. By 1485 fleets were still composed mainly of private ships, but the "principle that the king's ships were the most important element was already on the way to be established." Mr. Kingsford describes piracy during the same period: Its extent varied inversely with the strength of the navy; it "was rather an accepted system of mutual reprisals than the mere plundering of freebooters"; if it "hampered the peaceful growth of commerce," yet it "encouraged the spirit of adventurous enterprise through which greater prosperity was to be created"; the seamen of the West-country were persistent pirates, and under Richard II, Harry Pay made his name as dreaded in Spain as that of Drake was to be; failure to suppress piracy was due to the weakness of the navy, and "to the thinly-veiled sympathy of men of good estate"; it is significant that most of the West-country pirates were Lancastrians.—*H. B. Parkes.*

945. KUHL, E. P. Contemporary politics in Elizabethan drama. *Philol. Quart.* Jul. 1928: 299-303.—Fulke Greville, in his *Life of Sir Philip Sidney*, explains that he wrote his 3 tragedies with a political and not a moral purpose, in order "to trace out the high waies of ambitious governours"; one of them, "Antonie and Cleopatra," which was inspired by the fall of his friend, Essex, he destroyed lest its audience should interpret it as an attack on the government. This proves that Elizabethan dramatists were not always pure litterateurs, and that audiences were accustomed to read between the lines. Greville and Shakespeare are linked by Hayward, whose "Henry IV" resembled Greville's "Alaham" and was used by Shakespeare. Thus Shakespeare also may have had political motives.—*H. B. Parkes.*

946. THOMPSON, T. W. Gleanings from constables' accounts and other sources. *Jour. Gypsy Lore Soc.* 7 Part I. 1928: 30-47.—These extracts from constables' accounts during the 16th and 17th centuries list the sums of money paid to gypsy bands "to rid the town of them." These bands, traveling on a pass from Parliament to collect relief with the ultimate purpose of returning to the place of their birth, were frequently conducted by the constable in person or by proxy from one town to another. It is apparent that they were feared and that often the constables lacked courage to enforce the vagrancy laws. There is also a check on gypsy family names in the accounts and in parish records. The paper closes with a discussion of the burning of the village of Wymondham, a deed laid by some to vagrant sailors, but for which, on confession, several of a band of supposed gypsies were executed.—*Erna Gunther.*

CHURCH HISTORY—383-1648

947. BAUER, C. Die Epochen der Pabstfinanz. [The periods of papal finance.] *Hist. Zeitschr.* 138 (3) 1928: 457-504.—The first period in systematic papal finance is that from Innocent III to Boniface VIII. Tithes were levied at first for the Crusades, then for any purpose. The princes at once hindered their collection and appropriated a portion, so that there ensued a great conflict between church and state over finances, issuing in the collapse of Boniface VIII. Bankruptcy was the cause of the Babylonian Captivity. During the next period, from Boniface VIII to Martin V, annates and installation taxes were devised in addition to tithes, which could no longer be collected on an international scale. From the Council of Constance to that of Trent, the primary income came from taxes and monopolies within the papal states, eked out with the help of indulgences and *anni santi*. The insufficiency of the revenue led to the development of credit, until by the time of Paul IV 50% of the income went to pay

interest. After the Council of Trent the church returned to international expenditure in the struggle with Protestantism, the conflict with the Turks, and the rebuilding of Rome, but the income still came from the papal states which were thereby greatly impoverished. Pius VI in 1777 first introduced a modern financial system, but it was not until after the loss of the papal states that the church returned on a large scale to international sources of income. The conclusion is that the church has greatly aided the rise of capitalism, in that from the 13th century on, the prohibition of interest was not taken seriously and the church had extensive connections with the banking houses.—*Roland H. Bainton.*

948. BUCHNER, MAX. "Einzigartiges Zeugnis," "Buchsubskription" oder—"Fälschung"? Eine Entgegnung zur Frage der Echtheit der "Clausula." ["Precious witness," "A book testimonial" or a "forgery"? A rejoinder on the question of the genuineness of the

"Clausula." *Hist. Vierteljahrschr.* 24 Sep. 1, 1928: 357-388.—Buchner defends against various critics his view that the *Clausula de unctione Pippini* (Tract on the anointing of Pippin) is not a "precious witness," nor a genuine "book testimonial," but a forgery of the year 880 A.D., designed to claim the anointing of Pippin for St. Denis instead of for Ferrières.—*Roland H. Bainton.*

949. DELAHAYE, HIPP. Les caractéristiques des saints dans l'art. [The distinguishing marks of the saints in art.] *Correspondant.* 100 (1588) Nov. 25, 1928: 481-500.—How did Christian artists place the names of the saints upon their representations of them without labeling them? It was by using symbols to distinguish them; some distinguished the saints from all other persons, while others prevented the confusing of the saints among themselves. Three types of emblems came to be used: (1) of sainthood; (2) of category, that is, of the class to which the saint belonged; and (3) of individual characteristic (function). The nimbus is the distinctive sign of sainthood, a heritage from Graeco-Roman art. By the time of Constantine it had lost its pagan association and was acquiring a religious significance. Christ is represented with the nimbus in the first half of the 4th century, at first only when sitting as law-giver or judge. It was used early with angels, but not till the 6th century did it become the rule for the apostles, and then only when represented alone or in the company of the glorified Christ. Among the classes of saints discerned through *Caractéristiques* are the apostles, the martyrs, bishops, monks, and soldiers. The true *Caractéristique* is an emblem associated with the saint which has been selected to designate clearly the saint's individuality. This came most definitely into vogue in the Middle Ages when the corporations began to choose patrons. The marks are of 3 sorts: they may recall the name of the saint (Agnes and the lamb); they may allude to some particular in the cult (St. Michael's balance and the grocers' guild); they may point to some striking incident in the life of the saint. Sometimes the meaning of an emblem has been lost (the whip of St. Ambrose), and there are cases of the false interpretation of the emblem. The reciprocal influence of iconographic motifs and literary themes is illustrated (in considerable detail) in the case of the Cephalophori (martyrs bearing in their hands their decapitated heads), St. Cecilia as patroness of the musicians, and St. Christopher.—*William H. Allison.*

950. FINKE, HEINRICH. Die gefälschte Ehedispens für König Sancho IV. von Kastilien und Maria de Molina. [The spurious marriage dispensation for King Sancho IV of Castile and Mary of Molina.] *Arch. f. Kulturgesch.* 19 (1) 1928: 139-157.—In 1297 Boniface VIII declared that the marriage dispensation granted in the name of his predecessor Nicolas IV to Sancho IV of Castile and Mary of Molina was spurious, and he gave a full account of how the forgery arose. The circumstances were that Sancho needed a dispensation because of relationship in several directions. Nicolas IV refused, but after his death Sancho gave out that the Pope had yielded just before the end. The document was produced. Philip the Fair believed it and agreed to give his son in marriage to Sancho's daughter. But Boniface VIII, on his accession, though he legitimized the children, would not recognize the dispensation, which was traced to an apostate Dominican. The text is given at the end of the article.—*Roland H. Bainton.*

951. HARRINGTON, HENRY. The conversion of the Norse. *Thought.* 3 Sep. 1928: 181-200.—*Irving W. Raymond.*

952. KOEHLER, WALTHER. Sozialwissenschaftliche Bemerkungen zur Lutherforschung. [Notes on the significance of Luther and his work.] *Zeitschr. f. d. gesamte Staatswissensch.* 85 (2) 1928: 343-352.—The article is a comparison and critique of

2 recent and divergent treatments of Luther, that of Karl Holl in his *Gesammelte Aufsätze zur Kirchengeschichte*, 1926, and that of Ernst Troeltsch in his *Die Soziallehren der christlichen Kirchen*, 1919. Holl emphasizes the sharp differentiation between Christianity and the world, whereas Troeltsch stresses the amalgamation. In the main, Koehler leans to Troeltsch. To take specific points, Luther found in the identification of natural law with divine law a formula of accommodation. As for government, Troeltsch goes too far in saying that Luther advocated force for its own sake; but Holl is not successful in bringing Luther's ethic entirely under the Sermon on the Mount. As for the interpretation of Luther's "Address to the German nobility," and of the relative influence of Calvinism and Lutheranism on the modern world, Koehler is content to point out that problems remain.—*Roland H. Bainton.*

953. MCKEON, R. Thomas Aquinas' doctrine of knowledge and its historical setting. *Speculum.* 3 (4) Oct. 1928: 425-444.—Modern philosophy begins with the period of Thomas Aquinas. Then philosophy and theology differentiate in subject matter and method. A distinction arises "in the relation of thinking and being," between "the status of truth and error," and in the systems of truth. Previous definitions of truth aid Aquinas in formulating the definition, "truth is the adequation of thing and understanding." Augustine's a priori approach to truth gives place to the a posteriori approach of Aquinas. Truth divinely illuminated yields to that of the understanding, which is unquestioned. A true idea does not demand something outside the mind corresponding to the idea. Truth requires no reference beyond the understanding, and "is examined in a relation" entirely within the mind. Knowledge is derived from experience, and the judgment of truth is based on relations among experiences. "Truth or error arises out of the relation of ideas to judgments." To Aquinas, knower and known are one, nature an independent reality, and things fundamentally intelligible. Reflecting on its acts, the understanding discovers its conformity with things. Such "reflection reveals the understanding as an active principle" which naturally conforms to things. The active intellect naturally cognizes first principles. The operations of the understanding accord with its characteristic principles discoverable only in these operations. The mind by its proper processes forms a "word" or likeness of the thing understood. The intention of the "word" within the mind indicates something outside. But thinking alone does not indicate the existence and nature of God. "A priori truth is safer," but all truth is one. Aquinas prefers not to proceed from the nature of God to His effects, because he does not know the nature of God. God is known through His effects rather than His effects being illumined by Him. For Augustine, "formulae are true" because God is and they reflect Him. For Aquinas, "formulae call up only the consideration that man is possessed of an intellect in a formally intelligible universe." God is ever in the background, but a transcendently active intellect is required to explain "the adequation of thing and understanding." Successors of Aquinas emphasized the subjective and developed Nominalism, and the subject matter of metaphysics was relegated to the realm of faith or to "probable knowledge" based on experience.—*T. Bruce Birch.*

954. MANITIUS, M. Zu Petrus' von Cluni patristischen Kenntnissen. [The patristic knowledge of Peter of Cluny.] *Speculum.* 3 (4) Oct. 1928: 582-587.—This is a record of important writings of Petrus, Abbot of Cluny, a defender of Innocent II, of great value to students of Cyprian, Tertullian, Ambrose, and of Augustine, et al.—*T. Bruce Birch.*

955. MIRAN, LUCIEN. *Le dernier pape de la Renaissance: Jules III.* [The last pope of the Renaissance: Julius III.] *Rev. des Études Hist.* 94 Jul.-Sep. 1928: 247-260.—The article is based on Ludwig Pastor's *History of the Popes*, which has not been translated into French, but which is available in English under the above title (12 vols., 1902-24).—*Roland H. Bainton.*

956. POWERS, GEORGE C. Nationalism at the council of Constance. *Catholic Hist. Rev.* Jul. 1928: 171-205.—This article is from the author's doctoral dissertation, in which he reaches the conclusion that the council is misunderstood as a demonstration of democracy, that it was favorable to the advance of autocracy, since "the spirit of nationalism which it fostered was a potent agency in the intrenchment of monarchic rule." The Council of Constance, 1414-18, called primarily to compose the Great Schism of the Papacy, had to deal with many accumulated problems. Politics aggravated the Schism. The nations were aligned either on the side of French ascendancy and the Avignon pope, or on the side of the Roman pope. In the former group were Scotland, the Spanish states, Flanders, and Naples; in the latter group were England, Poland, Hungary, Portugal, the Scandinavian nations, Italy, and the Empire. Marsiglio of Padua and William of Ockham had earlier argued that the final authority in the church should be the General Council, which as sketched by them afforded representation to all the people of Christendom. They sought to substitute a parliamentary for a monarchical form of church government. The council had also to deal with heresy and corruption which had grown through the Schism. Numerous writers now advocated conciliar church government, and the peril to the papal monarchy was great. John XXIII wished to avoid a council, but the emperor Sigismund obtained his consent. To this congress of nations in October 1414 came Pope John, hoping to be its president but finding himself an accused prisoner.—*J. T. McNeill.*

957. STEWART, W. W. JR. The mystical movement in the middle ages. *Anglican Theol. Rev.* 11(2) Oct. 1928: 147-158.—This is a sketch of Latin, German, and Dutch mysticism with illustrative excerpts in English translation. On the mooted point of whether there was any conflict between scholasticism and mysticism, the author finds only harmony.—*Roland H. Bainton.*

958. WATSON, A. The "speculum virginum" with special reference to the tree of Jesse. *Speculum.* 3(4) Oct. 1928: 445-469.—This study is a significant addition to the literature and materials available for a study of the "Virgin Cult" in the Middle Ages. It has a twofold importance in that the careful analysis of the British Museum Latin MS (12th century), *Arundel* 44, presents pictorial as well as literary evidence of prime importance. The MS is entitled *Speculum Virginum* and, according to the medieval author, is a mirror in which virgins "can find themselves and understand what they ought to do and what to avoid." The cloistered writer was a teacher, "and the *Speculum* may perhaps be regarded as the precipitation of his experimentally-acquired views as to what should be taught to his students. He realized the value of graphic exposition, and the appeal to the eye would be, he thinks, of special service for the unlettered." The author makes no claim of adding to knowledge, but endeavors to show the way to those who would obtain the crown promised to faithful virgins. His Latin is not completely devoid of classical influence. The 12 chapters of the British Museum MS have in all 12 illustrations. Six of them are reproduced and analyzed in the article. Attention should be drawn to those depicting the "Tree of Jesse" which show variations from the traditional treatment of the theme. Appendix B, "The authorship of the *Speculum Virginum*," presents the evidence for the conclusion that the author, known in the tract as Peregrinus, was one Conrad, a Benedictine monk (probably of Hirschau in Germany). Appendix A lists the extant MSS of the *Speculum Virginum*.—*G. C. Boyce.*

THE MOSLEM WORLD—383-1648

959. BOWEN, HAROLD. The Nizamiya Madrasa and Bagdad topography. *Jour. Royal Asiatic Soc.* Jul. 1928: 609-614.—The disputed location of the celebrated *Nizamiya madrasa* (college) in Bagdad is the subject of this article. Bowen compares a previous attempt by Reuben Levy (in the second quarter of the same magazine) to locate this *madrasa* with that of Massignon in his "Mission en Mésopotamie." Bowen shows that although both attempts are based on the same passage in the Arab historian Ibn Abi Usaybi'a, they arrive at different conclusions. No reconciliation between the opposing conclusions is offered by Bowen, who asserts, however, that a third conjecture, that of Le Strange (*Baghdad*, 266), is inadmissible. The *Nizamiya madrasa*, said by Ibn Khalikan to be the first school of its kind, was founded by the illustrious vizier Nizam ul-Mulk, patron of Omar Kkayyam, ca. 1064. Abu Hamed al-Ghazali, the greatest Moslem theologian, lectured in this school from 1091 to 1095.—*H. I. Katibah.*

960. GAUTHIER, LÉON. Scolastique musulmane et scolastique chrétienne. [Musliman scholasticism and Christian scholasticism.] *Rev. d'Hist. de Philos.* 2(3) Jul.-Sep. 1928: 221-253; (4) Oct.-Dec. 1928: 333-365.—This article is in part a study of the principles discussed by Louis Rougier in his *Le scholastique et le thomisme* (1925). Its fundamental contribution is the exact and meticulous distinction drawn between the 2 philosophies and the reasons given for their differentiation. He begins by declaring that the scholastic

has before him the task of reconciling faith and reason. He makes use of the Aristotelian statement (II *Analytiques* 7-92b, 9-20, p. 207), *Une définition n'implique jamais l'existence du défini*—existence and essence of a thing are distinct. This distinction pleased the medieval scholastic. Averroes is quoted to show how philosophers reconcile philosophy and religion, the same truths comprehended only by the philosophers but believed in by the common people. Averroes also makes clear the unity of Mohammedan philosophy. Yet the chief thought that comes out of this study is one open to some controversy but still quite plausible: Mohammedan scholasticism differs from Christian because Islam is lacking in authority in dogma and in those mysteries that are so conspicuous in Christian theology. Christian scholasticism was vassal to theology; Musliman scholasticism was subordinate neither to theology nor to dogma. The Musliman could disregard the distinction made imperatively in Christian philosophy between essence and existence. In fact, the Aristotelian principle, though not excluded, could be subordinated in Islam though not in Christian philosophy. It follows first that Musliman scholasticism is simpler than Christian scholasticism. The latter is complex, confused, derived; the former, simple, clear, original. We can now account, therefore, for the existence from the 9th to the end of the 12th century of a school of pure philosophy among the Mohammedans claiming to be truly orthodox, whereas the Christian orthodox world had no philosophy not

theological or semi-theological in some degree.—*Arthur I. Andrews.*

961. MAR SEVERIUS AFRAM BARSAUM. *Jahja Ibn 'Adi's treatise on character training.* *Amer. Jour. Semitic Lang. & Lit.* 45(1) Oct. 1928: 1-34.—An account of Jāhja (Yāhya) Ibn 'Adī, transcriber, translator, scholar, philosopher, theologian, of the latter 9th and 10th centuries A.D., who lived in Bagdad but was a Christian of Cretan origin, is presented in an Arabic introduction to his treatise on "Character Training," written recently by Mar Severius Afram Barsaum, Metropolitan Archbishop of Syria and Lebanon. The preface (in English) to the introduction and 21 pages reproduced from the treatise itself, speak of this modern compatriot, Ibn 'Adi, as a self-made man who "exhibits all that love of learning, aptitude for scholarship, and indefatigable diligence which characterized the great scholars of the Arabian Middle Ages and which, despite all the West may think or do, is rapidly raising Hither Asia to a position of equality with European culture in these modern days." The pages reproduced from

Ibn 'Adi's treatise do not seem to contribute anything unique or fundamentally different from the Arabic-Aristotelian philosophy of that time. Ibn 'Adi was a pupil of the great Moslem philosopher al-Farabi. Mar Barsaum enumerates 69 separate titles of his work, mostly extinct, dealing with logic, mathematics, philosophy, theology, etc. He was a prolific writer and made a translation of Aristotle's *Metaphysics* into Arabic.—*H. I. Katibah.*

962. PRICE, JULIUS J. What Arabia owes to Mohammed. *Open Court.* 42 Aug. 1928: 480-487.—Price connects the Hindu and the Arabian superstitions and cites certain Hindu and Arabic authorities. The pre-Islamic superstitions were gross, inhuman, cruel, and senseless, whether they were of the nature of sacrifices of human beings or otherwise. If Mohammed did nothing more than to cut out a number of these innumerable superstitions, there is no question but that he brought about great and permanent reforms, immensely bettering conditions in Arabia.—*Arthur I. Andrews.*

THE FAR EAST—383-1648

963. DE GHELLINCK, J. John of Monte-Corvino. First archbishop of Peking in the fourteenth century. *Internat. Rev. Missions.* 18(1) Jan. 1929: 83-96.—John of Monte-Corvino, who founded the Roman Catholic church in China in the 13th and 14th centuries, was born about 1247 in Apulia. A Franciscan missionary in the East, in 1291 he left Persia for China, accompanied by a Dominican who died in India and by an Italian merchant. From John's own letters we know that he reached Cambaluc (Peking), was favorably received by the Mongol emperor, built 2 churches in the city, translated some religious books, and won many converts. When the news of his success reached the Papal Court, he was appointed archbishop and 7 Franciscans were appointed bishops and ordered to proceed to China. Only 3 of the 7 reached Cathay, but there they remained. A Franciscan, Odoric of Pordenone, visited Cambaluc sometime between 1323 and 1328. The archbishop died in 1328.—*K. S. Latourette.*

964. KWEI, J. C. China's stone libraries. *China Jour.* 9(4) Oct. 1928: 171-174.—In this article the writer discusses the history, content, and distribution of China's stone libraries. The tragic burning of the books occurred in 213 B.C. The work of restoration was undertaken, with ingenuity and success, by the early rulers of the Han Dynasty. And "in order to guard against the whims of a second Chin Shih Huang, to serve as a standard of the works in the land, and to popularize literature through the process of rubbings, books were ordered to be engraved on stones." This was the genesis of China's stone libraries. On 7 different occasions the government has undertaken the work of engraving literature on stone. The first instance dates back to 175 A.D., when the standardized texts of the Chinese Classics were engraved on stone slabs approximately 10 feet high and 4 feet wide. The last instance occurred in 1791, during the reign of Chien Lung. On 200 stone slabs of uniform size, the Emperor caused to be engraved the Classics and also the famous 16 Sacred Edicts, promulgated by the Emperor Kwang Hsu. The cities of Sian and Peking, ancient and modern capitals of China, respectively, are noted for their stone libraries, which are descriptively called, in Chinese terminology, "Forests of Tablets." To the former "Forest" has recently been added the famous Nestorian Tablet.—*Obed S. Johnson.*

965. THOMAS, F. W. Tibetan documents concerning Chinese Turkestan. I. The Ha-za. *Jour. Royal Asiatic Soc.* Jan. 1927: 51-85.—Ten citations from a document discovered at Tun-huang by Sir Aurel Stein,

8 other Stein documents of unstated provenance, and the Potala Pillar Inscription "B" at Lhasa contain references to the Ha-za. The Stein documents, which date from the 7th century and the first half of the 8th century, support Pelliot's identification of the Ha-za with the Tu-ku-hun; but they seem to indicate for them a domicile south and southwest of Lop-nor rather than northeast of Koko-nor, where Chavannes places the Tu-ku-hun. The citations throw light upon the relations of the Ha-za with the Chinese and the Tibetans, with the latter of whom, especially in the time of Sron-btsan-sgam-po, they were on friendly footing. Information also is given with regard to the industry, the domestic life, and the ceremonies of the Ha-za people and their rulers. (Phonetic transcriptions and translations of the documents are included.)—*G. N. Steiger.*

966. THOMAS, F. W. Tibetan documents concerning Chinese Turkestan. II. The Sa-cu region. *Jour. Royal Asiatic Soc.* Oct. 1927: 807-844; Jan. 1928: 63-98.—Continuing the study of the documents collected by Sir Aurel Stein, 21 documents relating to southeastern Chinese Turkestan have been selected; and grouped under the following subtopics: (a) places; (b) clans and nomenclature; (c) paper and the copying of manuscripts; (d) monasteries and historic foundations. Most of the documents belong to the 8th or 9th centuries, and those cited in the 3rd and 4th groups indicate that the Tibetans at that time had attained a high degree of culture. Because of the fragmentary condition of some of the documents, and because of other inherent difficulties, the translations are given only as provisional. (Phonetic transcriptions of the documents are included.)—*G. N. Steiger.*

967. THOMAS, F. W. Tibetan documents from Chinese Turkestan. III. The Nob region. *Jour. Royal Asiatic Soc.* Jul. 1928: 555-595.—This is a collection of 53 documents, some written on paper and the rest on wooden tablets, which were discovered by Sir Aurel Stein in the old fort of Miran. The documents, most of which date from the 8th century, relate to the civil and military administration of the Nob region of Chinese Turkestan, the area south of the desert and lying between the Sa-cu region on the east and Khotan on the west. A wide range of subject matter is covered: assessment and collection of taxes, military reports and accounts, provisions for the cultivation of the land, agreements for the delivery of merchandise and for hiring out the services of a slave; and there is a somewhat pessimistic report on current events. The docu-

ment contains provisions for the cultivation of the land, with references to "agreed lands" and to "persons having rights and fixed fields," and throws some light upon the development of property rights in this part of the world. (Phonetic transcriptions of the documents are included.)—*G. N. Steiger.*

968. WOLFENDEN, STUART N. Significance of early Tibetan word forms. *Jour. Royal Asiatic Soc.* (4) Oct. 1928: 896-899.—According to popular tradition, Tibetan orthography was revised and modernized during the 9th century A.D. A study of the ancient

Tibetan orthography is of peculiar interest and value, however, in that it reveals much linguistic evidence as to the cultural importance of Tibet at the time of the T'ang dynasty, and likewise throws considerable light on the literary productions of that period. As a guide to a detailed study of the general problem, a number of European works are listed. Among the authors of the works listed are B. H. Hodgson, W. W. Hunter, T. de Lacouperie, A. von Rosthorn, and B. Laufer.—*Obed S. Johnson.*

THE WORLD 1648-1920

CHURCH HISTORY

(See also Entry 996)

969. DAHMEN, P. L'abolition de la double juridiction aux Indes anglaises. [The abolition of the double jurisdiction in British India.] *Rev. d'Histoire des Missions.* 5(3) Sep. 1928: 444-449.—A recent agreement between the Holy See and the Portuguese government has ended the system of double jurisdiction which was found in several dioceses in India. At the beginning of its domination in the Indies, the Portuguese crown had the right of patronage over all the churches in Portuguese territory. About 1614, however, the Holy See began to send non-Portuguese missionaries to the Indies, and this gave rise to 2 parties, one of which held to the *padroado* and the other to the Propaganda, and conflicts ensued. In 1886 a concordat limited Portuguese patronage chiefly to Portuguese territory. The new agreement limits it still further and rearranges ecclesiastical boundaries somewhat. It still preserves, however, the right of the president of Portugal to object, on political grounds, to any candidate of the Holy See.—*K. S. Latourette.*

970. FIRTH, H. I. The earliest Sunday school. *Congregational Hist. Soc. Trans.* 10(4) Sep. 1928: 183-190.—This article gathers together the documentary evidence supporting the contention that William King, a Congregational dissenter of Gloucestershire, began the first Sunday school at Dursley, Gloucestershire, in 1778—thus anticipating the Sunday school begun by Robert Raikes at Gloucester by 2 years—and also that Raikes got the idea of a Sunday school from William King. The principal evidence produced is a letter from the aged daughter of William King, a statement by her nephew, a statement from the descendants of one of the helpers in King's Sunday school, and interviews with old residents.—*W. W. Sweet.*

971. LE FAUCHEUR, G. Madagascar et les Spiritains. [Madagascar and the Spiritains.] *Revue d'Hist. des Missions.* 5(3) Sep. 1928: 407-437.—Unsuccessful attempts by Roman Catholics to establish missions in Madagascar were made in the 16th and 17th centuries. Beginning in 1832 an earnest attempt was made by the (French) priests of the Holy Spirit, but on the death of their leader, Mgr. Monnet, in 1849, the mission was transferred to the Jesuits. In 1894 they resumed their activities in the southern part of the island, and in 1898, in the northern part.—*K. S. Latourette.*

972. LITTELL, JOHN B. Missionaries and politics in China. *Pol. Sci. Quart.* 43(4) Dec. 1928: 566-599.—The Taiping Rebellion was a "gigantic protest against the weakness and conservatism of China's Manchu rulers, but it was more than that—it was a fanatical religious outburst, proclaiming Old Testament Christianity as its creed." The period of the rebellion

here considered is mainly that from Mar. 19, 1853, to June 14, 1854. Since Protestant missionaries are often held responsible for the rebellion, a study of the "thoughts and actions" of the missionaries, based on the sources, appears desirable. At the outset of the movement there was unanimity among the missionaries as to the fact that God was about to have a gigantic tussle with the devil for the overlordship of China. It was only when it came to assigning the respective roles in the contest that sharp differences of opinion became manifest. These differences divided the missionaries into 4 groups: enthusiastic supporters, moderate sympathizers, opponents, and those who favored intervention to put down the rebels. The opinions of outstanding Protestant missionaries are analyzed. A certain similarity between the "thoughts and actions" of these early missionaries and those in China at the present day, faced by somewhat similar problems, is noted.—*H. F. Mac Nair.*

973. LOEVINSON, ERMANN. Judentaufen von Papst Klemens XI, 1704, in eigener Person vollzogen. [The baptism of Jews personally performed by Clement XI in 1704.] *Monatsschr. f. Gesch. u. Wissensch. d. Judentums.* 72(7-8) Jul.-Aug. 1928: 395-401.—Contrary to the practice in other lands and of other times, the baptism of Jews in Rome during the 18th century was performed with public display and ceremony, in the hope of thus influencing others to do likewise. Pope Clement XI displayed great zeal in this matter, as did also his immediate successors. The greater part of this article is made up of a translation of a document from the private archives of the family of Santacroce describing in great detail the baptism of 3 Jews, a man, his wife, and their daughter, carried out by Pope Clement himself with 6 cardinals assisting him, and recording the gifts showered upon these converts.—*Koppel S. Pinson.*

974. PEERS, E. ALLISON. Fra Josep of Montserrat. *Dublin Rev.* 183(366) Jul. 1928: 36-54.—Fra Josep, 1654-1723, falls into the crowded category of minor Spanish mystics in the epoch of the decline and degradation of mysticism in Spain. An examination of the material lying behind the recently published biography in Catalan shows that he was neither a great writer nor a deep thinker. For his thought he depended largely on a not too intelligent use of Holy Scripture. His knowledge of Latin, acquired by inspiration and without study, and his sense of intimacy with a Carmelite nun with whom he corresponded but whom he never saw save in visions, are of some interest.—*A. H. Sweet.*

975. SIMPSON, J. G. Scottish episcopacy: a precedent for reunion. *Rev. of the Churches.* 5(3) Jul. 1928: 330-339.—The emphasis in this article is upon

the fact that in the various changes which have taken place in the Church of Scotland, the changes from Presbyterian to Episcopal church government, and back again, there has been no reordination of ministers, and that the main features of the Scottish church have remained unchanged. The Scottish bishops refused to accept the accession of William of Orange to the throne and therefore these non-juring bishops were excluded from the Scotch presbyteries. The church court remained unchanged and became Presbyterian simply by the exclusion of the bishops. Bishops have always been recognized by Scotch law, while John Knox preached at the inauguration of Douglas to the See of St. Andrew, and later acknowledged the lawfulness of the bishop's office. "Even in the darkest days of the second Episcopacy, 'the killing time' as it was wont to be called, the general frame of the Kirk remained." The acceptance of non-Episcopal ministers into the Scottish Episcopal church without reordination, the author thinks, is a precedent of great significance in any attempt in the future to unite Episcopal and non-Episcopal churches.—*W. W. Sweet.*

976. STEWART, WILLIAM K. The paradox of diabolism. *Open Court*. 42 Aug. 1928: 472-480.—Samuel Butler said that we have never read the devil's side of the case because God has written all the books. But the roles have been interchanged in modern literature. After the period of unreserved loathing of the devil as the personification of evil, the fascination of the terrible began to work, and Milton took the first great step in the rehabilitation of Satan by unwittingly enlisting our sympathies for him. Instead of justifying the ways of God to man, he infected modern poets with God-defying revolt. To Byron and the French Romanticists, God is the author of evil; Satan and Don Juan, as de Vigny said, struggle against the injustice of God.

The medieval balance is reversed; Satan has become the vindicator of reason and freedom. Lamennais saw in him the type of the beautiful; others dwelt on the sorrows of Satan. Goethe's "Mephistopheles" intellectualizes him but makes him the spirit of negation; while Blake thinks of him as an energizing demonic power over against that God who is an objecting power that negatives everything. Carducci's "Hymn to Satan" (1867) completes the paradox of diabolism. Here Satan is the immortal foe of autoeracy and the banner-bearer of the great reformers of all ages, and is hailed as conquering the Jehovah of the priests. Anatole France gives a similar description. But the Freudian psychology sees in the devil only the other side of God, a negative evoked by a positive image; and the paradox of diabolism loses itself in things as they are.—*J. T. McNeill.*

977. THOMPSON, E. W. The Ivory Coast. A study in modern missionary method. *Internat. Rev. Missions*. 17(3) Oct. 1928: 630-644.—Among the blacks in the French colony of the Ivory Coast, there appeared in 1913 a Negro prophet, Harris, from Liberia, who preached simple Christian truths and called on his hearers to believe and repent. His followers soon ran into the tens of thousands, partly because the native faiths were collapsing under the impact of white civilization and the Negroes were open to some other religious message. Harris departed in 1915, but he foretold the coming of white missionaries. In 1924, by chance, an English Wesleyan missionary visited the Ivory Coast and discovered these religious communities, hitherto unknown to the Protestant forces. As a result of the information which he dispatched to Europe, a joint Protestant mission was undertaken by French Protestants and English Wesleyans, and it has met with marked success.—*K. S. Latourette.*

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS—1648-1920

(See also Entries 1037, 1041, 1472, 1476, 1498)

978. BOURGEOIS, E. Le problème anglo-allemand en 1912. Impulsion impériales; hésitations britanniques. [The Anglo-German problem in 1912.] *Rev. des Sci. Pol.* 51 Jul.-Sep. 1928: 321-343.—Bourgeois examines the problem of Anglo-German relations in the light of the documents published in Vols. XXXIII, XXXIV, and XXXIX of *Die Grosse Politik der Europäischen Kabinette*. As early as in 1912 Emperor William was considering the possibility of a European war and was particularly concerned with the probable attitude of Great Britain. The policy of Asquith and Grey toward both Germany and England's future allies was lacking in straightforwardness and determination. The mission of Lord Haldane to Berlin was particularly unfortunate. The attitude of Great Britain is contrasted with that of France and Russia. The expectations of the Germans that England would not join France and Russia in 1914 were not entirely devoid of foundation. By endeavoring to bring about an imaginary rapprochement between Germany, France, and Russia, the Liberal statesmen of Great Britain were precipitating the war they were trying to avoid.—*M. T. Florinsky.*

979. DJUVARA, TH. G. Souvenirs diplomatiques. Ma mission à Bruxelles, au Havre et au Luxembourg (1909-1920). [Diplomatic memoirs. My work at Brussels, Havre and Luxembourg, 1909-1920.] *Rev. des Sci. Pol.* 51 Apr.-Jun. 1928: 166-200; Jul.-Sep. 1928: 343-375.—Djuvara was the Rumanian minister to Brussels from 1909 to 1920. He followed the Belgian government into exile during the war and returned with it to Brussels after the Armistice. The memoirs are largely based on Djuvara's reports to his government,

which are quoted at considerable length.—*M. T. Florinsky.*

980. GOBLET, RENÉ. Souvenirs de ma vie politique: l'affaire Schnaebelé. (avril-mai 1887.) [Memoirs of my political life, the Schnaebelé affair, April, May, 1887.] *Rev. Pol. et Parl.* 137(408) Nov. 10, 1928: 177-197.—Goblet was prime minister at the time of this crisis in Franco-German relations. He denies that his ministry desired war. Even Boulanger who was minister of War, feared hostilities at that time because France was not yet well prepared. However, little material is given on Boulanger. Goblet insisted upon Schnaebelé's freedom, and implies a criticism upon President Grévy, Flourens, minister for Foreign Affairs, and especially Herbette, French ambassador at Berlin, because they were less willing to risk trouble by an uncompromising attitude. Goblet was convinced, by letters which he cites, that Schnaebelé was led into a trap.—*J. G. Gasley.*

981. LANGER, WILLIAM L. Russia, the Straits question and the origin of the Balkan League. *Pol. Sci. Quart.* 43(3) 1928: 321-363.—After the failure of Isvolski's policy in the Bosnian crisis of 1908-09, Russian statesmen continued to follow 2 main objects in the Near East: to gain control of the Straits and to block the *Drang nach Osten* of Germany and Austria. Isvolski hoped to secure Russia's interests by agreement with the Great Powers, Sazonov to smash the Ottoman Empire by a Balkan League. Charykov, who had foiled Isvolski's policy in 1908, attempted to utilize the situation created by the Italian war against Turkey to secure from the Porte far-reaching concessions for Russian warships in the

Straits, and wished to combine these concessions with a Balkan league which should include Turkey. His proposals to the Turks were unauthorized by his government, which had not prepared the ground adequately. Charykov's scheme failed. It made the Great Powers suspicious of Russia and drove the Turks into the arms of the Central Powers. The Balkan Alliance was formed without Turkey and on the basis of success at the expense of Turkey. In the end, the Balkan League, which the Russians had intended as a barrier against Austrian advance, became an instrument of aggression in the opposite direction. The article is based especially on the recently published German and Russian documents.—*L. D. Steefel.*

982. LODGE, SIR RICHARD. The first Anglo-Russian treaty, 1739–1742. *Engl. Hist. Rev.* 43 (171) Jul. 1928: 354–376.—This study is based upon the correspondence of the British residents in Russia, Rondeau, Finch, and Wich with the home ministers, available in the *Recueil of the Imperial Society of Russian History*, Vols. LXXX, LXXXV, LXXXIX, XCI, XCIX. Great Britain proposed a defensive alliance, Russia being accepted as the chief Baltic power to protect Hanover from Sweden, to neutralize the influence of the House of Holstein, to limit the power of the Bourbons and Austria, and to prevent a Russian alliance with the latter. Britain offered the use of her fleet or a subsidy in return for Russian infantry and cavalry. The treaty was to run for 20 years and included the renewal of a commercial treaty. The death of Charles VI changed the original purpose to one of aid to Maria Theresa, and made Russia a suppliant for aid against Sweden. A pro-French policy upon the accession of Tsarina Elizabeth prevented a conclusion until France asked Russia to restore to Sweden the provinces Peter had secured. Actual results were meager.—*S. M. Smith.*

983. MENZEL, ADOLF. Die deutsch-englische Bündnisverhandlungen 1890 bis 1901. [The Anglo-German alliance negotiations 1890 to 1901.] *Zeitschr. Öffentl. Recht.* 8 (1) Oct. 1, 1928: 139–143.—This is a review of Friederich Meinecke's *Geschichte des deutsch-englischen Bündnisproblems 1890–1901*. Meinecke's work is based on the *Grosse Politik* series, but does not take into account the material published in the 2nd volume of *British Documents on the Origin of the War*. His volume illustrates a methodological idea: that the historian can render value-judgments if he will concentrate his attention upon the causal relations of things and use the principle of *Staatsräson* as a scale for measuring values. Making use of this methodological postulate, Meinecke condemns the German statesmen who failed to make adequate use of the opportunity for an Anglo-German alliance.—*R. C. Binkley.*

984. PINGAUD, ALBERT. Un projet d'alliance franco-austro-italien en 1859 (1869?) (d'après des documents inédits). [A project for a French-Austro-Italian alliance in 1859 (1869?) (according to unedited documents).] *Rev. de France.* 8 (19) Oct. 1, 1928: 416–432.—

The question discussed is the draft treaty of May 10, 1869, which was designed to bring about an alliance between France, Austria, and Italy. The Roman question proved the chief difficulty which prevented the negotiations from reaching a satisfactory conclusion. The treaty itself was never signed, but the 3 sovereigns exchanged letters pledging mutual support in certain eventualities. The author points out that even if the treaty had been signed and ratified, it would hardly have affected the course of events in 1870, because it would have dealt with a purely imaginary situation unrelated to the one which arose in that year. The article is said to be written from new and unpublished Austrian documents, but no more precise description of the sources used is given.—*M. T. Florinsky.*

985. PINGAUD, ALBERT. Un projet d'alliance franco-russe en 1858. [A projected Franco-Russian alliance in 1858.] *Acad. Sci. Morales et Pol.* 83 Jul.-Aug. 1928: 145–164.—An unpublished dossier in the French archives forms the basis for this article. Napoleon III, preparing for the War of 1859, desired more than the benevolent neutrality of Russia and despatched an unofficial envoy with a draft treaty. This treaty provided that Russia should mobilize on the Austrian frontier a force sufficient to detain 150,000 Austrians; in case war resulted, Russia was to have Galicia, and Hungary was to be made independent. Alexander II declined because (1) he and Gorchakov considered such mobilization would inevitably lead to war (a curious side-light on the war-guilt controversy), (2) Russia did not desire the independence of Hungary, and (3) Russia had trouble enough with the Poles without relieving Austria of her share of the burden. Russia countered with a demand for the repeal of the Black Sea clauses of the Treaty of Paris; this France could not concede. Further negotiations were interrupted when the French Foreign Office got wind of them, and Napoleon had to rest content with Russia's detailed approval of his agreement with Cavour and her assurance of benevolent neutrality.—*J. D. Clarkson.*

986. REDLICH, JOSEPH. Hapsburg policy in the Balkans before the war. Selections from the diaries of the late Dr. Joseph M. Baernreither. *Foreign Affairs.* (N. Y.) 6 (4) Jul. 1928: 645–657.—The first Balkan War gave striking evidence of the divided loyalty of the Austrian and Hungarian Jugoslavs and of their sympathy with Serbia. To protect Austria-Hungary from political disintegration, Baernreither, with Count Czernin, worked for an economic understanding between the monarchy and Serbia as the only alternative to a policy of force. All such efforts, however, broke down through the adamant resistance of Hungary and the "monstrous error" of the unfortunate Austrian attitude of superiority as successively exemplified by leaders from Aehrenthal, Berchtold, Stuerghk, Marshal Konrad von Hoetzendorff to Clam-Martinic—an attitude against nature, geography, community of language, original inclinations, and the natural relationship of the Austrian and Serbian populace.—*M. W. Graham.*

GREAT BRITAIN—1648–1920

(See also Entries 808, 809, 970, 975, 982, 983, 1329, 1424, 1462)

987. BUTLER, J. R. M. Note on the origin of Lord John Russell's despatch of Oct. 16, 1839, on the tenure of crown offices in the colonies. *Cambridge Hist. Jour.* 2 (3) 1928: 248–251.—That the despatch "appeared when it did, and in the form it did" was probably due to a suggestion made by the colonization commissioners for South Australia on August 31 in connection with a recommendation for the removal of an official in that colony. They suggested "the expediency of appointing the advocate-general, as well as the other principal executive officers, not permanently, but only during

the administration of the actual governor." James Stephen, the under-secretary of the Colonial Office, with whom the idea originated, expressed his approval to Russell and suggested the extension of the principle to other colonies. From this beginning developed the broader concept found in the despatch of October 16. (Documents are quoted).—*W. E. Lunt.*

988. CHLEPNER, B. S. Le système monétaire anglais. II. Le régime monétaire anglais de 1844 à 1914. [The English monetary system. II. The monetary

regime in England from 1844 to 1914.] *Rev. l'Inst. Sociol.* 8(3) Jul.-Sep. 1928: 541-573.—C. Whitney.

989. EAST, W. G. *The Osborne Conference and Memorandum of August, 1857.* *Engl. Hist. Rev.* 43 (171) Jul. 1928: 409-412.—The Osborne Conference was called to take account of the situation which had arisen at Constantinople where Turkey acting under British and Austrian persuasion had refused to delay the Moldavian elections as desired by France, Russia, and Prussia. Napoleon III arrived at Osborne on August 6, meeting Palmerston the following day. The Memorandum which was drawn up and which was in the nature of a compromise, is here published. As a result of the Conference, Napoleon had an interview with Alexander III at Stuttgart, September 25. Hence any agreement reached between France and Russia at Stuttgart did not precede the French rupture at Constantinople and so could not have influenced Napoleon's policy with regard to Turkey before the Osborne Conference.—J. F. Dilworth.

990. FEILING, KEITH. Two unprinted letters of Henrietta Stuart, Duchess of Orleans. *Engl. Hist. Rev.* 43 (171) Jul. 1928: 394-398.—These letters were written to 2 members of Charles II's Cabal, the one, dated at St. Cloud, Sept. 24, 1669, to Arlington, and the other of June 27, 1670, to Clifford. They throw further light upon the negotiations leading up to the Secret Treaty of Dover and afford direct evidence—which has so far been lacking—of communications between the Duchess and the Catholic advisers of her brother. The letters are new material. They were not used by Henrietta's biographers and apparently were unknown to earlier historians. They were found at Ugbrooke, Clifford's home, and have been printed with the permission of the Hon. Charles Clifford, the present owner of Ugbrooke.—J. F. Dilworth.

991. GWYNN, DENIS. Wellington's surrender to the Catholics. *Fortnightly Rev.* 124 Sep. 1928: 389-400.—When Wellington became premier, O'Connell shuddered. "It is impossible to describe the execration with which his name is received among us." Wellington's opposition to emancipation was emphatically known. He was conspicuous among the lords that defeated the Catholic Relief Bill of 1825. In 1829 he made emancipation possible. Why did he surrender? The answer is mainly found in his "military considerations as well as his military point of view." Many Irish Catholic soldiers fought with him in the Peninsular campaign; now they were fighting in the Association. To Wellington the Association meant civil war. "Five-sixths of the infantry force of the United Kingdom were stationed in Ireland." What if war with an outside power occurred? O'Connell had aroused sympathy abroad; there were rumors of military activity, particularly in France and in Catholic American communities. To Wellington, the soldier, the military situation was dangerous. Gradually he became convinced, particularly after the Clare election, that Ireland must be pacified. Pacification meant emancipation. George IV was inexorable. When he finally surrendered he declared, "Let them get a Catholic king in Clarence—Wellington is king of England, O'Connell is king of Ireland, and I suppose I am only dean of Windsor." The lords were stubborn; Wellington won them by a vivid picture of civil war. "Waterloo itself was perhaps not more far-reaching in its consequences than Wellington's subsequent success in carrying Catholic emancipation. . . ."—George Hedger.

992. HAMPSON, ETHEL M. *Cambridgeshire County and the poor law.* *Cambridge Hist. Jour.* 2(3) 1928: 273-289.—This study of settlement and removal in Cambridgeshire, 1662-1834, is derived largely from a study of the records of the Cambridgeshire Quarter Sessions. There is a tabulation of the number of appeals against removal orders which came before the Cam-

bridgeshire Bench during the years 1660-1831. The groupings are according to classes of individuals—men only, women only, women and children, etc. Some 1,155 orders of removal have been found which were issued during this period, but by far the largest proportion deal with the last 40 years. The relation of the Settlement Laws to pauper apprenticeship is dealt with, on the basis of a study of 918 parish indentures. These indentures seem to show that Miss Dunlop's contention that pauper apprenticeship was intended only as a boarding-out system is hardly supported, as the indentures almost invariably specify the trade to be taught. The Act of 1697 was designed to increase the mobility of labor. It provided that a parish might grant a certificate to a householder who left the parish for seasonal employment elsewhere, making itself responsible for the person named. An analysis of the 300 certificates of the University Church of Great Saint Mary is given in tabular form, and also the cost of removal expenses to the entire county for certain years.—Helen Muhlfeld.

993. HIMES, NORMAN E. Charles Knowlton's revolutionary influence on the English birth rate. *New Engl. Jour. Medicine* 199(10) Sep. 6, 1928: 461-465.—The invention of a reliable and harmless contraceptive technique will ultimately prove as revolutionary as the invention of the wheel, of gunpowder, and of printing, and as far-reaching as the Industrial Revolution itself. This force (a diffused technique) is rapidly bringing about a procreative or vital revolution. This paper deals with the significant influence of an obscure Massachusetts physician on the turning point of the English birth rate (1876-80). Biographical information is published about a figure who, despite his historical and social significance, has been little more than a name—and even that in restricted circles. Knowlton's great influence in England was initiated through the anonymous publication in New York (in 1832) of *The Fruits of Philosophy*, the first treatise on birth control written by an American physician. The rarity of early American editions is touched upon. First published in England in 1832, it circulated quietly and not extensively until it was prosecuted in 1876, when its circulation increased in 3½ years to 185,000 copies. With the appearance of provincial editions, the total reached 250,000. The Knowlton pamphlet then gave way to Annie Besant's *The Law of Population*, of which 175,000 copies were sold in the next 12 years. The author estimates that 2,000,000 pamphlets furnishing contraceptive advice were distributed in the years 1876-91, and that it is to this phenomenon that we need to look for the causes of the birth rate's downward turn. He further argues that Knowlton must be considered a central figure in this fundamental social change. What was perhaps even more important than the dissemination of printed literature was the fact that the notoriety of the prosecution probably created a market for a more scientific method developed by Mensinga (pseud. for Dr. Karl Hasse) and introduced into England probably by Dr. H. A. Allbutt.—Norman E. Himes.

994. LAWSON, EVANG. Milton's theology. *Open Court.* 42 Jul. 1928: 407-414.—Miss Lawson shows, by an examination of "Paradise Lost" and the "Treatise of Christian Doctrine," that Milton differed from his orthodox Calvinist contemporaries in believing that the Son was not coeternal with the Father but was created by Him in time, that the Holy Spirit was subservient to the Son and the Son to the Father, that man's will was free and his fall self-ordained, that polygamy was lawful, and that the Sabbath need not be observed.—H. B. Parkes.

995. SCATTERGOOD, BERNARD P. John Scattergood, East India merchant. *Contemp. Rev.* 134 (752) Aug. 1928: 216-222.—The East India merchant, John Scattergood, a brief account of whose life is given

in this article, prospered during the reign of Queen Anne. It seems that the author, whose family name is the same, discovered a few years ago in the Public Record Office letters, diaries, and documents belonging to John Scattergood, presumably one of his ancestors. From these documents he has written a sketch of the life of Scattergood in order to give the reader some idea of the doings of a successful and rather typical merchant and trader in the Far East at the opening of the 18th century. Born in India, in 1682, of a merchant family and educated in England, Scattergood after the age of 15 spent the rest of his life (1698-1723) in the land of his birth, with the exception of 2 years on leave in England. He finally died, a few days after his arrival in England, his beloved land, where he had gone to enjoy his remaining years. In the East, while building up his fortune of £40,000 (present day value £200,000) he married, had 8 children, went on several expeditions to Persia and on many to China, and became the owner of many large vessels. It appears from his diaries that, though thoroughly successful, Scattergood had practically no interests outside of business and worked so hard that his failing health brought him to an early grave.—*Harold Hulme.*

996. TRISTRAM, HENRY. The repeal of the Corporation and Test Acts, 1828. *Dublin Rev.* 92 (366) Jul. 1928: 105-115; (367) Oct. 1928: 265-267.—The repeal of the Corporation and Test Acts in 1828 by the Tory Ministry under the Duke of Wellington did more than place Dissenters on an equality with churchmen;

it really brought to an end that close unity between church and state which had so long been coterminous institutions. Viewed in this light, this repeal represents a veritable revolution of ecclesiastical theory. Before this the state had been essentially connected with the church, for the state had not only championed the church, but the religion of the one actually asserted itself through the other. This older view was set forth by Hooker, who held the two to be the same entity, for "properties and actions of one sort do cause the name of a commonwealth, qualities and functions of another sort the name of a church, to be given to a multitude, yet one and the self-same multitude may in some sort be both." And accompanying this sudden change was a serious problem. What was the future status of the church to be? Its power and glory were no longer reflected by the growing state. Obviously, another source of support must be sought. From such a need was born the Oxford Movement in 1833. Thus, building upon the original hypothesis, the Repeal of 1828 was a definite and necessary step to that radical religious revival that bore fruit in the Oxford Movement. Mr. Tristram traces at some length the political events leading up to the Repeal and shows that Dissenters, as such, did not exist when the Corporation Act was passed in 1661. The primary object of the Act was political rather than ecclesiastical, namely, that of securing state loyalty through the church.—*W. C. Richardson.*

FRANCE—1648-1920

(See also Entries 985, 1326)

997. AULARD, A. Michelet, historien de la Révolution française. [Michelet, historian of the French revolution.] *Révolution Française.* 81 (n.s. 39) Jul.-Sep. 1928: 193-213.—This is the last of a series of critical articles on Michelet's writings of the French Revolution. In this article the late Aulard examines Michelet's use of oral tradition as a source and concludes that while Michelet usually was careful in his use of it, he sometimes was surprisingly gullible. Of the available printed sources, Michelet used Buchez and Roux's *Histoire parlementaire de la Révolution française* and the *Moniteur*, as well as the memoirs and other journals. He failed to use the *Procès-verbaux* of the revolutionary assemblies and any collection of laws. But he was the first historian to employ printed sources critically. He likewise made very good use not only of the *Archives Nationales*, of whose History Section he was chief, and of the archives of Nantes and of the Department of Loire-Inférieure, but also of the Archives of the Seine and of the Prefecture of the Police both of which were destroyed in the Commune uprising of 1871. His notes, most of which were destroyed at Mme. Michelet's behest, passed under Aulard's scrutiny in 1887. They were exact, though pithy, with important words underlined in red ink or indicated by a marginal *très beau!*—*Louis R. Gottschalk.*

998. BARBÉ, J.-J. Le théâtre à Metz sous la réaction Thermidorienne et le Directoire (An III-An VIII). [The theatre at Metz under the Thermidorian reaction and the Directory, 1794-1799.] *Ann. Hist. Révolution Française.* 28 (4) Jul.-Aug. 1928: 347-365.—Beginning with an account of a strike of the orchestra (Nov. 8, 1794) for better pay, this article traces the chief misfortunes, celebrations, and performances of the Metz theater down to its acceptance of the Consulate. The city council adjusted the strike and dissolved the company. A new company was authorized in Jan., 1795. The authorities of the city supported the theater in its efforts to prevent disorders that fre-

quently occurred. A municipal report of Oct. 4, 1796, (pp. 356-357) gave the details of the theater's income in order to fix its tax (*patente*), but its financial position was always precarious.—*Louis R. Gottschalk.*

999. BECKER, CARL. The memoirs and the letters of Madame Roland. *Amer. Hist. Rev.* 33 (4) Jul. 1928: 784-804.—Becker undertakes what, in his opinion, is "the essential preliminary step" to the fuller understanding of what motivated Madame Roland's acts by making a careful comparison of her memoirs and her letters, particularly of her early letters. For Madame Roland, he believes, was interesting "for the way in which she thought rather than what she thought." The disillusionment which her prison memoirs express so poignantly grew upon her as she wrote them, and it was an effort to transport her existence elsewhere, to renew, as she said, "the tranquil moments of my sweet adolescence." In recalling her youth she "subtly reshaped her early opinions and sentiments" so that she might fortify her mind and consider her coming death as a supreme sacrifice for liberty, an end long prepared for her by God. A study of parallel passages in the memoirs and letters, however, reveals a contrast between her earlier and her later state of mind. Her memoirs lead the reader to suppose that from an early age she was what she became in 1793, "a pure republican soul, hating kings," and preparing herself for her destiny. Her letters reveal her as a woman whose interest in politics was slight; who accepted the organization of government as it was; whose criticism of society was expressed in terms of her dissatisfaction with the insignificant place she took in it. On the other hand, differences of opinion notwithstanding, the characteristic mental process which determined her ideas and activities was ever the same—"the disposition to withdraw from a real world which offers no adequate opportunity for action into an imagined world molded closer to the heart's desire."

In that mental process lay the integrity of her personality.—*Leo Gershoy.*

1000. BONDOIS, PAUL-M. *La torture dans le ressort du Parlement de Paris au XVIIIe siècle.* [Torture within the jurisdiction of the Parlement of Paris in the 18th century.] *Ann. Hist. Révolution Française.* 28 (4) Jul.-Aug. 1928: 322-337.—There were 2 kinds of torture in France during the 18th century—torture *préparatoire*, to obtain a confession, and torture *préalable*, *principale* or *définitive*, to extort names of accomplices from one condemned to death. Torture might be ordered by any judge, save church judges, on anyone beyond puberty regardless of age, sex, or social condition. *Préparatoire* torture might be administered only once on the same defendant. The accused who confessed nothing could not be condemned to death, and could be condemned to lesser penalties only if the judge considered the torture "sustaining proof" (*les preuves subsistants*). The system was attacked by writers and lawyers from the 16th century on. But judges generally remained its partisans. A councillor of the Grand Council, Pierre-François Muyart de Vonglans, even wrote a refutation of Beccaria's treatise. What shocked the magistrates most was the diversity of torture methods. An effort was made in 1695 to unify these methods in the jurisdiction of the Parlement of Paris by obliging the neighboring bailiwicks to use the methods of Paris (water and brodequins), but it met with incomplete success. In 1729 Chancellor d'Aguesseau made an alphabetical list of all the bailiwicks within the jurisdiction of Paris with a description of their methods of torture. This list is quoted on pp. 325-336. It contains the names of 138 communities. Occasionally there is a community that has no torture. The most usual ones are water and brodequins. The tourniquet, various forms of racking (*tréteau*, *poids*, *extension*, *estrapade*), fire (*mèches*), the vise (*étai*), and hanging by the limbs (*suspension*) were other devices used. D'Aguesseau caused reforms in 27 of the worst instances and prescribed the presence of physicians and surgeons in all cases. But it was not until Louis XVI's decree of Aug. 24, 1780, that the *préparatoire* torture was abolished. It was not until May 1, 1788, that Louis issued a decree against torture *préalable*, but Parlement refused to register this decree and Louis himself, after a *lit de justice*, suspended its execution. The question *préalable* was thus not abolished until Oct. 8, 1789, by the National Assembly.—*Louis R. Gottschalk.*

1001. COMBES DE PATRIS, B. *Dupleix et l'Inde française.* [Dupleix and French India.] *Rev. des Études Hist.* 94 Jul.-Sep. 1928: 293-296.—Dupleix, the builder of French position in India in the middle of the 18th century, has not been given proper recognition as one of the colossal figures in colonial history. This has doubtless been due to the fact that the English triumphed so completely over their rivals after his recall and altogether undid his great work. Happily, with the publication of the multiple-volume biography, *Dupleix et l'Inde française*, by Albert Martineau of the Collège de France, he is at last coming into his own. This masterly study is based upon the hitherto utterly ignored archives of Pondicherry, which Martineau exploited while serving as governor of the French Establishments in India. The awarding of the Grand Prix Gobert of the Académie Française to the author in June, 1928, is a fitting tribute to the man who for so many years has been engaged in bringing about a complete revaluation of his illustrious predecessor.—*L. J. Ragatz.*

1002. DREYFUS, ROBERT M. *Thiers et la révolution du 4 septembre.* [Thiers and the revolution of September 4.] *Rev. de Paris.* 35 (17) Sep. 1, 1928: 142-168.—New evidence shows that Thiers' part in the proclamation of the Third Republic was slight. In

July, 1870, his violent attack in the Chamber on the bellicose attitude of Napoleon III toward Prussia was answered by a torrent of invective. Thereupon Thiers withdrew from public life. It was the news of military disasters which brought him back in August. He again attacked the government's war policy. Thiers' personal prestige was so great that the Empress Eugénie attempted to get an interview with him, but he refused, sending back word that there was nothing left for Napoleon III but abdication. On September 4, after a stormy session of the assembly, Thiers was sitting by a window in the Palais Bourbon. He was surprised at the departure of some troops which guarded the assembly. Soon the court filled with a crowd. The leader, Régère, later a member of the Commune, rushed in and appealed to Thiers with the words, "Save us!" He refused to answer. The crowd then invaded the assembly hall, where Gambetta and several Liberal deputies joined them, and they then proceeded to the Hotel de Ville where the Republic was proclaimed.—*Frederick B. Artz.*

1003. DRIAULT, EDOUARD. *Napoléon et les Juifs.* [Napoleon and the Jews.] *Rev. Hist.* 158 Jul.-Aug. 1928: 283-296.—Driault contributes a critical review of the doctoral thesis of Robert Anchel, *Napoléon et les Juifs*, Paris, 1928, calling it an invaluable guide and one particularly praiseworthy for its use of new sources. On the following points he takes exception to the author's method or interpretation: (1) Anchel's introduction should have considered the status of the Jews in the Old Regime; (2) Napoleon's remarks on the occasion of the meeting of the Council of State, Apr. 30, 1806, were not a "changed attitude," but were consistent with his whole policy; (3) the questionnaire given to the Assembly of Jewish Notables, July 26, 1806, was not "ill-intentioned"; (4) Anchel omits the fact that Napoleon's decision to convoke the Sanhedrim arose partly from his desire to win the allegiance of the Jews of Eastern Europe; (5) the Napoleonic decree of Mar. 17, 1808, was not motivated by a spirit of persecution, but was an integral part of the whole series of decrees which must be considered *en bloc*. (Some suggestive titles are listed in the body of the article.)—*Leo Gershoy.*

1004. DUMAINE, ALFRED. *Adolphe de Bacourt, un diplomate de la monarchie de juillet.* II [Adolphe de Bacourt, a diplomat of the July monarchy, II.] *Rev. d'Hist. Diplomatique.* 42 (3) Jul.-Aug. 1928: 265-289.—De Bacourt, who was a disciple of Talleyrand and an intimate correspondent of Mme. de Dino, represented France in a diplomatic capacity in the United States and in minor European states between 1840 and 1848. At the opening of the period, Washington, D. C., in his opinion, was a "place of desolation" where sojourn was intolerable. He regarded with disgust the clash between President Tyler and Congress, but was impressed by the "great spectacle" of American expansion and development from the Atlantic toward the Pacific. Being a conservative with aristocratic sympathies and with a horror of revolutions, Bacourt withdrew from public life in 1848. Thereafter he lived in exile at Baden, edited the papers of Mirabeau and of De La Marck, and spent several years arranging and verifying the memoirs of Talleyrand. Dumaine classes Bacourt as a man with "feelings of a rare nobility" and with "an intelligence of an incontestable superiority."—*F. S. Rodkey.*

1005. FLEURY, COMTE SERGE. *Les voyages du marquis de Custine.* [The travels of the Marquis de Custine.] *Rev. d'Hist. Diplomatique.* 42 (3) Jul.-Sep. 1928: 290-322.—Astolphe de Custine, grandson of a well-known French general who was executed in 1793, should be remembered chiefly because of the letters which he wrote while he was visiting Germany, Italy, and Russia. His extensive travels began in 1827, after the death of his wife and child, and did not end until

near the time of his death (1857). In his letters shrewd political observations and prophecies constitute the main elements of interest. During the crisis of 1840 he declared that the time had come for France to do without allies, for they were not dependable and she was strong enough to defend her own interests. After the downfall of the Roman Republic in 1849, he wrote from Italy denying the heroism of the republicans who with an able leader might have overthrown the King of Naples. Custine approved of the establishment of the second Empire in France, and he perceived in the Crimean War an opportunity to extend the influence of Latin Christianity at the expense of the "schismatic church" of the Levant. In 1855 he prophesied that the organization of Poland, the freeing of Italy, and the awakening of Hungary would make France "mistress of the world" and would destroy Austria, or at least reduce her to the rank of a second-rate power.—*F. S. Rodkey.*

1006. GASTON-MARTIN. *Les élections aux États Généraux dans le Sud-Ouest: quelques documents inédits.* [Some unpublished documents on the elections to the Estates General in the Southwest.] *Révolution Française*, 81 (n.s. 39) Jul.-Sep. 1928: 231-236.—These documents are 3 hitherto unpublished letters to one De Barneval and his daughter on the elections at Le Quercy, Lectoure, and Le Rouerque by a participant in each.—*Louis R. Gottschalk.*

1007. HAMILTON, J. E. *Alsace and Louis XIV. History*, 13 (50) Jul. 1928: 107-117.—The conflicting causes of the Treaty of Munster (the Peace of Westphalia) relating to Alsace did not necessarily contemplate either incorporation in France or complete severance from the empire. The German electors and princes did not wish to cede to France lands or imperial towns which had never been under the direct control of the Hapsburgs as part of the family inheritance. Both sides wished to close the protracted negotiations; the French accepted the clause respecting "immediate" vassals, and felt safe in their admitted right of sovereignty, while the imperial diplomats were too weak to clinch their point by an unequivocal formula but hoped that the French would be unable to force a change in the status of the "immediate" vassals. The seizure of Strassburg by the French in 1681 was regarded by many as an unjustifiable act of aggression. But legally it was not different from the *Reunions* of 1680; both must be considered in the light of the Treaty of Munster. By 1789 the commonly-accepted view was that the treaty had granted Alsace to France subject only to the retention by the immediate vassals of the empire of such of their rights as conflicted with French sovereignty. This is not strictly true. The treaty was really ambiguous, and its ambiguity made possible the *Reunions*, the seizure of Strassburg, and the ultimate incorporation of Alsace.—*F. H. Herrick.*

1008. RICHARD, ANTOINE. *Les réquisitions de grain dans Les Landes et l'affaire Marès.* [Grain requisitions in Landes and the Marès affair.] *Ann. Hist. Révolution Française*, 28 (4) Jul.-Aug. 1928: 338-346.—The Department of Landes, though not rich in grain was expected in 1793-94 to provide grain to the Gironde and the army of the Western Pyrenees. The District of Bazas (in the Gironde) demanded that the northern communes of Landes bring their grains to market there. The General Council of Landes protested on the grounds that a September frost had reduced the crop. Bazas appointed Marès to requisition Landes grain. The Landes council objected strenuously

to Marès and his methods. Marès exceeded his authority and his conduct was not above the suspicion of being aristocratic and federalist. The Conseil Général of Landes took counter measures and tried to arrest Marès. The Deputy on Mission in Landes (Dartigoeyte) ordered him to cease operations. The Representatives on Mission in the Gironde (Ysabeau and Tallien), unknown to them, appeared to be responsible for Marès' actions. They gave orders to Marès to act in accord with the Landes administration and wrote letters of thanks to Landes. Reconciliation was thus effected. Marès escaped immediate harm, but the documents do not reveal his ultimate punishment, if any. When the Bordeaux rebellion was put down, the Montagnard powers were thenceforth able to support the constituted authorities of all districts. Thereafter, Girondin emissaries received loyal cooperation in Landes. The suppression of revolutionary armies and the centralization of food control minimized the chances of such outbreaks in the future. Landes sometimes failed to fill its requisitions because of actual shortage of food. But no incident like the Marès Affair recurred. The system of requisitions worked as efficiently as the poor soil permitted.—*Louis R. Gottschalk.*

1009. WATERHOUSE, FRANCIS A. *Racine Janseniste malgré lui.* [Racine Jansenist despite himself.] *Sewanee Rev.* 30 (4) Oct.-Dec. 1928: 441-455.—In recent interpretation Racine's second or so-called "pagan" period has been shown to be strongly tinged with Jansenism. Critics have asserted that as commonly happens with the loss of faith, it was the positive element that was discarded, the negative that was retained. This article is designed to prove that not even the positive element was discarded; in other words that Racine still taught the omnipotence of "grace" as well as the fallibility of human nature. Not that he retained Christianity's idea of future instead of present bliss, but that he shifted the doctrine of grace to the conquest of a pagan paradise in this life. The extreme position of the Jansenists on this point was that grace was given or withheld independently of merit, effort, or desire. Racine, reversing the preference of Corneille, selects situations of external concord neutralized by the internal division of unrequited passion; and this predilection for the internal obstacle was prompted by the twist which Port Royal's *deus ex machina* concept of predestination had imparted. No amount of will or desire can win the favor of Aphrodite for Phyrus, Hermione, or Orestes; while Andromache's felicity is likewise outside the range of human volition. This view explains the general disparagement of his successful men; Hippolytus is the *homme à femmes* and nothing more. With the penetration of genius he presents his perfect lover realistically, devoid of all non-sex prestige. By "grace" of Aphrodite he succeeds, without merit or effort, in arousing frenzied infatuation. The negative aspect of predestination is most prominent in "Phèdre." In deepest anguish over her crime, Phèdre exclaims that she has not plucked the fruit of it; that is, she has been defrauded not of one but of two felicities. If, as Arnauld said, she has been refused the "grace" of Jehovah, she has also been denied the "grace" of Aphrodite, and suffers a double damnation. The common belief that Racine abandoned Port Royal's doctrine of "grace" must give way to the riper interpretation that he transvalued it; and "Phèdre" stands in the middle of the return journey to the faith of his youth.—*J. T. McNeill.*

GERMANY—1648-1920

(See also Entries 983, 986, 1059, 1344, 1345, 1357, 1476)

1010. BARTSCH, FR. Der deutsche Volksbildungs-gedanke. [The historical development of popular education in Germany.] *Zeitwende*. 4 Aug. 1928: 127-144.—Popular education as a movement dates from the age of the Reformation. Luther's treatise of 1524, *To the councillors of all the states of Germany; an appeal to institute and maintain Christian schools*, was the first important document favoring popular education. The religious controversies, however, soon paralyzed the movement. After the Thirty Years War the conflict between faith and knowledge separated secular from religious education, and the former was intimately bound up with the national idea. Although rationalism removed education from the masses, Pietism and the increasing national consciousness contributed much toward closing the gap. At this time the idea that the national group was an organism was also launched. The 19th century, however, did not preserve this tradition of cultural unity. Humanistic and romantic trends stifled the popular movements and accentuated the class differences. On the one hand the solidarity of the proletariat which disdained secular education because it was impractical, and religious education because it was bourgeois, increased steadily; on the other, the academic circle developed its own *Weltanschauung*. Added to this, the old hostility between Protestants and Catholics broke out anew in the *Kulturkampf*. After 1870 a new neutral-liberalistic movement opposed to socialism and "Confessionalism" and stressing scientific knowledge as the unifying factor appeared, but it did not solve the problem. The division into groups still exists and can only be done away with when education becomes organic.—*R. R. Ergang*.

1011. FLEMING, WILLI. Die Auffassung des Menschen im 17. Jahrhundert. [The conception of man in the seventeenth century.] *Deutsche Vierteljahrsschr.* 6 (3) 1928: 403-447.—The literature and the philosophy of the 17th century reveal the ego-consciousness (of man) expressing itself in activism. Man experiences himself as individuality, i.e., as living energy. All his actions lie in the realm of the emotional, however. Morality and intellectuality are dependent upon emotionality. They express themselves primarily as will-emotions and as thought-emotions. Personalism appears under the form of ostentation, sensuous enjoyment, and cruelty. The structure of the baroque soul differs from the soul-structure of every other period by reason of the fact that activism is its axis and emotionality its plane of existence.—*Hugo C. M. Wendel*.

1012. KOCH, WALTHER. Die Frage des deutschen Einheitstaates in historisch-politischer Beleuchtung. [An historico-political discussion of the question of a German unitary state.] *Sozial. Monatsh.* 67 (8) Aug. 1928: 663-672.—The transition from the present German federal state to a unitary state is fraught with difficulties. In the popular belief, the particularism of the states is based on stem-consciousness. Actually, this particularism is the result of dynastic propaganda. After the establishment of the Republic, the Socialists in official positions adopted the dynastic conception of sovereignty. That prevented the transformation of the federal monarchy into a unitary republic. The question now revolves around the relation of Prussia

to the *Reich*. The gradual disintegration of Prussia into decentralized provinces simultaneously with the gradual voluntary renunciation of statehood by the other states is regarded to be the best means of effecting the transition from the federal to the unitary republic. This process is called homogeneous regionalization.—*Hugo C. M. Wendel*.

1013. PATZIG, H. Zu der épître Friedrichs des Groszen an Voltaire vom 2. Nov. 1741. [Note on a letter by Frederick the Great to Voltaire, Nov. 2, 1741.] *Zeitschr. f. Franz. Sprache u. Lit.* 51 (4-6) 1928: 303-309.—Letter no. 195 (*Publ. aus den Pr. Staatsarchiven* 82, Lpz., 1909), written by Frederick the Great to Voltaire under date of Nov. 2, 1741, immediately after the capture of Neisse, contains a poem which was reprinted in 1750 by Laurent Angliviel de la Beaumelle in his journal, *La Spectatrice* (Copenhagen), second part (a. 1750), 58th amusement, p. 486. The poem was changed by de la Beaumelle for stylistic reasons. At the same time the young editor altered the sense and purport of Frederick's poem. Forced to leave Copenhagen, he was, very likely, trying to curry favor with the court at Potsdam. He did not succeed. The flat refusal he received in Prussia may be due to his unscrupulous tampering with the royal poem.—*John G. Kunstmann*.

1014. VICTOR, MAX. Die Stellung der deutschen Sozialdemokratie zu den Fragen der auswärtigen Politik. 1869-1914. [The attitude of the Social Democratic party toward questions of foreign policy.] *Arch. Sozialwissensch. u. Sozial. pol.* 60 (1) Aug. 1928: 147-179.—Questions of foreign policy have never occupied a prominent place in the Social Democratic party. The fact, however, that the party recognized the sovereignty of the state and thereby put its stamp of approval upon it cannot be emphasized too strongly. Despite the opposition to the work of Bismarck, its attitude toward the German Empire in 1871 plainly shows the existence of national consciousness. This national tendency was accentuated by the identification of "Volk," proletariat, and nation. Although opposed to the annexation of Alsace-Lorraine, the party has demonstrated its national spirit time and again in its insistence upon the territorial integrity of the empire. Its positive stand on the question of military service was not a matter of principle, but was opposition to an anti-proletarian military organization. The foreign policy of the party, in so far as it had one, was the maintenance of the status quo. This policy of outer harmony was adopted to prevent inner conflicts. For the same reason it declared intervention permissible only in the higher interests of world peace, for the realization of humanitarian endeavors, and for safeguarding the autonomy of the smaller states. The demands for a court of arbitration and for disarmament were motivated by an intense desire for peace. The party was opposed to imperialism only in so far as it meant an expansion of capitalism, but was not opposed to colonization and the spread of civilization so long as the correct means were adopted for achieving the purpose. The last part of the article is devoted to the attitude of the party toward specific questions of foreign policy during the period 1871-1914.—*R. R. Ergang*.

THE NEAR EAST—1648-1920

(See also Entries 959, 981, 986, 989)

GREECE

1015. AMANTOS, K. Τρεῖς ἄγνωστοι κώδικες τοῦ Χρονογράφου. [Three unknown manuscripts of the Chronicler.] Ἑλληνικά. 1 1928: 45-70.—The 3 manuscripts contain the *Ecthesis Chronica* (edited by Sathas and Lampros) and the *Historical Work* of Dorotheos of Monemvasia, which supplements the former. Two of them are in the library of Chios, the 3rd in the possession of Amantos, who purchased it from a Chiota peasant. The 2 former originally belonged to the monastery of Barlaam on Mount Athos. The manuscripts contain additional matter about the Turkish capture of Agina in 1537, of Chios in 1566, and of Cyprus in 1571.—W. Miller.

1016. KERR, MARK. Greece and King Constantine. *Engl. Rev.* 47(6) Dec. 1928: 668-674.—Mark Kerr, commander-in-chief of the Grecian Navy and naval adviser to King Constantine from August 1913 to January 1916, holds that the accusations made against the policy of King Constantine were made without proof. This is a conclusion arrived at after having "read every thing that has been written for and against" the Greek King and his government. The author corroborates the *Political Memoirs* of Prince Nicholas of Greece. In this light he deals with the much discussed treaty between Serbia and Greece; the Dardanelles expedition and the Greek offer; and with the "absurd idea that the Greek army in the rear of the Allied forces during the winter of 1915-16 was a menace to them." Being so closely connected with the Greek royal family, Kerr further testifies to the friendly attitude toward the British which existed at the Tatoi; and that the Allied secret service was being supplied with tales worthy of the *Arabian Nights* by the secret service of Germany. As an illustration of the French propaganda in Greece, the case of the *Angheliki*—a Greek steamship announced as torpedoed in the autumn of 1916—is added to the long list of the World War myths. Much of the Allied propaganda in Greece, however, is discussed in the recent works of Cosmetatos (*The tragedy of Greece*) and of Count Bostari (*Recollections*), Italian minister at Athens.—Charilaos Lagoudakis.

1017. KOTOGIANNES, P. M. Ἑγγράφα Δωδεκανησιακά. [Dodekanesian documents.] Ἑλληνικά. 1 1928: 118-137.—These 15 documents, existing in the archives of the Greek Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and ranging from 1830 to 1831, relate to the protests of the Dodekanesians against their exclusion from the new Greek state by the arrangements of 1828-30. Eleven of them concern the island of Syme, whose inhabitants invoke the intervention of the 3 protecting powers through Capo d'Istria against the oppressive acts of the Turkish governor of Rhodes and relate their actions on the Greek side during the War of Independence. One contains a similar complaint of the inhabitants of Nisyros. Three contain the replies of the residents of the three powers at Nauplia, then the Greek capital, in reply to the request of the people of Kassos for protection.—W. Miller.

1018. MILLER, WILLIAM. John Bagwell Bury. *Engl. Hist. Rev.* 43 1928: 66-72.—This is an estimate of the services rendered to Byzantine history by the late Professor Bury, with a list of his chief works and appreciations of them by the most prominent living Byzantine scholars of modern Greece.—W. Miller.

1019. MILLER, WILLIAM. Recent works on medieval, Turkish and modern Greece. *Cambridge Hist. Jour.* 2(3) 1928: 229-247.—A majority of the works referred to, nearly all of which have appeared

since 1920, were printed in Greek at Athens. The remainder are chiefly in English and French, with a few in German, Spanish, and Italian. Many of the writers are characterized briefly, with mention of their chief contributions and contentions. The arrangement is in general chronological. After mentioning the 1925 edition of the general Greek *History of Paparregopoulos*, edited and continued by Karolides, periodicals are cited which treat of the history of Byzantium, Modern Greece, Epirus, Thrace, Cyprus, and Chios. Monographs and studies dealing with medieval Greece, with special reference to Athens and certain islands, are followed by Catalan and other pre-Ottoman discussions. A few items narrate events in the Turkish period, while the bulk of the works mentioned deal with the years since 1820. Interest is evidently active in the Greek Revolution, the Autocephalous Church, prominent personalities and families, educational progress, and outlying regions and islands. Three comprehensive histories of this period are in progress, by Karolides, Aspreas, and Driault and Lhéritier (the first 2 in Greek and the 3rd in French). Several books are cited which discuss the events of the Great War and the years following. Economic writings are noted, especially the great financial history of Greece from the beginning until now, upon which Professor Andreades is laboring. Finally come histories of literature and journalism and memoirs (which are characterized as too few and seldom by personalities of the first rank). "Thus the output of late years shows that the interest in Greek History is no longer exclusively confined to the classical age."—Albert Lybyer.

1020. MILLER, WILLIAM. Τὰ '50 ἔτη του Φινλέν 'εν Ἑλλάδι. [Finlay's 50 years in Greece.] Δελτίον τῆς Ἱστορικῆς καὶ Ἐθνολογικῆς Ἑταιρείας τῆς Ἑλλάδος. 1 1928: 31-40.—This is an account, based upon the Finlay papers preserved in the Finlay Library of the British Archaeological School at Athens, of the life and opinions of the eminent historian of medieval and modern Greece, George Finlay, who first went there in 1823, and who died there in 1875.—W. Miller.

1021. MILLER, WILLIAM. Three letters on the Ionian Islands, 1850-1853. *Engl. Hist. Rev.* 43 1928: 240-246.—These letters are from Sir H. G. Ward, lord high commissioner of the Ionian Islands, to Lord John Russell upon the difficulties which beset the British Protectorate in the Ionian Islands after the reforms of Ward's predecessor, Lord Seaton. The letters are among the manuscripts of the Gennadios Library at Athens.—W. Miller.

1022. PAPADOPOULOS, A. A. Ὁ Πόντος διὰ τῶν αἰώνων. [Pontos through the centuries.] Ἀρχεῖον Πόντου 1 (1) 1928: 7-46.—The first number of the new historical, ethnographical, and linguistic periodical devoted to Pontos, and published by a committee of which the Metropolitan of Trebizond is chairman, contains an interesting survey of the history of Pontos from the time of the Argonauts through the medieval empire of Trebizond down to the Asia Minor disaster and the treaty of Lausanne. The writer estimates the Greeks of Pontos during the first decade of the present century at 450,000. After the Young Turkish movement they were reduced to about 250,000, and the exchange of populations in 1923 removed nearly all the rest to Greece. Thus, the history of 2,700 years has ended, and the writer concludes with the remark that "Hellenic Pontos belongs to the past."—W. Miller.

1023. PSICHARI, JEAN. Un pays qui ne veut pas de sa langue. [A country which does not care about its language.] *Mercure de France.* 207(727) Oct. 1, 1928: 63-121.—This article summarizes the author's

busy lifetime and the struggle against Greek Purism on behalf of a naturally evolving modern Greek language. Psichari affirms that in 1888 he began "to build the prose," choosing words and grammatical forms mainly from popular usage, but not rejecting those of ancient, medieval, and even purist Greek, nor foreign words where they were necessary to express fully the internal and external world. The purist language, he says, is nothing but "ancient Greek badly read"; alike in vocabulary, grammar, and pronunciation, it was never living; while condemning barbarisms, its own rules require it to employ barbarisms (especially because its pronunciation is far more modern than its vocabulary); "Diglossy"—the use of one language for speech and another for writing—is an Asiatic practice, and its advocates turn their backs on Europe; the blind insular attempt to enforce its unnatural use cuts Greece off from her own soul and from playing her due part in the modern world. The struggle in this "second war of Greek Independence" has been fierce and even bloody. The modernizers have made progress in books and in the press and on the stage. The most important need is that a popularized grammar be introduced into the primary schools of Greece.—*A. H. Lybyer.*

1024. RUBIO Y LLUCH, ANTONIO. *Περὶ τῆς Καταστάσεως τῶν Ἑλλήνων ἐπὶ Καταλانوκρατίας καὶ περὶ τοῦ Ἀθηναίου Δημήτρη Ρέντη.* [The conditions of the Greeks under Catalan rule and the Athenian Dimitri Rendi.] *Δελτίον τῆς Ἱστορικῆς καὶ Ἐθνολογικῆς Ἐταιρείας τῆς Ἑλλάδος.* N. S. 1 1928: 79-128.—The eminent historian of Catalan Greece (1311-88) describes in this monograph, which is based on his long studies of the archives at Barcelona and

all other available sources, the condition of the Greeks under their Catalan masters. He especially emphasizes the career of the notary of Athens, Dimitri Rendi, the first Greek who rose to important office under the Catalans, and whose daughter, the mistress of Nerio Acciajuoli, became the mother of the future wives of Theodore I Palaiologos, Despot of Mistra, and Carlo I Tocco, Duke of Leukas and Count Palatine of Cephalonia. The name of Rendi is still perpetuated on the map of Attica, and his family survives at Corinth, notably in the person of a recent Greek minister of Foreign Affairs. The article, written in Spanish and translated by George N. Maurakes, has been reprinted in pamphlet form.—*W. Miller.*

1025. TASOULES, IO. D. *Κατάλογος τῶν Ἑλληνικῶν νομισμάτων ἀπὸ Κυβερνήτου μέχρι σημεῖον.* [Catalogue of the Greek coins from Capo d'Istria to today.] *Δελτίον τῆς Ἱστορικῆς καὶ Ἐθνολογικῆς Ἐταιρείας τῆς Ἑλλάδος.* N. S. 1 1928: 41-51.—The first modern Greek coins, consisting of the silver phoenix and of 4 bronze pieces of 1, 5, 10, 20 lepta respectively, were minted at Aegina in 1828 by the machinery which had belonged to the Knights of Malta. The coinage of Otho ranged from gold pieces of 20 and 40 drachmai to 4 silver and 4 bronze pieces, issued at various dates between 1832 and 1857. That of George I consisted of 5 silver, 4 bronze, 3 bronze and nickel, and 3 nickel pieces, coined between 1868 and 1912, mostly in Paris. Of Constantine there are no coins, only essays; of the republic there are the bronze and nickel pieces of 20 and 50 lepta, and of 1 and 2 drachmai. Above the value of the drachma the existing currency is paper.—*W. Miller.*

THE MOSLEM WORLD 1648-1920

1026. HABIB, TAWFIQ. *Al-jāmi' al-azhar w-shaykhuhu al-jadid.* [The Azhar Mosque and its new sheikh.] *Al-Hilal.* 36 (9) Jul. 1928: 1082-1087.—Founded in 970 with 35 students, the Azhar Mosque in Cairo has grown to be the largest institution for religious education in the whole world, with a faculty of 246, a student body of 4,838, and an annual budget of 93,629 guineas. About 700 of its students are non-Egyptian. Until 1871 the curriculum was wholly religious, there were no requirements for admission and no systematized program of study. Since that date a number of reforms and regulations have been introduced, culminating in the decrees of 1911 and 1923. The Azhar has now three departments: preliminary, secondary, and high, each requiring 4 years of study. A period of specialization covering 3 years follows. The institution, however, remains a real bulwark of medievalism in Islam. In modern times the Azhar has been a hot-bed of revolutionary and nationalistic ideas. During the Napoleonic expedition of 1798 the religious orations of its instigating *ulema* (professors) forced Napoleon to violate its sacred precincts with the hoofs of his horses. In the successive recent uprisings against the British authority, its *ulema* also took a leading active part. Until the 18th century the Azhar had no one single executive at its head, but was controlled by a committee. Its first sheikh was appointed in 1758. Its sheikh is ex-officio head of all the religious hierarchy of Egypt, the president of the supreme council of the country, the president of the administrative council of the Azhar, and receives in compensation for his services about 12,000 guineas a year plus 80 loaves of bread a day, "some of which are large, others small." The newly appointed Sheikh Muhammad Mustafa al-Marāghi is 48 years old, knows English, and is suspiciously considered a modernist and a progressive by the old-fashioned Azharites.—*Philip J. Hitti.*

1027. LAMMENS, PÈRE HENRI, S. J. *Sūtiyah wa-tariq al-hind.* [Syria and the route to India.] *Al-Machriq.* 26 (8) Aug. 1928: 577-583.—The vitality of Syria and the Syrians has been the greatest fact in the history of the land and its people. Since early days the country has been a battlefield for the nations. Again and again it has been devastated by world conquerors, internal wars, earthquakes, famine, and pestilence. And in every case it has recovered. In modern times the Mamelukes of Egypt (1291-1516) exploited the people, overtaxed them, and did nothing to further their prosperity or their welfare. The Turks did likewise in the 4 centuries following. The Syrians, nevertheless, have survived the Mamelukes and the Turks, and post-war Syria is showing unmistakable signs of prosperity and progress. Wherein does the secret lie? It certainly is not in the natural resources of the country, as they are almost nil. The secret lies in the strategic geographical position of the land as the connecting link between India and Europe and the market place for the exchange of the products and wares of the East and the West. Whether by land or by sea, Syria lies athwart the road between Europe and India. This fact explains the rise and development of such capitals as Palmyra and Petra in ancient times, and is responsible for the recent economic rejuvenation of the Syrian people.—*Philip K. Hitti.*

1028. MÜSA, SALAMAH. *Ismā'il basha wa-muṣ-ṭafa kamāl: muqāranah bayn al-thā'ir al-miṣri w-al-hā'ir al-turki.* [Ismā'il Pasha and Mustafa Kamāl: a comparison between the Egyptian radical leader and the Turkish radical leader.] *Al-Hilal.* 37 (1) Nov. 1928: 15-17.—Sixty years before the Turkish dictator declared that they were "engaged in establishing a civilized nation which shall not differ in its form and essence from a Western nation," the Egyptian Khedive announced that his country was not in Africa; it was a part of Europe. Of the two men, Ismā'il, though the

earlier, was the more successful in the execution of his policy. He established the civil courts and made the Napoleonic code the basis of jurisdiction. The religious law was confined to the ecclesiastical courts, which had jurisdiction only over personal affairs. He thus in fact separated the state from the church, though in name they were still connected. After his sojourn in Paris, Ismā'il returned to Cairo with the dream of making his capital the Paris of the East. To this end he widened the streets and planted trees along the sides, built palaces in the French style, and introduced postal, telegraphic, and railway systems based on the French methods. The intellectual awakening of present-day Egypt can be traced back to his initiative and effort. When he was installed as khedive, the Egyptian government had 4 schools; when he died, it had 4,817. Following his example, the native dress was changed to the European, with the exception of the headgear which remained the fez. He even went so far as to distribute 400 exceptionally white maids among his notables, who married them with a view to helping change the somewhat dark color of the Egyptian people.—*Philip K. Hitti.*

1029. RUSTUM, ASAD. *Al-qawmiyah al-'arabiyyah mundh mi'at 'ām.* [Arab nationalism a hundred years ago.] *Al-Kulliyah.* 15(1) Nov. 1928: 38-43.—The theory held by a number of French and other European historians that the war of 1831-32 between the Egyptian Muhammad 'Ali Pasha and the Ottoman Sultan Mahmud II represented a struggle between the rising Arab nationalism and the Turkish autocracy, does not tally with the facts in the case. The Pasha himself was more Turkish in his language and culture than Arabic. In his age, Islam as a religion, and not Arabism as a national bond, was the dominant factor in the life of the Egyptians as well as of the other peoples of Turkey. The Arabic-speaking peoples by that time had not developed the consciousness that they were the heirs of a great civilization and a great culture. On the other hand, the Turks in the age of Sultan Mahmud had not yet become possessed with the idea

of Turkish superiority with which they were obsessed later on, and which made them unbearable to their subjects. Besides, in the early part of the 19th century, no European powers had established themselves in the Near East and made any natives feel the burdens of a foreign yoke.—*Philip K. Hitti.*

1030. UNSIGNED. *Al-adab al-'arabi w-al-lughah al-'arabiyyah: dirāsathuma al-qadimah w-al-hadithah.* [The old and the new way in the study of Arabic literature and the Arabic language.] *Al-Hilāl.* 36(10) Aug. 1928: 1208-1211.—The old way was to study the Arabic language and literature as an independent field of thought. The modern way is to study them not only in the light of the other Semitic languages and literatures but in the light of the influence of Graeco-Roman civilization. Père Marie Anstase, the Carmelite, of Baghdad, had traced some 3,000 Arabic words to Greek and Latin origins. He even believes that such words as *caliph*, *adab* (literature) and *Quraysh* (the name of the family of the Prophet Muhammad) are of Greek origin. The late Y. Sarruf of Cairo has shown that Arabic *qadi* (cadi—judge) is Latin *judez*, and *zakah*, the poor-tax, is Greek *deca* (ten).—*Philip K. Hitti.*

THE MIDDLE AND FAR EAST—1648-1920

(See Entries 964, 972, 981, 982, 985, 1348, 1364, 1365, 1392)

INDIA

(See Entries 969, 995, 1027, 1365)

AFRICA

(See Entries 971, 977, 1028)

THE UNITED STATES

(See also Entries 808, 809, 1004, 1378, 1414, 1415)

1031. AUSTIN, MARY. Catholic culture in our southwest. *Commonweal.* 8(22) Sep. 26, 1928: 510-512; Oct. 3, 1928: 544-546; Oct. 10, 1928: 572-575.—The author describes in three articles, the rise of a native culture in Spanish New Mexico, its decline, and the efforts now being made to revive the lost arts and crafts and to preserve the ancient religious ceremonials and sacred plays. Details are given regarding the leadership of the Franciscan order whose members were trained in the application of the arts and sciences to the material side of life as well as in religious and missionary work. After their withdrawal by the Mexican Republic, there arose a local order, Los Hermanos Penitentes, which attempted to carry on the work. This ancient culture, almost lost through contact with the civilization of the eastern states, is being conserved through the assistance of artists and private individuals who have established the normal school at El Rito, El Centaro de Cultura at Sante Fe, and other institutions.—*P. M. Smith.*

1032. BAXTER, JAMES P. Papers relating to belligerent and neutral rights. 1861-1865. *Amer. Hist. Rev.* 34(1) Oct. 1928: 77-91.—These papers constitute in effect a documentary appendix to an article on "The British Government and Neutral Rights, 1861-1865," by the same author in the same number of the *Amer. Hist. Rev.* In that article the importance of these documents is indicated and their significance explained. Of chief interest are three sets of instructions issued in

1861 by Admiral Milne, which "remained the guide for the conduct of British cruisers throughout the war." There is also published for the first time the opinion of the law officers of the Crown in anticipation of the Mason and Slidell affair, as well as subsequent opinions on the "Trent and Rappahannock." The documents mentioned are all drawn from the Admiralty Papers in the Public Record Office, but there are two papers from other archives. The footnotes contain explanatory and supplementary material drawn from both manuscript and printed sources.—*S. M. Scott.*

1033. BOND, BEVERLY W., JR. An American experiment in colonial government. *Mississippi Valley Hist. Rev.* 15(2) Sep. 1928: 221-235.—Arthur St. Clair, first governor of the Northwest Territory, introduced orderly government by organizing 4 immense counties along the Ohio and the Mississippi. With the aid of local jurists he drew up a practicable law code. He organized the militia, enforced puritanical regulations, untangled conflicting land claims, and, in general, showed himself a resourceful administrator.—*G. P. Schmidt.*

1034. BREWER, WILLIAM M. John B. Russwurm. *Jour. Negro Hist.* 13(4) Oct. 1928: 413-422.—John B. Russwurm, the first Negro to receive a degree from an American college, was a leader of his people during the first half of the 19th century. Although originally opposed to deportation as a solution of the race question in the United States, he soon changed

his mind and became an important force in the colonization movement. In spite of the bitter antagonism of his former Northern friends, he remained convinced of the desirability of an American Negro settlement on the West Coast of Africa and showed his sincerity by migrating to Liberia. He was a journalist of some influence in the anti-slavery movement. He continued his journalism in Africa, where he was a public official until the time of his death in 1851.—*Donald Young.*

1035. CLEVEN, W. ANDREW N. The first Panama mission and the Congress of the United States. *Jour. Negro Hist.* 13 (3) Jul. 1928: 225-254.—Participation by the United States in the Panama Congress of 1826 was opposed primarily because of antagonism to any consideration of emancipation of Negro slaves, a subject which was closely related to the general work of this international gathering. Although the administration of John Quincy Adams was technically successful in defeating this opposition, little benefit was derived from the victory because no representative of the United States actually participated in the meeting.—*Donald Young.*

1036. COLBY, ELBRIDGE, and FREEMAN, DOUGLAS S. Robert E. Lee: Is his military genius fact or fiction? *Current Hist.* 29 (1) Oct. 1928: 36-47.—Colby calls attention to the gradual growth of what he calls a "Lee legend" and the tendency to set up Lee as a military commander of the first order. While admitting Lee's high character, amiability, strategic ability, and tactical skill, he insists that Lee lacked force and will power, that he was unable to establish discipline, that he was too deferent to the authorities and too lax with his subordinates. His failures were due to his own shortcomings. His toleration of Longstreet, for example, is an eloquent case in point. Freeman admits some of the above-mentioned contentions, but stresses the great difficulties a Confederate commander had to face—the smaller population of the South, its agricultural character, the exaggerated individualism of the men, the lack of supplies and funds. Lee had to bear these things constantly in mind, and if he kept inefficient and insubordinate commanders, it was chiefly due to the impossibility of replacing them. "There should be no Lee legend"; a mere catalogue of Lee's achievements from 1862 on, in the face of enormous difficulties, is sufficient evidence of his great ability.—*W. L. Langer.*

1037. D'ANGLADE, GEORGES. La doctrine de Monroe. [The Monroe Doctrine.] *Rev. des Questions. Hist.* 4 (56) Oct. 1, 1928: 371-382.—The first principle of the Monroe Doctrine opposing further colonization in the Western Hemisphere was never accepted by Europe. England protested vigorously, and in 1835 attempted to expand Honduras at the expense of Guatemala. The latter appealed to Washington, but President Jackson refused to intervene. The United States made no real effort to prevent the return of the Dominican Republic to Spain in 1861, and the submission of the Alabama Claims to the Emperor of Germany in 1872 was a denial of the doctrine. Apparently, the United States has not wished to enforce this part. The second principle regarding the non-intervention of European states in American affairs remains very important. The principle is just, and both ancient and modern authorities on international law approve it. But President Monroe's interpretation of non-intervention has no more juridical value than the principle of non-colonization. It rests neither upon a formal agreement with the interested parties in Europe or South America nor upon a formal act of Congress. The facts show that the United States have always desired their own application and interpretation. The Doctrine did not bring about their earnest cooperation at the Panama Conference of 1826; it was completely forgotten in the affair of Texas, but remembered in the

case of Yucatan. During the Maximilian expedition, the Doctrine at first lay buried in the archives, only to be invoked clamorously later on. In the affair of Venezuela, President Cleveland bearded the British lion under its aegis. In the annexation of the Hawaiian Islands, a commercialized Doctrine justified the annexation of territory wholly outside the American continent. In fine, the Monroe Doctrine is only a tradition of the United States which with the passage of time has become a patriotic expression applicable only when suitable. With the growth of the South American states, which are now members of the League of Nations, the United States faces a new situation. The recent Havana Conference showed this clearly. The protector remains, but his charges are slipping away. When the South American states reach their full development, the Monroe Doctrine will take its place in the history of the past.—*G. H. Stuart.*

1038. HAWKINS, RICHMOND L. (ed.) Unpublished letters of Alexis de Tocqueville. *Romanic Rev.* 19 (3) Jul.-Sep. 1928: 195-217.—The letters of De Tocqueville to Americans are unedited and must be read to get a correct idea of his personal characteristics. The editor quotes from the notes made by the French writer during his American tour in 1831-32 and selects 8 letters written to Jared Sparks and Charles Sumner. The notes contain comments on the habits of New Yorkers, the lack of style in their architecture, the cultivated state of farms in Massachusetts, and the atmosphere of culture in Boston. In the letters to Sparks in 1832 and 1837 De Tocqueville tells of his efforts to introduce his friend's biography of Gouverneur Morris to the French reading public, and discusses the translation of his own *De la Démocratie en Amérique* for publication in Boston. In the 1840 letter he hopes that his "report made to the Chamber of Deputies on the Abolition of Slavery in the French Colonies" will have a good effect on the South. In 1857 he replies to Sparks' remarks on slavery and the materialistic tendencies of democracy. Sumner describes De Tocqueville as "amiable and interesting, and full of feeling against slavery." The letters selected, covering the period 1847-58, contain a comparison of the relative merits of the Pennsylvania and Auburn prison systems, directions for Sumner's journey from England to France, details of De Tocqueville's American investments not found elsewhere, and comments on slavery and the Kansas question. All the letters are in French and their import elucidated by footnotes and quotations from letters from Sparks and Sumner. They reveal De Tocqueville as an agreeable companion, a sympathetic friend, and a discriminating defender of the youthful people engaged in forming a democracy in the new world.—*P. M. Smith.*

1039. HEDGES, JAMES B. Promotion of immigration to the Pacific Northwest by the railroads. *Mississippi Valley Hist. Rev.* 15 (2) Sep. 1928: 183-203.—In the attempt to colonize Oregon and Washington in the 70's and 80's the various railroad, steamship, and land companies controlled by Henry Villard maintained numerous agencies in the United States and in Europe (831 agents in the British Isles alone in 1882), circulated printed information in 6 languages, subsidized a magazine, and personally conducted thousands of immigrants to their new homes, and all in the face of the bitterest competition from California. The article is based chiefly upon the Villard Papers in the Widener Library of Harvard University.—*George P. Schmidt.*

1040. HODDER, FRANK H. Some early political cartoons. *Hist. Outlook* 19 (6) Oct. 1928: 261-263.—Due to the extreme popularity of political caricature of our present day, it is not generally supposed that political cartooning is a fairly recent development. However, such is the case. It really began, in its pres-

ent standardized form, as late as 1898, during our war with Spain, although there occurred isolated series of cartoons in our earlier history. Some of these cartoons are intensely interesting as well as valuable. For example, the very first ones (to be found in the period of the War of 1812) were colored lithographs, which by 1824 had reached the size of our modern newspaper page and sold for 25 cents each. Then the invention of color printing brought forth 2 comic weeklies, "Puck" and "Judge," in 1879 and 1880. It was in these earlier cartoons that we find the last appearance of Uncle Sam arrayed in Benjamin Franklin's clothes and the first occurrence of the now well-known Republican elephant.—*W. C. Richardson.*

1041. LADAS, STEPHEN P. Pan American conventions on industrial property. *Amer. Jour. Internat. Law.* 22 (4) Oct. 1928: 803-821.—A special conference of representatives of the Pan American Union is to meet on Feb. 11, 1929, for the purpose of studying the problem of the inter-American protection of trade marks. The earlier general treaties of 1883 and 1891, as well as the later American treaties of 1910 and 1923, still leave the law in an unsatisfactory state, owing partly to the lack of cooperation on the part of a number of American states and partly to the limited scope of the law.—*C. G. Fenwick.*

1042. MYRES, S. D. Mysticism, realism, and the Texas constitution of 1876. *Southwestern Pol. & Soc. Sci. Quart.* 9 (2) Sep. 1928: 166-184.—The opposition to the efforts to secure a constitutional convention in Texas at the present time is based on the idea of the political mystics of the state that the constitution of 1876 is a work of infallibility, drawn up by the greatest and wisest men that Texas ever produced. On the side of realism, a study of the document and of contemporary opinion shows that it is an extremely human document, which was framed in a period of reaction against the excesses of the reconstruction government. A majority of the members of the convention were farmers who had been elected on a program of retrenchment and reform, and the constitution reflects an attempt to compromise between the demands of irreconcilable groups. The personnel and the work of the convention were generally condemned by the contemporary press, and the constitution itself was ratified by the voters on the ground, not that it was satisfactory, but that it was better than the one which had been imposed upon the state by carpet-bag officials.—*William C. Binkley.*

1043. NASH, J. V. Stephen Girard, pioneer millionaire philanthropist. *Open Court.* 42 (865) Jul. 1928: 393-407.—This is a rather extended narrative of the life of the famous Philadelphia merchant. References indicate that it is drawn to a considerable degree from the writings of Ingram and McMaster. The narrative includes Girard's ancestry, the circumstances under which he left France, his embarking in maritime trade, his almost accidental settling in Philadelphia, and the steps by which he became a successful capitalist in a variety of fields. It details the tragedy of his domestic life, his patriotic aid to the local and national governments, his personal traits, his philanthropy, and his bequests. The celebrated and oft-quoted provision in his bequest for the founding of Girard College, with its discrimination against ministers, is given verbatim. In conclusion there is a summary of his significance as merchant and citizen.—*Edmund K. Alden.*

1044. PALMER, JOHN McAULEY. President Lincoln's war problem. *Jour. Illinois State Hist. Soc.* 21 (2) Jul. 1928: 200-217.—This paper consists of a defense of President Lincoln's military policy and an "appreciation of the greatness of his purely military achievement." Comparisons and contrasts are made between the military situation of the North in 1861 and the United States in 1917. Lincoln is shown to

have secured a "firm grasp of the simple principles that underlie the complexities of war." Something is made of the necessity of cooperation between the military and the civil authorities in war time, and McClellan is taken as an example of a general who "did not perceive the true relations between the civil and the military in the democratic state." The writer holds that although Lincoln "played politics" as a part of his war policy, the urgent necessity of the times demanded it. The article closes with the glowing tribute, "We have lived to see a time when Springfield-on-Sangamon is beginning to stand with Stratford-on-Avon as the shrine to the supreme genius of the English speaking peoples."—*R. J. Kitzmiller.*

1045. RICE, WILLIAM GORHAM. Grover Cleveland. Intimate unpublished recollections. *Century Mag.* 116 (6) Oct. 1928: 740-750.—Anecdotes illustrate Cleveland's typical traits of integrity and courage as exhibited in his first public office, that of sheriff. His interest in his own intellectual and physical advancement was indicated by his refusal to accept additional clients for his legal professional work even when it meant an annual fee of \$15,000. Although the mayors of Buffalo came to him unsolicited, his efficient administration of this office so interested Edgar K. Apgar that he secured Cleveland's nomination as governor of New York. The slogan, "Public Office, A Public Trust," was found by Daniel S. Lamont to run through many of Cleveland's official papers in one form or another. Lamont simplified and capitalized the slogan in the political campaign of 1884. Characteristic of Cleveland's public papers was his laconic message to the Legislature of New York, Jan. 5, 1885: "I hereby resign the office of governor of the state of New York." When in 1884, the Chairman of the State Democratic Committee was asked, with implied discontent at Cleveland's non-participation in the campaign, what the Governor was doing at the capitol, he replied, "Oh, just governing." Charles W. Eliot tells a moving story of Cleveland's attendance at Harvard's 250th anniversary, when he refused an honorary degree and privately denounced the opposition press for its personal attacks upon him.—*Asa Earl Martin.*

1046. SPINKA, MATTHEW, (ed.): Journal of a pioneer missionary—the Rev. Lemuel Foster. *Jour. Illinois State Hist. Soc.* 21 (2) Jul. 1928: 183-199.—Foster (1799-1872), a Connecticut Yankee and a Yale graduate (1828), was sent in 1832 by the American Home Missionary Society as a missionary to Illinois. In accordance with the "Plan of Union" (1801, a Congregational-Presbyterian agreement), he established a number of Presbyterian churches, although as a Congregationalist he later engaged in work of that denomination. He settled in Sangamon County, but 2 years later removed to Bloomington, which had just been laid out, and organized the first church there. Becoming actively interested in various reform movements of the day, such as temperance and anti-slavery, he gained a certain degree of prominence in that region of the state. This was especially true during his Alton residence period, when he engaged in literary work and in lecturing on the side of opposition to slavery. About three fourths of the journal was written by Mrs. Foster.—*Matthew Spinka.*

1047. WHITAKER, ARTHUR PRESTON. Harry Innes and the Spanish intrigue: 1794-1795. *Mississippi Valley Hist. Rev.* 15 (2) Sep. 1928: 236-248.—Two letters, written by Judge Innes, of the United States District Court for Kentucky, to Manuel Gayoso de Lemos, governor of Natchez, on Feb. 14 and Dec. 11, 1794, definitely implicate Innes in Spanish intrigue. In the letters he asks that Spain make positive offers of "real and substantial advantages," i.e., the privilege of navigating the Mississippi. The first of Innes' letters is given in full, as is also a letter from Governor

Carondelet, of Louisiana, to General Wilkinson, dated July 16, 1795.—*G. P. Schmidt.*

1048. WILEY, EARL W. Discovery of the record of Lincoln's Chicago speech of Oct. 27, 1854. *Jour. Illinois State Hist. Soc.* 21(2) Jul. 1928: 218-223.—Evidence is presented tending to discredit the alleged "Peoria Agreement," an understanding said to have

been reached by Lincoln and Douglas in Peoria on Oct. 17, 1854, wherein it was mutually agreed to suspend canvassing during the remainder of the campaigning. The evidence consists of highly favorable press comments on the reception of a speech which Lincoln made in Chicago 10 days later on the subject of the Nebraska Bill.—*R. J. Kitzmiller.*

THE WORLD WAR

(See also Entry 847)

1049. BARNES, HARRY ELMER and others. Did Germany incite Austria in 1914? *Current Hist.* 28(4) July 1928: 617-640.—On the basis of information given him by Austrian and German statesmen in 1926 and 1927, the author sets forth the Austrian position. The Dual Monarchy was in dire peril as a result of the Serbian agitation, which was supported by Russia. In 1914 the Austrian government acted not only on the basis of the Wiesner telegram from Serajevo, but also on the basis of Wiesner's more detailed oral report, which was so convincing that it effected a change in Tisza's attitude. Beyond that the Austrian government relied upon intercepted messages to and from St. Petersburg and Belgrade which left no doubt as to Russia's role. The Austrian statesmen realized that there was a possibility of a European War resulting from their action, but regarded the matter as one of life and death. The appeal to Germany for support was made quite independently of German influence. Neither the Kaiser nor Bethmann regarded a European War as probable, and they felt that their ally must be supported in a matter of such consequence. Berchtold told the author that there was never the slightest doubt in Vienna as to the sincerity of the German pressure telegrams after July 29, and that these telegrams were faithfully presented by Tschirschky. Neither these telegrams nor the Moltke-Conrad correspondence had any effect, however, because the Austrians had determined on their line of action. When Berchtold finally agreed to mediation of the Austro-Serbian dispute, it was due entirely to the clarification of the English attitude. Up to the very end the Austrians had been led to believe that England would not intervene. It is not true, therefore, that the Germans encouraged the Austrians. Their contention was merely that Austria should act promptly while the public opinion of Europe was still favorable before the Russians and French had had an opportunity to concert measures. In regard to the Austrian plans to annex Serbian territory, the Austrian assurances to Russia on this point render all earlier decisions on this question invalid. The author quotes a letter from Szapary on this matter. Berchtold and Hoyos, von Wiesner, von Jagow and von Zimmermann, as well as the Kaiser, wrote brief statements concurring with the arguments of Barnes in all essentials, while Michael T. Florinsky closes the debate by taking issue. His objections center on the fact that the information here adduced is interesting but of little value, coming 14 years after the events. He does not see that the Austrians had adequate evidence to justify their ultimatum to Serbia, considers the story of the Russo-Serbian plot unproved, quotes the allied colored books to show that Berchtold had no reason for optimism in regard to England's stand, and maintains that the German blank check of July 5 and later communications to Vienna can be shown to have had an influence on the Austrian statesmen.—*W. L. Langer.*

1050. DURHAM, M. E. Fresh light on Serbia and the war. *Contemp. Rev.* 134(753) Sep. 1928: 304-311.—This is a detailed account of the activities of the secret societies of Serbia which culminated in the assassination of Francis Ferdinand, based mainly upon articles in the *Nova Europa*. When Grey received the

Austrian ultimatum to Serbia together with a dossier explaining Austria's action, he condemned the former and ignored the latter. Austrian charges there set forth have been proved by subsequent Serb revelations. The ambition to liberate and unify all Serbs under the Serbian state goes back several decades. The implanting of the idea was reserved mainly for the Narodna Odbrana and the Black Hand. The former posed as a cultural society; the latter stood for physical force and terrorism. The two were bound together by an overlapping leadership and membership; the former was the "cultural" screen behind which the Black Hand operated. These societies affiliated with themselves various patriotic organizations and sedulously indoctrinated them with the "liberationist" spirit. They drew the youth of Serb lands into their web which had its center at Belgrade, and established "schools" to instruct them in the use of arms and bombs. They reached into the press, the schools, and the universities. At strategic points along the Austrian and Turkish frontiers and in Austrian lands, they set up stations with their secret agents to serve as "canals" or underground channels of communication and cooperation in the furthering of the societies' work. It was along such "canals" that the assassins of the Grand Duke and their weapons were smuggled into Serajevo. The societies and their activities were known to the government; high Serbian officials were leaders and members; police and customs officers were in their service. Serb cabinet ministers knew of the conspiracy long before the tragedy and could have prevented the murders had they desired to act or dared to do so.—*George Hedger.*

1051. JAGOW, KURT. Der Potsdamer Kronrat. [The Potsdam Council.] *Süddeutsche Monatsh.* 25(8) Aug. 1928: 778-825.—The legend of the Council of Potsdam, July 5, 1914, at which, according to the old view, the world war was plotted, is tracked down by an author who has gathered new evidence in conversation and correspondence with the principals. The diaries of the Adjutant attached to the Kaiser's person and of an official of the imperial household afford a record which makes it possible to account for every hour of the Kaiser's day. On the morning of July 5 the Kaiser conversed with Szögyeny, Austro-Hungarian ambassador, from about noon to some time after 1:00 p.m. In consequence of this conversation he summoned the Chancellor, the heads of the Army and Marine, and the head of the Krupp works to confer with him. At 5:00 p.m. he saw von Falkenhayn, at 6:00 he saw Bethmann and Zimmermann. After this interview he saw Zenker, the highest marine official then within reach. In the interviews with Falkenhayn and Zenker, the Kaiser informed these men of the conversation with the Austrian Ambassador; in the interview with Bethmann, he approved the policy of assuring Austria that Germany would support her Balkan policy. On July 6 at 9:00 a.m. he saw von Capelle and talked with von Bertram, ranking officer of the General Staff. He then boarded his special train for Kiel and in the evening of the 6th saw Krupp von Bohlen. In all of these conversations the Kaiser spoke of the danger of a European crisis; in none of them did he order definite preparations for war. Rumors of the Potsdam

Council ran in Berlin in July, 1914, in Constantinople in August. They got to Italy in 1915 through Garroni, Italian ambassador at Constantinople, and to America in 1917 through Morgenthau. Lichnowsky's memorandum and K. Muehlon's letter, both of which appeared in the winter of 1917-18, gave further precision to the legend, which had an enormous influence on the making of terms of peace.—*R. C. Binkley*

1052. KABISCH, ERNST. Die feindliche Kriegsschuldpropaganda während des Weltkrieges. [Enemy war guilt propaganda during the World War.] *Kriegsschuldfrage*. 6(10, 11, 12) Oct. Nov. Dec. 1928: 950-978, 1085-1098, 1176-1205.—This is an analysis of 73 English, American, and French books and pamphlets, with propagandist tendencies, treated under the following heads: (1) Germany's guilt after the Serajevo assassination; (2) psychological bases; (3) economic and geographic bases; (4) Emperor William II; (5) preliminaries to the war; (6) mysticism; (7) conclusions and bibliography.—*Sidney B. Fay*.

1053. MARCO, Nikolaus Hartwig: Serbiens Außenpolitik vor dem Weltkrieg. [Nicholas Hartwig: Serbia's foreign policy before the World War.] *Kriegsschuldfrage* 6(8) Aug. 1928: 745-769.—This is a sketch of the career and influence of the Russian Minister at Belgrade, 1909-14, based on his unpublished letters and telegrams in the Russian archives. Hartwig used all his influence to swing the Russian government from a pro-Bulgarian to a pro-Serbian policy. By his energy and skill he secured an exceptional position at Belgrade, and established very intimate relations with Pashitch, the Serbian prime minister, doing all he could to prevent Pashitch from coming to a friendly understanding with Austria. He helped to bring about the Balkan League of 1912, directed against Austria as well as against Turkey. His influence enabled Pashitch to overcome the Serbian cabinet crises of June, 1913, and June, 1914, so that Pashitch could continue in office and carry out the pro-Russian and anti-Austrian policy which Hartwig was energetically pursuing. Some of Hartwig's despatches concerning this second Serbian cabinet crisis, just prior to the World War, have been removed from the Russian archives or destroyed. Hartwig was supported at St. Petersburg, not so much by the Grand Duke Nicholas (whose father-in-law, Nicholas of Montenegro, Hartwig distrusted as pro-Austrian) nor by Sazonov, as by the Tsar and the Russian militarists.—*Sidney B. Fay*.

1054. MAYENCE, FERNAND. The blame for the sack of Louvain. The Belgian rejoinder. *Current Hist.* 28(4) Jul. 1928: 566-571.—Mayence published in 1919 a reply to the German contentions entitled *L'Armée Allemande et le Livre Blanc*, and he bases his article on this and the Belgian publication, *La Légende des Francs-Tireurs de Louvain*. His explanation is that on Aug. 25, 1914, a large number of German troops arrived in the city and that in the evening the firing began. What evidence has been obtainable indicates that it was started by German soldiers. At any rate, it caused a panic and resulted in wholesale shootings and incendiarism. There is no indication that there was any organization of franc tireurs, and the revolt of the inhabitants is fantastic. The German Investigating Commission has relied entirely upon German evidence, which, under the circumstances, is worthless. If the Belgians at the time did not deny that civilians had fired shots, this is explained by the fact that in view of the repeated assertions of the military authorities, the inhabitants believed it themselves. At any rate, over 1,000 buildings were destroyed, including the university library. In 1915 the Belgians asked for an international investigation, which was refused by the Germans. They cannot, therefore, be blamed for refusing such an investigation now, though Belgian scholars would welcome an examination of the evidence

by some such organization as the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace.—*W. L. Langer*.

1055. MEURER, CHRISTIAN. The blame for the Sack of Louvain. The case for the Germans. *Current Hist.* 28(4) Jul. 1928: 556-566.—The author was reporter to the Reichstag Investigating Committee, and he abstracts the arguments and evidence advanced in his *International law in the World War*. He regards the question as to who started the firing as the crucial one, and relying upon reports made at the time by representatives of German newspapers, he rejects entirely the Belgian version as drawn up by the Belgian Investigating Commission and published in the Gray Book. This Commission, he points out, was not in a position to examine the correctness of rumors which were brought to it. His conclusions are that the firing began when the inhabitants thought that the German troops had been defeated by the forces issuing from Antwerp. The Belgians themselves admitted this at the time, and Belgian newspapers at first proudly reported these acts. The Germans were therefore justified in taking reprisals and they did shoot many of the persons involved and destroyed many houses. But the story of Louvain being a "heap of ruins" is grossly exaggerated. Three quarters to four-fifths of the city was untouched. The Germans removed the paintings from the Church of St. Peter and saved the town hall. The burning of the library was evidently due to flying sparks. There was no facility whatever for saving it. In any case, there was no looting of its contents, though there was plundering by the inhabitants.—*W. L. Langer*.

1056. SACHOCKI, CASIMIR. La responsabilité de l'Allemagne du fait des confiscations pénales opérées en territoire polonais pendant la guerre. [The responsibility of Germany arising out of penal confiscations in Polish territory during the war.] *Rev. Générale Droit Internat. Pub.* 35(3-4) Jun.-Aug. 1928: 411-432.—The Mixed Arbitral Tribunals established under Article 304 of the Treaty of Versailles mark a new step in international law in that they recognize in private law certain rights of individuals which are so exclusively personal that even in international relations it is the person himself, and not the state, which appears as the subject of these rights. The decision of the German-Polish Mixed Arbitral Tribunal illustrates the operation of this new principle.—*R. C. Binkley*.

1057. SMORGORZEWSKI, CASIMIR. L'Union sacrée Polonaise: Le Gouvernement de Varsovie et le "Gouvernement" de Paris. [The Polish sacred union: the Government at Warsaw and the Polish "Government" at Paris.] *Rev. d'Hist. Guerre Mondiale*. 6(3, 4) Jul.-Oct. 1928: 226-243, 305-333.—After the Armistice there was a sharp contest between two Polish factions, each of which claimed to represent liberated Poland: (1) the Socialist, Populist, and other Left parties at Warsaw under Pilsudski, and (2) the National, Right, Polish emigrants and soldiers who had fought in support of the Allies, and who had organized at Paris in Aug. 1917, the Comité National Polonais, led by Dmowski. On Nov. 17, 1918, Pilsudski, ignoring the Comité National at Paris, sent radiograms to the Allied powers seeking recognition of his own authority and repatriation of General Haller's legionaries. These radiograms were disregarded, and Dmowski sent Stanislas Grabski from Paris to Warsaw to effect a reconciliation and unity of action at the approaching Peace Conference. Pilsudski soon despatched a Mission to Paris, but it was not officially received by the French government and was not welcomed by the Comité National Polonais nor by Dmowski. Finally, Paderewski formed a Polish Ministry which brought about a patriotic union of the factions: members of the Pilsudski Mission were admitted to the Comité National, which then recognized Pilsudski as the head of the

Polish government, appointed Dmowski as Poland's representative at the Peace Conference, secured the repatriation of Haller's legionaries, and finally dissolved itself on Aug. 15, 1919.—*Sidney B. Fay.*

1058. SOULANGE-BODIN, A. Le prince Max de Bade dernier chancelier de Guillaume II. [Prince Max of Baden, last Chancellor of William II.] *Rev. Deux Mondes.* 48(1) Nov. 1, 1928: 137-156.—This article is based on Prince Max's memoirs. Before becoming Chancellor, Prince Max conducted a vigorous campaign to secure a declaration of Germany's war aims which would involve a complete restoration of Belgium. This, he believed, would greatly strengthen Germany's moral offensive. While Bethmann was in accord with Prince Max, he was too timid to impose his will. Michaelis was a strong annexationist and, moreover, opposed all measures designed to further democratic control in the government. Hertling, who succeeded Michaelis as chancellor, avoided giving any reply to Lansdowne when the latter renewed the demand that Germany give a statement with reference to her Belgian policy. The great defeat of the Germans at Albert on Aug. 8, 1918, was the beginning of a train of events which brought Prince Max into the chancellorship. He took up his functions on Oct. 1, but defeat and defection were staring the Germans in the face on every hand. The last Council of War, held on Oct. 17, in Berlin, showed that all hopes of Germany's dictating a peace were gone. The morale of the army was destroyed, the transport system was breaking down, the food situation was serious. The Germans faced disaster, and Wilson's peace offensive involving the abdication of the Kaiser gained ground. Prince Max's efforts to save the monarchy came to naught, and with the outbreak at Kiel and the spread of the Socialist revolution, he recognized the inevitable and handed the reins of government to Ebert.—*W.M. Gewehr.*

1059. SPINDLER, ARNO. Zur Kritik der Tirpitzschen U-Boat Politik. Eine Stellungnahme. [Criticism of Tirpitz' submarine policy. A rejoinder.] *Zeitschr. f. Pol.* 18(3) 1928: 157-170.—Spindler defends von Tirpitz from the attack upon his policy made by Willy Becker and published in vol. 17 of the *Zeitschrift für Politik*, p. 738 ff. Spindler takes issue with Becker's criticism of the pre-war policy of von Tirpitz, which was based upon statements made by Admiral Galster. Von Tirpitz advocated the building of fewer but larger U-boats, with the result that Germany possessed a clear predominance of ocean-going submarines when war was declared. Becker based his attack upon von Tirpitz's submarine policy during the war upon certain allegations of Admiral Michelson who, it is shown, expressly denied that those very statements were intended as criticisms. Von Tirpitz pushed forward his building program as rapidly as technical improvements and industrial capacity would permit.—*John G. Gazley.*

1060. TIBAL, ANDRÉ. L'Allemagne et la Baltique Orientale de 1915-1919. [Germany and the Eastern Baltic, 1915-1919.] *Rev. de Guerre Mondiale.* 6(3, 4) Jul.-Oct. 1928: 201-225, 334-356.—During the World War public opinion in Germany was divided between two pan-German groups: (1) those who wished to make the main effort in the west, to annex Belgium and gain overseas territories at England's expense; and (2) those who wished to make the main effort in the east and secure control of the lands occupied by Esths, Letts, Lithuanians, and Finns, at Russia's expense. The motives of the second group were to gain a better strategic defense against Russia, secure additional agricultural resources, and regain control of lands once colonized by Germans in the Middle Ages. Aided by military successes, this group seemed on the point of achieving its aims at Brest-Litovsk, but was ultimately thwarted by German defeat in the west

and by the growth of national self-consciousness among the Baltic peoples.—*Sidney B. Fay.*

1061. ÜBERSBERGER, HANS. Zum Ultimatum vom 23 Juli 1914. [Concerning the ultimatum of July 23, 1914.] *Kriegsschuldfrage.* 6(7) Jul. 1928: 622-638.—Übersberger, on the basis of documents captured by Austria in 1915 but lost in 1918 during their transportation back to Yugoslavia, gives many evidences of Russian encouragement to Serbia to work for the creation of a Greater Serbia by disrupting the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy. Austria was aware of much of this Russian intrigue, especially of the anti-Austrian activities of Hartwig, the Russian minister in Belgrade; these facts, and not merely the assassination of the Archduke, explain the stiff attitude taken by Austria in her ultimatum to Serbia of July 23, 1914.—*Sidney B. Fay.*

1062. WEGERER, ALFRED von. Die russische allgemeine Mobilmachung und das deutsche Ultimatum an Russland. [The Russian general mobilization and the German ultimatum to Russia.] *Kriegsschuldfrage* 6(11) Nov. 1928: 1061-1064.—The statement of Tschirschky, German ambassador in Vienna, on July 31, 1914, that the German Chancellor had just decided to send an ultimatum to Russia, is reported to have been made "early today," "this morning;" it has therefore been commonly supposed that the Chancellor's decision was taken prior to the arrival at Berlin about noon of the news of the Russian general mobilization, thus weakening the argument that the German ultimatum was caused by Russia's military action. Wegerer brings evidence to show that Tschirschky's statement was based on information by telephone from Berlin about 12:30 a.m., i.e., after, and in consequence of, the Chancellor's learning of the Russian general mobilization.—*Sidney B. Fay.*

1063. WEGERER, ALFRED von. and others. The evidence that convicted Germany. *Current Hist.* 28(5) Aug. 1928: 810-828.—The writer examines the evidence used by the Commission to establish the responsibility for the war, set up by the Peace Conference in 1919. He finds that the Commission's report refers chiefly to the colored books published in 1914, and 1915, which, as he points out, were all very incomplete, many of the documents having been changed or even forged. Taken by and large, the material "was extremely incomplete, full of gaps, tendentious, erroneous, and, in part, falsified." Therefore the verdict assigning full responsibility to Germany cannot stand. The writer invites the 15 members of the Commission to state whether they would still endorse the report. The members were invited by the editor of the journal to make reply. Some failed to answer. Of the replies printed, almost all are evasive, the writers refusing to take a stand. Baron Jaquemyns, of Belgium, however, argues that whatever may be said of the material used, there was enough uncontested evidence in it to justify the verdict. The material published since 1919, he says, does not warrant any change in the decision reached. Preston Slosson, of Michigan, answers the arguments of von Wegerer by saying that the committee undoubtedly relied in large part on unpublished information. Furthermore, the German government furnished material to the Peace Conference, but the Conference declined to change the verdict of the committee. The essentials of the story were known in 1919, and there cannot be any denying that Germany had been a bad neighbor, that she gave Austria a blank check, and that she precipitately declared war. The debate closes with the text of a hitherto unpublished Serbian memorandum which was submitted to the committee in 1919 and in which the history of Austro-Serbian relations from 1908 to 1914 is reviewed, and with a discussion of the preliminaries of the Bulgarian declaration of war on Serbia.—*W. L. Langer.*

ECONOMICS

ECONOMIC THEORY AND ITS HISTORY

(See also Entries 1158, 1159, 1174, 1241, 1245, 1313, 1530)

1064. CONRAD, OTTO. *Der Zusammenbruch der Grenznutzentheorie*. [The collapse of the theory of marginal utility.] *Jahrb. f. Nationalökön u. Stat.* 74 (4) Oct. 1928: 481-528.—Schumpeter has recently conceded, in opposition to his former view, the fictitious character of the imputation of use value to productive factors. He should have gone further and recognized that there is substantially no validity in the whole structure of the marginal utility theorists. In an exchange economy the demand side of a purchase may admit of interpretation in terms of use value, but the supply side involves facts of price alone, not reducible to utility magnitudes. Utility theorists have been wrong in holding that all types of economic organization involve the same fundamental economic process. In household economy (*Einzelwirtschaft*) both the allocation of productive power and the distribution of product are made in accord with the utility principle; in socialistic economy the principle controlling production would be that of use value, but distribution would necessarily be in accord with performance (*Leistung*), presumably hours of labor; in exchange economy production is controlled by "rentability," and distribution by income both of which are purely price facts. Common labor is the only real productive "factor"; the other so-called factors are means of production, and all income except that of common labor is a phenomenon of monopoly, complete or partial. The future of economic theory belongs to the type of thought represented by Cassel, who, Schumpeter notwithstanding, represents a complete break with utility theory and all its works. Spann, in contrast, though he shows a reaction from utility theory, has failed to give the necessary central place to price and its regulatory function.—F. H. Knight.

1065. DAVIDSOHN, JOS. *Bidrag til Liberalismens historie*. [Contributions to the history of liberalism.] *Nationalökön. Tidskr.* 66 (3) 1928: 198-215.—The author maintains that the origin and basis of the liberal economic theories of the 19th century must be sought in the quantity theory of money. Locke first stated that theory in *Considerations of the lowering of interest and raising the value of money*, published in 1691; but Locke failed to grasp the full significance of his own observations. Montesquieu, however, developed the quantity theory of money in *L'esprit des lois*.—Paul Knäplund.

1066. DIEHL, KARL. *Über Cassels System der theoretischen Sozialökonomie*. [Concerning Cassel's theory of social economics.] *Weltwirtsch. Arch.* 28 (1) Jul. 1928: 144-195.—(A continuation of a review begun Vol. 27, p 207.) The principal shortcomings of Cassel's theory of distribution are: The technological interpretation of capital is defective because technical means of production become capital from a socio-economic point of view only when they become the property of a natural or juristic person. Even consumable goods should be considered as belonging to the trading capital of merchants. Cassel's theory of interest takes no cognizance of the power of exchange arising out of property relations. Contract interest, a phenomenon of private capitalism, is identified with imputed interest in a socialistic exchange economy. His theory of rent, based in part upon the cost of soil production, is an artificial creation which accords scant treatment to site rents and generally overlooks the quasi-monopolistic character of land ownership. In his wage theory there

is an almost complete failure to appreciate the influence of sociological factors upon the level of wages; i.e., conflicts of interest between labor and employer organizations, their power to bargain collectively and to influence legislation. In the theory of profits it is a mistaken interpretation to convert entrepreneurial services of management and risk-taking into cost factors and to restrict the concept of profits to differential, conjunctural, and monopoly gains. The application of the scarcity principle to monetary theory is defective because Cassel fails to distinguish between natural and artificial scarcity. This is due to his faulty conception of money as "a numerical mathematical quantity for the purpose of measuring price changes." But price changes may be due to phenomena on the money side or on the goods side of the equation of exchange. The application of a quantity theory to interrelations between bank discount rates, interest rates on capital loans, and price formations, particularly at a time of *Hochkonjunktur*, is mistaken because the rise in prices may rest as well upon increased utilization of all forms of capital as upon an increase in the quantity of credit currency. The entire explanation of the influence of the supply of credit upon the price level suffers because too great importance is given to bank interest rates as distinguished from long-term credit rates. In the explanation of the business cycle monetary and credit factors are over emphasized. In the author's view the business cycle is the unavoidable and necessary concomitant of competitive, capitalistic production, although the causes of severe crises have disappeared with the extension of the public economy, the centralization of banks of issue and of the emission of credit currency, and especially with the organization of cartels and trusts. Cassel's theory of international trade fails to give due weight to the law of comparative costs and the influence of tariff phenomena. To interpret international trade in terms of the movement of foreign exchange rates alone is in essence a return to the mercantilistic orientation of the problem. Even a free trade theory should give readers a fuller treatment of the development of protectionism since List. Finally, there is no detailed treatment of the theory of distribution and imputation. Although it is said that the social distribution of income is a result of price formation and should be considered from the point of view of its practical effect upon the social well-being of different classes, still the detailed consideration of this question is relegated to the domain of *Sozialpolitik* and is circumscribed by strictly economic principles of price formation. The condemnation of all interference by the state in the price-fixing process leaves an exceedingly narrow field for the play of non-economic forces, and makes of Cassel's theory a new variant of the older theory of the Manchester School. In summary, this attempt to found a science of "pure economics" upon certain historical phenomena of price formation and income distribution—regarded as eternal and immutable categories—without considering social factors as well as the relativity of legal institutions, leads to an absolutism in theory which renders this work, designed for the beginner, dangerously one-sided.—M. G. Glaeser.

1067. FROMONT, PIERRE. *La loi du rendements non proportionnels. Son évolution et ses derniers perfectionnements*. [The law of non-proportional returns: its evolution and final improvements.] *Rev. Econ. Pol.* 42 (4) Jul.-Aug. 1928: 1073-1099.—The article examines the development of "the law of non-proportional returns" from its origin in the doctrine of decreasing returns in the work of Ricardo and Malthus to the broader interpretations of the doctrine in the works of the psychological school—Carver, Clark, Seligman, Aftalion,

Marshall, and others. This broadening of the principle of "decreasing and increasing" returns consisted of the gradual realization on the part of economists that "in effect, the law of decreasing returns, originally applied to the product of a combination of a given quantity of land with variable quantities of labor and capital, is susceptible of being reversed; one can apply the same principle to the product of a given quantity of labor and capital depending upon varying quantities of land: the product would not remain the same, but it would not increase as much as the increase in the quantity of land." Further, the same principle applies as between labor and capital. During the latter half of the 19th century a further extension of this principle took place in the realization that a "decrease in returns" does not always take place; but under certain conditions "increasing returns" will occur, as between any arrangement of the variability of the factors of production. The present state of the principle is one of confusion because of the lack of consideration of *quality*, as well as of *quantity*, in the analysis. "The law of decreasing returns may nevertheless serve, if there is still need, as a refutation of the Marxian surplus value theory."—*James G. Smith.*

1068. GROSSMAN, HENRYK. Eine neue Theorie über Imperialismus und die soziale Revolution. [A new theory of imperialism and the social revolution.] *Archiv. f. d. Gesch. d. Sozialismus u. d. Arbeiterbewegung*. 13 141-192.—This is a discussion of and a polemic against Fritz Sternberg's *Der Imperialismus*. It is divided into three parts: (1) a methodological criticism; (2) a discussion of the theory of revolution; (3) a discussion of Sternberg's handling of Marxian economic theory. The central theme of Sternberg's book is his theory of revolution and its relation to imperialism. Grossman takes him severely to task for his assertion that Marx never considered the problem of the position of the middle class in revolution. Sternberg's attempted demonstration that imperialistic wars hinder rather than accelerate the transition to socialism contradicts not only Marxian theory but the facts. Sternberg claims to be a Marxian, a believer in the materialistic interpretation of history, and convinced that socialism is the product of capitalism and not of the human reason. But he wants to go further. He leans in the direction of Bernsteinian revisionism. According to him the trouble with Marx was that he neglected the non-capitalistic areas which through their influence on capitalistic imperialism are moulding the development of capitalism. In Sternberg's theory of imperialism, according to Grossman, he drops the materialistic interpretation of history altogether. He writes a *tendenzschrift* with the necessity of revolution as its central point. But this necessity of revolution depends not upon the inevitability of a class struggle economically conditioned; it is the product of ethical influences which have nothing to do with the movement of history. In other words, Sternberg not only does not understand Marx—he is but faintly familiar with the facts.—*E. S. Mason.*

1069. PLAUT, TH. Die Bedeutung des "letzten Auftrages." [The significance of the "final order."] *Zeitschr. f. d. gesamte Staatswissensch.* 85 (2) 1928: 353-360.—An additional order may be more important than appears on the surface. It may mean an increase in the employment of workers greater than in proportion to the money value of the order, due to the phenomenon of fixed costs. Additional orders may be just as vital from the point of view of a whole industry or even of a national economy as from that of a single firm.—*Redvers Opie.*

1070. POLLOCK, FRIEDRICH. Zur Marxchen Geldtheorie. [The Marxian theory of money.] *Archiv f. d. Gesch. d. Sozialismus u. d. Arbeiterbewegung*. 13 193-209.—Although the fact is not generally recognized,

Marx paid a great deal of attention to the theory of money. Marx's argument that the value of commodities depends upon the quantity of socially necessary labor involved in their production, is applied equally to money. The existence of money is *sine qua non* in production for a market. Money is a commodity and, like any other commodity, it has, in Marxian thought, an existence in the world of appearance and also in the world of reality. In the world of appearance it has certain well recognized uses and characteristics; in the world of reality it is an "expression of a social relationship, in that it embodies, under given conditions, a definite proportion of the labor necessary to society."—*E. S. Mason.*

1071. WAGENFÜHR, HORST. Zur Frage einer Gestaltkunde (Morphologie) der Wirtschaft. [On the question of a morphology of economics.] *Schmollers Jahrb.* 52 (5) 1928: 809-821.—Herbert Schack's *Wirtschaftsformen, Grundzüge einer Morphologie der Wirtschaft* (Jena, 1927) is a book rich in ideas, stimulating and valuable. The idea of a "morphology" as a method of approach to the treatment of economics, in contrast with a mechanical analysis, is derived from Goethe and Hegel. Schack's scheme, however, is based on the attitudes of men toward their economic life and organization rather than toward the forms of the latter itself. With reference (1) to the general world view, Schack finds, first, in connection with the conception of space a contrast between objective and subjective attitudes and, second, in connection with time a contrast between static and dynamic formulations. With reference (2) to the type of valuation consciousness, he distinguishes between irrational behavior (attention centered on ends) and rational (attention centered on means). The members of these pairs of concepts are connected so as to give two general types, subjective-static-rational and objective-dynamic-irrational. An examination of these notions, particularly in comparison with a different type of "morphology" developed by Spann and based on the forms of the economic organization itself, turns out rather to the advantage of the latter as a working approach.—*F. H. Knight.*

ECONOMIC HISTORY

(See also Entries 921, 936, 988, 1080, 1092, 1125)

ECONOMIC CONDITIONS AND RESOURCES

1072. CONDLIFFE, JOHN B. Industrial development in the Far East. *Chinese Soc. & Pol. Sci. Rev.* 12 (3) Jul. 1928: 361-368.—The earlier predictions of rapid industrialization in China recently have given place to expressions of doubt as to the actual possibilities of any important industrialization in that country in the near future. This has been due to the realization that the economic resources of China were at first greatly exaggerated, that "industrial revolutions" are a matter of slow evolution rather than revolutionary changes, and that the securing in China of competent management for modern industrial enterprises is exceedingly difficult. Nevertheless, a considerable industrial development has already begun, particularly in the port cities but slowly spreading to the interior, being based largely upon the advantage of cheap labor applied to Western machinery. This temporary and transitional advantage of low wages may be expected to bridge over industrial development to a period when better organization and management, probably under a

protective tariff, will counteract the inevitable increase in wages that is coming with the economic opening up of China. In the sense that an "industrial revolution" does not consist of a sudden revolutionary change but rather of a steady disintegration of the old established economic organization in favor of a new order, the industrial revolution has come to China and is developing in spite of difficulties of language, communication, insecurity, and disorder. It has, moreover, the example, the technique, the inventions, the capital, and the industrial and commercial organization of the West at hand to aid and hasten its promotion as political conditions become settled. Similar aid was non-existent in the industrial transformation of the West. The dense population of the East, combined with the ready-at-hand modern aids and new scientific discoveries, may be expected to give a direction to China's economic reorganization distinctly different in certain respects from that of the West.—*G. B. Roorbach.*

1073. ELIACHEFF, BORIS. *La vie économique en Russie.* [The economic life of Russia.] *Rev. d'Écon. Pol.* 42(5) Sep.-Oct. 1928: 1344-1393.—For 7 years Soviet Russia lived on the economic heritage of the empire. Since 1925 attempts have been made to develop the resources of the country, but the means available have been insufficient. Notwithstanding an increasing output, industry is unable to provide productive equipment for agriculture which, in turn, cannot supply raw materials to industry, or grain to cities or for export. The high prices of manufactures can be lowered only by "rationalization," and that increases the number of the unemployed. The disproportion between industrial and agricultural prices results in reduced crops; the farmer is forced to turn artisan and seek seasonal employment; the fear of being taken for a rich *kulak* limits his sales of produce. Russia is no longer the granary of Europe; it is forced to export animal and fishery products, wood, flax, furs, petroleum, manganese, and precious metals to pay for imported raw materials and machines. Before the war domestic savings supplied 400, and foreign investments, 80 million rubles annually for the building of railways and the development of industries. The capital needed cannot be obtained by loans; numerous concessions are offered to foreigners; 3 billion rubles might be employed profitably. Population is increasing faster than elsewhere in Europe; progress has been made in education, and the condition of the workers has improved, but the outlook is not promising.—*J. J. Kral.*

1074. FASOLIS, G. *La nuova Turchia.* [The new Turkey.] *Riv. Bancaria.* 9(7) Jul. 20, 1928: 649-657.—The amazing revolution carried out by Kemal is based on the principles of nationalism and independence. His methods resemble those of the Fascist regime, except that Turkey seeks to remove foreigners, especially Jews. Old Turkey has not been reformed: a new nation has been created. Modern codes of law have been adopted, the women emancipated, church and state separated, school laicized, ruined towns rebuilt, and extensive public works undertaken. The farmers receive practical instruction; the government provides agricultural machinery on credit. New factories have been founded under government protection. The merchant fleet has been enlarged, trade balance improved. The taxation system has been thoroughly revised, the monopoly system extended, the number of officials reduced, severe economies introduced, and Turkey has resumed payment of interest on its public debt. A semi-barbarous nation has been raised to the level of those states which were once its veritable masters.—*J. J. Kral.*

1075. KOKOVITZ, COMTE W. *Les soviets devant une nouvelle crise économique.* [The Soviets face a new economic crisis.] *Rev. Deux Mondes.* 98 Sep. 15, 1928: 356-376.—The Soviets have been unable to get enough products from the peasants to satisfy inter-

nal needs, and have finally been compelled to import cereals. Agricultural production is still below pre-war figures, though the population of Russia increased from 135,500,000 in 1914 to 147,000,000 in 1926. The government's attempt to increase agricultural production through the establishment of *Kolhos*, agricultural groups operating under collectivist principles, and through the foundation of *Sovhos*, large state agricultural enterprises, has produced negligible results. The government has also failed in its attempt to make industry productive and efficient. The quality of industrial products is bad, costs of production and prices are exceedingly high, industry cannot produce commodities in quantity sufficient to satisfy consumers, and there is a continuous failure to maintain the integrity of the capital equipment. The present crisis is worse than any of the preceding ones.—*Edward Berman.*

1076. LAURENCE, ANSELME. *La prospérité économique de l'Algérie.* [The economic prosperity of Algeria.] *Rev. Mondiale.* 184(22) Nov. 15, 1928: 158-167.—Algeria has over 6 million inhabitants and a foreign trade of 8 billion francs. Since 1830 population has sextupled. The country has a university, lyceums, colleges, 1,670 primary schools, and numerous institutions of social welfare. About 2 million tons of iron ore, 50,000 tons of zinc ore, and 8 million tons of phosphate are mined annually; 4 million hectares of land produce 25 million quintals of cereals and 10 million hectoliters of wine; 16,000 tons of fish are caught. Industry numbers 22,000 establishments. About 15,000 ships call annually at Algerian ports for cargoes of wine, grain, sheep, wool, hides, dates, and esparto. Agriculture is assisted by credit institutions; 193 cooperatives promote the culture of the grape, tobacco, and cotton; construction of new roads, railways, and irrigation works will stimulate production. The development of the necessary manufacturing industries depends on hydroelectric power. Last year 62 stations distributed 75 million kw.h. over 4,000 km. of lines. Waste lands are to be afforested, the dangerous mountain torrents regulated. Propaganda is needed to attract tourists and open new markets; heretofore the French have been too modest in appraising their colonial achievements.—*J. J. Kral.*

1077. LEBRUN, ALBERT. *Situation économique et financière de l'Indo-chine.* [Economic and financial situation of Indo-China.] *L'Asie Française.* 28(262) Jul.-Aug. 1928: 278-284.—Rice is the chief crop of Indo-China; annual production of 7 million tons permits exportation of 2 million tons representing nearly $\frac{2}{3}$ of total exports by value. Corn, legumes, sugar cane, tea, pepper, cotton, badian, lacquer, and silk are other important products. The hevea tree, introduced about 20 years ago, is cultivated extensively by French companies and by natives, and rubber is now the second article of export. Cattle raising and the fisheries contribute to the export trade. Coal and zinc are the chief minerals; tin, wolfram, graphite, phosphates, limestone, and salt are also mined. The chief industries treat or distill rice. Manufactures include silk and rubber goods, wood pulp, furniture, leather, cement, oils and soap, sugar, beverages. The government promotes agriculture and industry by scientific researches and by co-operation with private initiative. The revenue suffered from the fluctuations of the franc and the piaster, and the accumulated reserves were nearly exhausted in 1922-1926. A revised system of taxation and the growing prosperity of the country restored balance to the budgets in 1927 and 1928. Prosperity is increasing.—*J. J. Kral.*

1078. LONG, ROBERT C. *Germany's enrichment.* *Fortnightly Rev.* 124(741) Sep. 1928: 367-375.—Germany in the first post-war years remained economically self-sufficing and even accumulated capital by saving. The Dawes Plan takes from Germany only a

fraction of the wealth which it creates, as is evidenced by the fact that German savings were small in the last pre-plan year and have since then enormously exceeded the annuities paid to the allies. Germany on the eve of the 5th reparation year is probably economically stronger than she was before the war. She has been improving employment and expanding export trade to such a point that a permanently active foreign trade balance may be attained within a few years. Her only handicap is the depletion of her capital, and in consequence she has borrowed much capital from abroad. However, Germany's foreign loans are offset by a complete commercial and technical reorganization that has led to "rationalization" and fusions—*cartels* and *interessen gemeinschaften*—which, have so greatly strengthened her industry in its dealings with foreign nations. Instead of Germany's standard of living being depressed below that of other countries, there has been a rapid rise, and in addition there has also been a resumption of national saving on a pre-war scale. Private insurance investments have increased sixfold. Germany's capital resources are sufficient to finance normal industrial development. Since the Dawes Plan came into force Germany has borrowed about 11 billion marks. The total of home-made savings between Jan., 1925 and July, 1928, is at least 28 billion marks. The German Minister of the Interior states that national savings are about 3 times as great as foreign loans. Since the introduction of the Dawes Plan industrial profits have risen rapidly, as is evidenced by the fact that dividends paid by 85 leading companies rose in the ratio of 48 to 100. In some cases earnings as based upon combined capital and reserves doubled, in others, trebled. These calculations ignore the increase in hidden reserves. Bourse movements indicate that industry is much better off than its balance sheets show. The quotations of industrial stocks are kept up by those interests that are aware that the companies have vast hidden reserves from which ultimately the stockholders will benefit. A further proof of the hidden reserves is that branches that complain of their inability to operate profitably are able to spend vast sums upon export dumping.—C. C. Kochenderfer.

1079. NIKITINE, B. *L'Asie russe économique. [The economic conditions of Asiatic Russia.] L'Asie Française.* 28 (262) Jul.-Aug. 1928: 284-96.—This article gives detailed statistics of the agriculture and the industrial equipment of the lower Volga basin, Crimea, Transcaucasia, and the Ural. The official data are sometimes conflicting. In the Tatar and Bashkir republics agriculture is recovering, but it suffers from a shortage of livestock; industry lacks operating capital; railways are needed. The Crimea is rich in minerals; agriculture makes better progress than industry; large parks and forests have been destroyed with disastrous results. In Transcaucasia industry, aided by electrification, makes better progress than agriculture but is hampered by scarcity of skilled workers and inadequate transportation facilities. Mining yields but $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ the pre-war output. Extensive improvements are planned for the next 15 years. The Ural is rich in forests and very rich in minerals—iron, pyrites, chrome ore, copper, nickel, zinc, gold, arsenic, asbestos, bauxite, precious stones, salt, enormous potash deposits. Lack of capital, technical equipment, and railways prevents adequate exploitation. The northern regions, not yet fully explored, may contain other sources of wealth.—J. J. Kral.

1080. SIEGFRIED, ANDRÉ. The passing of England's economic hegemony. *Foreign Affairs (N. Y.)* 6 (4) Jul. 1928: 525-540.—So long as coal remained the only important fuel, England's industry was almost unrivalled. A 19th century coal field map is a chart of the national framework with the center of gravity in the Black Country. The continuance of this equilibrium

depended upon 2 factors, namely, the import of raw materials and food, and the export of manufactures to the countries supplying the food and raw materials. Today all countries aim at becoming manufacturers and coal is not essential for industry, hence England is no longer the chosen spot for manufactures. British exports are less by $\frac{1}{4}$ than they were in 1913. Chief among the causes of depression are the industrialization of the world and the revival of protectionism, and the high cost of production, this last being the real crux of the matter. The re-valorization of the pound has lowered wholesale prices, but wages and retail prices are at another level. This situation stimulates imports but hinders exports. Recently there has been an increasing deficit in Britain's commercial balance; invisible exports, however, meet the visible excess of imports, and national profits come less from industry than from trade and insurance. United States is now an important broker and lender, and markets formerly British may look elsewhere for supplies. English standards of living are higher than ever before and more money is circulating, but this money is devoted not to foreign business but to providing material comforts. Unemployment has hit the exporting industries hardest; they suffer more than those with a national market. From the coal mining districts a migration to the south is observable. The center of gravity is shifting, and industries with a national consumption capacity and less dependent on coal are thriving in the south. This economic reorganization reveals an unexpected transformation in Britain's equilibrium.—E. Muriel Poggi.

1081. UNSIGNED. *L'Avenir économique de la Turquie. [The economic future of Turkey.] L'Europe Nouvelle.* 11 (545) Jul. 21, 1928: 1000-1005.—Turkey is an agricultural country, exporting chiefly tobacco, cotton, raisins, figs, and wool, and importing grain, colonial produce, textiles, and other manufactured products. Exports depend on crops; imports can be reduced only by development of manufactures. The government is promoting both agriculture and industry. Increase in the area sown has reduced the importation of grain, and tobacco planting has been extended. Increased tonnage of shipping has reduced expenditures for freight and insurance. The annual pre-war deficit of 15 million Turkish pounds gold in the international balance of payments has been reduced to 75 million pounds paper. State exploitation of several monopolies has been abandoned and the yield increased under concessions. New railways are under construction. The new policy of the government tends toward a normal interchange of goods and capital with foreign countries, but the natural resources of the country are not rich enough to attract foreign capital. The economic future of Turkey depends on a restoration of its credit: the foreign capitalists will demand a guaranty of security and possibility of earnings.—J. J. Kral.

1082. WALREE, E. D. van. *Economische vooruitzichten in China. [Economic prospects in China.] China.* Aug.-Sep. 1928: 163-186.—China is not a state; it is the country where the Chinese live. Central authority and common ideals are lacking. The ravages of the civil war were less extensive, however, than is commonly supposed. Not more than one half of 1% of the population took part in military operations, and the area that suffered was relatively small. Foreign trade went on; the postal, customs, and related services were administered efficiently by foreigners. Internal trade has suffered from requisitions and overissues of paper, copper, and light silver money, and commercial honesty has weakened. Industry has prospered notwithstanding the war troubles. Cotton spinning, with 3½ million spindles, holds first place; cotton weaving, silk spinning, flour and rice mills, construction works, and cigarette factories are also important. Smaller industries are numerous; Chinese matches and soaps

have displaced the Japanese articles. Agriculture is primitive but the soil is worked well. A few coal and iron mines, with modern equipment, are managed by foreigners; other mines are primitive. River, canal, and coastwise navigation is more important than railways. Automobile transportation is growing. On the whole, the prospects are not unfavorable. The foreign debt of 250 million pounds is relatively small. China has an industrious and intelligent population, considerable natural wealth, and extensive waterways. Able leaders and the assistance of foreigners are still needed for development work.—*J. J. Kral.*

LAND AND AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

(See also Entries 785, 804, 813, 815, 839, 842, 852, 863, 868, 1073, 1075, 1076, 1079, 1157, 1185, 1252, 1264, 1274, 1302, 1520)

1083. BENNETT, HUGH H. The wasting heritage of the nation. *Sci. Monthly.* 27 Aug. 1928: 97-124.—Soil wastage by erosion is the most serious problem relating to land utilization in this country. Although something in excess of 13 million acres of land, formerly cultivated, have been permanently ruined for farming purposes by gulying, this form of devastation constitutes but a small fraction of the total wastage. It is sheet erosion that is doing the most damage to our cropped lands and overgrazed pastures. Soil wastage through erosion is not confined to any one section. Its effects extend throughout the length and breadth of the country. Sheet erosion is gradually thinning down even the gentler slopes. At the Spur Station, Texas, experiments on a 2% slope showed an erosion in a single year of 40 tons of soil material per acre with 27 inches of rainfall. The value of the plant food contained in the soil washed out of the fields and pastures of the United States every year exceeds 2 billion dollars, and of this sum there is evidence that at least 200 million dollars represents a tangible, annual loss to the farmers of the country, while a considerable part of the remainder is a loss to posterity. It is known from analysis of river waters that a minimum of 513 million tons of suspended matter and 270 million tons of dissolved matter are yearly transported from continental United States to the oceans. Land wastage by erosion has been accepted as something in the order of a natural process, even where its rate has been increased several hundred times by man's own handiwork. What is most needed to retard erosion is a greatly increased use of hillside terraces. However, some types of soil wash too readily for cultivation and should not be tilled under any circumstances. Grass and trees must be more extensively grown on the steeper and less stable soils, and crop rotations that include soil-improving and soil-saving grasses and legumes must be practiced. The author is a member of the staff of the U. S. Bur. of Chemistry and Soils.—*Millard Peck.*

1084. BLACK, JOHN D. The McNary-Haugen movement. *Amer. Econ. Rev.* 18(3) Sep. 1928: 405-427.—This article is devoted to a history of the development of the McNary-Haugen Bill for legislative farm relief during the last 5 years, and to an analysis of the provisions of the bill and their economic and political significance. The fundamental issue involved is agriculture's stand against the domination of its affairs and the affairs of the country by commercial and industrial interests. The plan, appearing in 1922, was embodied in a bill reported by the two agricultural committees in Congress, whose chairmen were McNary and Haugen, in Jan., 1924. It has reappeared with revisions each year thereafter up to the present. The

vote upon it in its last 3 years in Congress is analyzed to show the geographical distribution of the negative and positive support by states and regions. In comparison with the draft of 1927, the 1928 bill contemplated a much closer tying up of the system with cooperative marketing, its provisions covered a much wider group of commodities, it reflects a much more comprehensive view of the agricultural surplus problem, and provides in a much more specific way for relief through orderly marketing than was true of the earlier draft.—*C. L. Holmes.*

1085. BOOTH, J. F. Cooperative marketing of grain in the United States and Canada. *Jour. Farm Econ.* 10(3) Jul. 1928: 331-356.—As stated by the author, the purpose of this article is to bring out the fundamental differences in the cooperative marketing of grain in the United States and in Canada, and to throw some light on the present trends in cooperative grain marketing. In the United States, although attempts at large scale marketing organizations have been made, progress has been confined chiefly to independent local farmers' elevators. These local associations are primarily assembling agencies, since they are unrelated for bargaining purposes and have not sufficient volume to be effective in marketing. In Canada the cooperative elevators of 20 years ago have been superseded by a group of large farmer-owned associations that link local and terminal elevators with central selling agencies. Canada's success is not due necessarily to pool methods and contract features. The farmers in Canada have considered grain marketing as a problem concerning the whole producing region and not a particular community. Farmers' cooperative elevators, now some 4,000 in number and representing over 400,000 farmers, handle 40% of the grain marketed in the United States. In Canada large farmer-owned grain-marketing organizations, as now represented by the United Grain Growers, and the provincial wheat pools control approximately 60% of the marketable Canadian crop.—*R. V. Gunn.*

1086. BRUNTON, JOHN. Agricultural Credits Act, 1928. *Bankers Insurance Managers & Agents Mag. (London)* 126(1011) Jun. 1928: 878-884. (1015) Oct. 1928: 505-509.—This Act became operative Oct. 1, 1928. It aims to secure, by means of the formation of a company out of public funds, the making of loans for agricultural purposes on favorable terms, and to facilitate the borrowing of money on the security of farming stock and other agricultural assets and purposes connected therewith. The company, which is limited by shares, will receive "generous financial support from the government" and will operate under a measure of government control. Outstanding features of the Act, which provide for both long-time and short-time credit, are summarized.—*C. B. Sherman.*

1087. DeVRIES, WADE. Correlation of physical and economic factors as shown by Michigan Land Economic Survey data. *Jour. Land & Pub. Util. Econ.* 4(3) Aug. 1928: 295-300.—The Michigan Land Economic Survey has had under way for several years an inventory of the land resources in the northern section of the state. DeVries, land economist on the Survey staff, has prepared maps showing such economic data as intent in ownership, assessed valuation, tax delinquency, and tax rate. The experience of the Survey shows a marked degree of correlation between economic and natural factors. The surveyed areas have been classified according to physical characteristics and each given a "productivity ranking" based on; (1) percentage of land in farms, (2) percentage of farm land abandoned, (3) value per acre of land in farms, and (4) value per acre of wild land. These reflect the farmers' appraisal of the value of the land, based on their 60 years of experience with it. An adequate inventory survey which recognizes and maps differences in soil, topography, farm development and forest cover, and

recreational and water-resource possibilities should and will correlate with long-time local experience.—*Millard Peck.*

1088. DIXON, H. M. The contribution of farm management in the development of agricultural extension programs. *Jour. Farm Econ.* 10(3) Jul. 1928: 375-383.—The object of farm management demonstration work has been to increase not only the farmers' net income but also the efficiency of the county agents' work. A county agent's plans should be consistent with farm management facts within his county. These facts are best discovered by making a farm management survey of from 25 to 50 individual farms annually. Two types of facts are needed: (1) facts about farm incomes and cost of operation; (2) facts about price, production, and distribution trends for the various agricultural commodities. The job of assembling, interpreting, relating, and applying these facts falls to the state farm management demonstrator or to the "agricultural economics extension specialist." The results not only indicate those activities that promise greatest returns to the county, but also aid other extension workers in viewing the production of various commodities from a farm unit standpoint. Fact analysis gives a picture of the problems and the type of program needed to meet these problems. To this extent farm management contributions are an important factor in the development of agricultural extension programs.—*R. V. Gunn.*

1089. GAUGHAN, T. J. Farm relief legislation, from a lawyer's viewpoint. *Amer. Law Rev.* 62(4) Jul.-Aug. 1928: 481-504.—The marketing of agricultural products is today a problem because of the surplus. An absolute surplus is defined as "that part of production beyond the reasonable carry-over quantity, and production which is beyond the needs of the consuming public in the ordinary markets to which the product normally goes." Cases are cited which, in the opinion of the author, support the validity of an act of Congress designed to secure the orderly marketing and stabilization of prices of corn, cotton, and wheat through a board properly appointed in times of emergency or abnormal conditions.—*J. I. Falconer.*

1090. JASNY, N. Der Mähdrescher in der überseeischen Landwirtschaft. [The combine-harvester in overseas agriculture.] *Wirtschaftsdienst.* 13(36) Sep. 7, 1928: 1456-1458.—The author traces for the benefit of German readers the history and progress of the combine-harvester in the United States, Australia, Argentina, and Canada. The combine was first used in sections where wages are highest, where a dry climate prevails at harvest time, and where non-shattering varieties of wheat are grown. Even in more humid climates the savings in production costs are great enough to encourage farmers to assume the risk of occasional losses in grain or in quality. Estimates of numbers of combines in the United States and Argentina are noted. Comparative costs of harvesting by combine, by header, and by binder are given from official United States publications. The author foresees further consolidation of farms in the United States as a result of the spread of the use of the combine.—*Joseph A. Becker.*

1091. JESSEN, JENS. Das Agrarproblem in Argentinien. [The agrarian problem in Argentina.] *Jahrb. f. Nationalökon. u. Stat.* 129(1) Jul. 1928: 33-62.—The author describes briefly the development of Argentina as an almost exclusively agricultural producing country, and shows how she has attained a place among the chief exporters of agricultural products. A country with such a one-sided development is so dependent on the character of the world market for its prosperity that such an event as the world agricultural crisis produces serious economic disturbances within its boundaries. Since the war the price maladjustment between agricultural and

non-agricultural products has made necessary a large increase in quantity of agricultural exports to balance the value of industrial products relatively high in price. This attempt to prevent an unfavorable balance of trade taxes Argentina's present producing capacity. The possibility is considered of increasing agricultural production, and consequently exports, by the extension of the cultivated area and by improvements in agricultural technique. The effect of railroad building, immigration, and the governmental colonizing policy upon land development is described. Better management, which may be achieved by agricultural schools, may increase crop yields. Proper credit facilities to the farmer are important. The problem is aggravated by the fact that Argentina's population is made up of many different races, a part of which are migratory and shiftless. He traces this shiftlessness to the established social order, which has produced a class of undesirable farm tenantry dependent upon a class of landed proprietors.—*J. P. Himmel.*

1092. LA CHESNAIS, P. G. Le régime agraire de la Norvège. [The agrarian régime of Norway.] *Rev. d'Hist. Econ. et Soc.* 16(2) 1928: 240-253.—This article is based on a publication entitled *Norges Bønder* by Oscar Albert Johnson (Kristiana, 1920). The discussion deals primarily with the peasant proprietors (*bønder*) but gives a fairly complete picture of land tenure generally at different periods. While the word *bonde* is usually translated "peasant proprietor," it should be remembered that in this country (the United States) it more nearly approximates the "family farm" or owner of a small farm. In very early times the only class distinction was that of slave and free man. Gradually various groups came to be distinguished on the basis of their relationship to the land. Some of the peasants exchanged a part of their rights for the protection of one of the more powerful men. By the 14th and 15th centuries, however, personal service had been abandoned as a rule. The Black Death (1349-50) enabled many of the copyholders to become freeholders to all intents and purposes. Since that time there has been a gradual extension of peasant proprietorship, which was helped along by the sale of crown and church lands to the peasants.—*O. M. Johnson.*

1093. McPHERSON, JOHN B. Increased world wool production: where can such supplies be grown? *Bull. Natl. Assn. Wool Manufacturers.* 58(3) Jul. 1928: 343-367.—The article assembles the stated opinions of 12 wool authorities on the prospects of an increased future wool supply. Opinions vary from that of J. F. Walker, secretary of the Ohio Wool Growers Cooperative Association, who recently, as the representative of the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, spent almost a year in a trip around the world, visiting New Zealand, Australia, South Africa, and South America, "that with little prospects for expansion of wool production in New Zealand, Australia, and South Africa opportunity is afforded American wool growers to place their industry on the best financial basis in history," to that of A. F. Baker, of the University of Leeds, that "it is quite thinkable that Peru instead of exporting 15 million pounds of wool a year might easily export 50 to 100 million pounds."—*J. I. Falconer.*

1094. McPHERSON, JOHN B. Wool production in California. *Bull. Natl. Assn. Wool Manufacturers.* 58(3) Jul. 1928: 368-378.—This is a digest of Circular 12 of the College of Agriculture of the University of California, written by J. F. Wilson, assistant professor of Animal Husbandry. While there is a wide variability in the quality of the California clip, due to the diversity of altitude, climatic conditions, and soil type, the fine wools of Humboldt and Medocino counties compare favorably with the best Ohio wools. Diversity of growing conditions makes the clip uneven in grade, shrinkage, and character. On a 5-year average the grower prob-

ably receives more for his wool through the well-managed cooperative association than by direct sale between grower and buyer. The grower of the better class of wools benefits to a greater extent than those who grow heavy or inferior clips. An objection to cooperative selling is the wait of one year for the pay. Because of the tendency to establish a rate of prices for wool, a producer of an inferior clip is sometimes able to sell at a higher price than he could obtain if it were sold on its merits through a cooperative agency.—*J. I. Falconer.*

1095. MEAD, EDWARD S., and OSTROLENK, BERNHARD. The revolution in agriculture, and how it will settle the farm problem. *Annalist.* 32 (814) Aug. 24, 1928: 275-276.—An agricultural revolution is taking place which may be compared to the industrial revolution in England. In England distress accompanied the application of machine methods to industrial organization. Today we find in agriculture a farm problem arising out of the distress which comes from low prices for farm products. Low prices are due to a surplus of goods produced at a loss by $\frac{1}{3}$ of the farmers and produced at a profit by $\frac{1}{3}$ of the farmers of this country. Scientific methods of crop production and the use of gas-driven farm machinery has enabled 1 in 8 to succeed. Three plans of relief for the group of unsuccessful farmers are outlined. The first is the wholesale application of machinery and scientific methods. Improvement in marketing is the second plan, and surplus control as outlined in the McNary-Haugen Bill, the third. None of these relief plans will actually give relief. This is the 1st of a series of articles representing a rearranged and condensed presentation of the book by the same authors entitled *Harvey Baum: a statement of the agricultural revolution.*—*W. G. Murray.*

1096. MEAD, EDWARD S., and OSTROLENK, BERNHARD. No present farm problem for competent farmers—proved bases of success. *Annalist.* 32 (816) Sep. 7, 1928: 347-348.—The experience of Harvey Baum, a small farmer raising potatoes in Pennsylvania, is given to illustrate the secret of success in agriculture. This farmer listened to an extension talk on potato growing and followed it up, and as a result of the application of the new scientific methods he reaped more profit in the second year than he had made during the previous 14 years. Better seed bed preparation, the application of fertilizer, good seed, and spraying are some of the items that accounted for Harvey Baum's success. This success can be obtained by farmers who concentrate on reducing unit costs. Instances are cited of wide variation in the costs in raising wheat and potatoes and in producing milk.—*W. G. Murray.*

1097. MEAD, EDWARD S., and OSTROLENK, BERNHARD. The farm problem: mass production threatening efficient small farmer. *Annalist.* 32 (817) Sep. 14, 1928: 391-413.—This is the 3rd of a series of 6 articles on the revolution in agriculture. Improved machinery, such as tractors, combine-harvesters, and corn pickers, is cutting the cost of producing farm crops. The farmers who use this new machinery on a large scale are increasing the food supply. The demand for food cannot be expected to increase; as a result prices will go lower with the increased supply. Even the efficient farmer is threatened by mass production with its lowered cost.—*W. G. Murray.*

1098. MEAD, EDWARD S., and OSTROLENK, BERNHARD. Farm relief would raise the cost of living for the country by \$50 per capita. *Annalist.* 32 (818) Sep. 21, 1928: 428-429.—This is the 4th article of a series on the farm problem and the revolution in agriculture. Adequate farm relief means an addition of \$6,000,000,000 to the gross income of farmers. This amount the consumers of the country would have to furnish. In return, what would they obtain? Farm

relief advocates say that increased farm-buying power would result and that the country would have the assurance of a satisfactory food supply. But farm-buying power would not be strengthened, because at present farmers are moving to town where they are making more money and buying more goods than they did on the farm.—*W. G. Murray.*

1099. MEAD, EDWARD S., and OSTROLENK, BERNHARD. Nothing in the farm situation to endanger the food supply of the cities. *Annalist.* 32 (819) Sep. 28, 1928: 467-468.—This is the 5th article of a series on the farm problem and the agricultural revolution. Farmers have been leaving the country in large numbers, but the annual production of food shows no decrease. Production per man has increased rapidly in the last 15 years. "We consider exceedingly remote the danger of a shortage in the American food supply as a result of further shrinkage in the American farm population and withdrawal from the industry of additional millions of losing farmers. There are untouched resources in American agriculture which can feed and supply a much greater population than now depends upon it, and which can produce the amount of agricultural products needed to pay for our imports."—*W. G. Murray.*

1100. MEAD, EDWARD S., and OSTROLENK, BERNHARD. The futility of farm relief: it is economically impossible, undesirable. *Annalist.* 32 (820) Oct. 5, 1928: 508-509.—This is the last article of a series on the agricultural revolution. Farm relief would fail as enacted unless some means of controlling production were devised. But even then the cost of relief is too great. There are too many farmers. "If it is desired that the federal government do something effective in the aid of farm relief, and if federal revenues can properly be devoted to such a purpose, the expenditures should be on industrial training for the younger generation of farm population, who are being drawn off the farms into various city callings for which their rural experience has not prepared them."—*W. G. Murray.*

1101. NAJJAR, HALIM., of the American University of Beirut. Ḥajāt al-zirā'ah fī sūriya [The great agricultural need of Syria.] *Al-Kulliyah.* 15 (1) Nov. 1928: 18-26.—The prevailing notion that the great need of agriculture in Syria is for up-to-date machinery is incorrect. European and American made machinery has failed to relieve the Syrian farmer because it is expensive, its fuel is costly, it is difficult to repair, and it is not easy to find expert laborers to run it, and also because our agricultural products are comparatively cheap. Our great need, therefore, is to create markets for the distribution of our products. We produce better fruits than our neighboring countries, Palestine, Egypt, and Iraq. But California apples compete with our apples in our own country. American apples can be bought in the bazaars of Beirut.—*Philip K. Hitti.*

1102. NOUVION, G. deK. La situation de l'agriculture en Pologne. *Jour. des Econ.* 87 Jul. 1928: 75-76.—Three fourths of the Polish people derive their living from agriculture. Non-agricultural industry should be developed, and the purchasing power of the agricultural classes should be raised in order to absorb the industrial output. If industry can run at full capacity, low costs and a strong competitive position in the foreign market can be achieved. The general agricultural situation in Poland has improved since the balancing of the national budget and the stabilizing of the rate of exchange. More credit is available and better prices for agricultural commodities have obtained for the most part during the past 3 years. Statistics are quoted.—*C. L. Holmes.*

1103. O'BRIEN, AUBREY. The welfare of the Indian agriculturist. *Nineteenth Century.* (619) Sep. 1928: 322-331.—The outlook for Indian agriculture has

not been bright. The agriculturist has been hindered by superstition, religion, keeping of useless animals, and caste. People do not eat what is needed or what is available. Land is over sub-divided. Peasants are generally ignorant. Railroads are in a backward state. But the government of India is now building railroads, conserving forests, and building irrigation projects. The Department of Agriculture is introducing new crops, better varieties of plants, better tillage, better sires; also encouraging cooperation and trying to reduce usury. Further progress must be based on experimentation and research directed by the best men available.—*Fred R. Yoder.*

1104. ORMSBY-GORE, W. Tropical agriculture in Malaya, Ceylon and Java. *United Empire*. 19 (8) Aug. 1928: 459-475.—Java, with some 53,000 square miles of area and a population of 38 million is fully developed. Ceylon, with about half the area, is less fully developed. Its population is 5 million. British Malaya, with an area about equal to that of Java and a population of 4 million, is still less fully developed. The cultivated area in Java is about 17 million acres, in Malaya about 3.6 million, and in Ceylon about 3 million, about a fifth of the total area. The more important crops are rice, rubber, tapioca, and coconut. They occupy, respectively, 40, 14, 8, and 6% of the total cultivated area. Great progress is being made at the numerous experiment stations in developing improved varieties and in improved methods generally, which promises greatly to increase yields.—*H. E. Erdman.*

1105. PATTON, HAROLD S. The Canadian wheat pool: a successful venture in cooperative marketing (1) *Annalist*. 32 (824) Nov. 2, 1928: 693-694.—The accomplishments of the Canadian wheat pool are an "inspiring record of agricultural self-help." In the United States attempts at farm relief are still sought through governmental compulsion, in contrast to the purely cooperative effort in western Canada, where farmers created a pool selling agency of their own on a voluntary contract basis which for the past 4 years has handled an average of 200,000,000 bushels of wheat annually. Through the affiliated provincial pools the farmers control and finance over 1,000 country elevators and 11 terminal elevators, representing an investment of over \$20,000,000, without the aid of any governmental loans or public borrowing. The Canadian Wheat Pool, however, probably would not have attained its present enviable position without its years of experience and previous governmental aid. Through the experiences of the earlier farmer-owned grain marketing companies, the farmers not only obtained an insight into the grain marketing trade but also found such policies as pooling, contracts, distribution on a patronage basis, democratic control, and centralized operation to be sound. Furthermore, through the war-time operation of the Canadian Wheat Board the value of an exclusive and compulsory selling agency for all wheat producers was realized. In fact, it was not until after unsuccessful attempts by the Canadian farmers to get the government to re-establish the Wheat Board that they decided to create a pool selling agency of their own, with the result that they are now able to handle the farmers' grain from initial delivery points through to the seaboard.—*R. V. Gunn.*

1106. PERLMAN, JACOB. Farm land requirements for agricultural products in foreign trade. *Jour. Land and Pub. Util. Econ.* 4 (3) Aug. 1928: 283-299.—In a previous article, appearing in the February issue, the present movement of farm population cityward, and the concomitant changes in the utilization of farm lands are reviewed. This article is an appraisal of the amount of land required for the production of those agricultural commodities exported from the United States to determine whether the land might not be more advantageously used for growing those agricul-

tural products now imported. The principal net agricultural exports are meat and meat products, raw cotton, fruits, grains and grain products, and unmanufactured tobacco. For want of data covering the amount of land required for producing meat and meat products and fruits, the inquiry was limited to the 5 leading cereals and rice, raw cotton, and unmanufactured tobacco. The average area required annually from 1920 to 1925 for growing the net exports of the 5 leading cereals was 21,433,000 acres. A total of 42,507,000 acres was required for the growing of all the net exports of those agricultural products mentioned above. The utilization of this acreage for growing the net agricultural imports is limited to those products adapted to the climate of this country. They include dairy products, raw wool and mohair, flaxseed, and sugar. The home production of the imported flaxseed would utilize 2,603,000 acres. The net imports of sugar from foreign countries other than our dependencies could be eliminated by expanding the acreage of sugar beets in this country by 1,168,000 acres and securing the balance from our dependencies. The conclusion is reached that a withdrawal of agriculture from the export field would throw a large acreage of land out of use.—*Millard Peck.*

1107. PRICE, THEO. H. 14,152,000 bales. A composite estimate of the 1928-29 cotton crop. *Commerce & Finance*. 17 (37) Sep. 12, 1928: 1943-45.—The article gives the result of a tabulation of the guesses on about September 1 of 18 to 29 individuals on the probable size of the 1928 cotton crop, and on the average price for which the crop should be sold. The author notes that the average of the guesses for the United States crop exceeds the sum of the average guesses by states by nearly a million bales. A comparison of similar tabulations with the actual ginnings annually from 1920 is also given. The author justifies the preparation and publication of this tabulation by the statement that the composite opinion of interested individuals concerning the probable size of the crop is a controlling factor in establishing market prices until the actual ginnings are known.—*Joseph A. Becker.*

1108. RUBENKONING, H. D. Problems of the Java sugar industry. *Asiatic Rev.* 24 (79) Jul. 1928: 369-377.—Rubenkoning is secretary of the Federation of Owners of the Netherlands Indies Sugar Estates. Since 1894 the plantations have increased 2½ times and the crop has quadrupled. The question now is whether the Java sugar industry will succeed in disposing of the far greater crop that 1928 will yield as compared with 1927 at profitable prices. In olden times practically the whole of the sugar crop was shipped to Holland, and the Netherlands Trading Company put it on the auction in Amsterdam. After the free system of cultivation came into operation in 1879, the Amsterdam sugar auctions declined, and within 3 years England occupied the place previously held by Holland. In England, however, Java sugar had to compete with the beet sugar industry of the European continent, which was artificially supported by the premium system. After the Spanish American war a close economic union arose between Cuba and America, and American capital brought revived prosperity to the sugar industry in Cuba, the American market thus being lost to Java. Java had to look for markets elsewhere, and the East was indicated for the purpose. Cuba, Java's competitor, is restricting her crop, whereas the Java crop is expanding considerably. Cuba is endeavoring to have the European producers (Poland, Czecho-Slovakia, Belgium, and Germany) meet in conference in October and adopt the Tarafa plan for the systematic feeding of all markets on the basis of statistics, and to determine, if need be, whether, or what portion of, the sugar available for export must be kept out of the market. This part will then come under the control of an international

sugar company and the retained quantity will be apportioned to the associated countries in proportion to their exports.—*C. C. Kochenderfer.*

1109. RUSSELL, H. L. Farming problems—Up-holding the hands of Moses. *Comm. & Finan. Chron. Amer. Bankers' Convention Sect.* 127(3304) Oct. 20, 1928: 65-71.—The improvement in the technical methods of production and the tendency toward restricted per capita consumption of food have outstripped the growth of population and thereby given us the problem of an agricultural surplus. For this perennial condition, no single remedy will suffice. It would be helpful, however, to enter into new irrigation and drainage projects with greater conservatism, to remove part of the present tax burden from land, and to deflate land values.—*H. L. Reed.*

1110. SEGUNDO, ED. C. de. Empire cotton and empire cottonseed. *United Empire.* 19(9) Sep. 1928: 535-541.—About a fifth of the world's artificial silk, the production of which was about 250,000,000 pounds in 1927, is now derived from cotton linters, the short fibers which improved processes are removing from the cotton seed. In addition to the value of the fibers thus recovered, the crushing and planting value of the seed is increased and the costs of handling are reduced. The delinting process should help make empire cotton growing more profitable. The empire already produces about 250,000 bales of the American variety, as compared with some 3,000,000 bales which Lancashire obtained from the United States before the war. Uganda produced about 55,000 tons of cotton seed in 1927 (this should mean about 110,000 bales of cotton), but the industry is being threatened by such an overdevelopment of the ginning business as to lead to poor service, which in turn may lead to a low quality of cotton.—*H. E. Erdman.*

1111. SWEN, W. Y. Types of farming, costs of production, and annual labor distribution in Weih sien County, Shantung, China. *Chinese Econ. Jour.* Aug. 1928: 642-680.—This is a detailed, statistical study of an agricultural region in Shantung which shows the adaptations of agricultural and local industries to geographic conditions and to the changing economic situation in China. The type of farming is changing in response to increases in an already dense population, to the building of railway and automobile roads connecting the area to port cities, and to consequent increases in land values. The introduction by foreign tobacco companies of the growing of American types of tobacco has had an important effect upon the economic life of the region. Farm home industries are increasing in importance, the most important being the development of the hand loom weaving of cotton cloth from yarn largely imported from Japan. Five thousand weaving machines are found in the county, and cotton cloth has become an important export.—*G. B. Roorbach.*

1112. TCHAYANOV, A. Agricultural economics in Russia. *Jour. Farm Econ.* 10(4) Oct. 1928: 543-549.—Mr. Tchayanov sketches the development of Russian agricultural economics and gives a statement of some of the economic thought growing out of 2 centuries of research and study. On the basis of extensive statistical data and a large number of peasant farms, a special theory of peasant farming has been developed. In this system there is no hired labor, and holdings vary according to the size of the family. A second theory discussed, localization of production, "relates to the variation in prices and in intensity of agriculture according to distance and transport conditions relative to local consuming markets and the largest world consuming areas." Russian economists are studying a

great variety of problems relating to economic organization of farms. The work is carried on in special scientific institutions.—*A. J. Dadisman.*

1113. UNSIGNED. Commodity prices in their relation to transportation costs. Peaches. *Bull. No. 32 Bureau of Railway Econ. Sep.*, 1928.—Peach growing for commercial purposes in the United States was 51% greater during the 5 years, 1923-27, than in 1903-07, and occupied 4th place among the fruit crops, being exceeded in value only by apples, oranges, and grapes. Forty states produce peaches for commercial purposes, of which 30 ship by rail, in the fresh state, to consuming markets. The southeastern states (including Tennessee and Kentucky) are the largest rail shippers of peaches, supplying nearly 38% of the total shipments, while the Pacific Coast states supply 32%. Georgia furnishes about 31% of the annual shipments, California 29%, New York 6%, Arkansas 5% and North Carolina 4%. The remaining 25% is supplied by 25 other states. The average annual value of the commercial peach crop amounts to \$62,600,000. Prices to the grower vary considerably in the several states during each season. The lowest price in 1927, at any of the 56 points located in 18 states to which special study was given, was \$1.00 per 100 pounds, while the highest was \$10.42, a spread or difference of \$9.42 per 100 pounds. The range in wholesale prices of peaches was about the same, while that of retail prices was greater. These price ranges at points of production and in the wholesale and retail markets were many times the freight rate to normal markets. Peach prices in all marketing channels are affected primarily by supply, demand, and the competition of other fresh fruits.—*J. H. Parmelee.*

1114. UNSIGNED. A livestock survey of the area tributary to the Denver market. *Univ. Denver Business Rev.* 4(6 & 7) Sep. 28, 1928.—This survey, made in the summer of 1928, yielded information on (1) the probable marketings of livestock in the immediate future. (2) the number of livestock of the various classes on hand, and (3) the tendency to sell off or restock. The statistics are based on samples, the adequacy of which is outlined, and comparisons with the previous year are made. A chart showing estimated marketings of cattle, sheep, lambs, and hogs for 1927 and 1928 includes information on range and feed crop conditions, by districts.—*Caroline B. Sherman.*

FORESTRY

(See also Entry 1185)

1115. KAY, JAMES. Forests and forestry of the Pacific northwest. *United Empire.* 19(7) Jul. 1928: 395-403.—British Columbia has an absolute forest area of 135,000 square miles. The forests of Vancouver Island, which contain one quarter of the merchantable timber in Canada, are largely composed of Douglas fir, with western hemlock, Sitka spruce, red cedar, western white pine, white fir, and yellow cypress usually as subordinate species. In the coast forests the average density at 10 years of age is over 50,000 trees, being composed of between 80 and 90% of either Douglas fir or western hemlock. The interior and northern forests are not so large, and Douglas fir becomes less abundant or disappears entirely. The practice of forestry, in which the lumbermen are beginning to show a practical interest, is hampered by the fire hazard, by technological hazards, by high taxation, and by the divergent viewpoints of the public, foresters, and lumbermen.—*P. A. Herbert.*

EXTRACTIVE INDUSTRIES

(See also Entries 828, 855, 858, 859,
1077, 1079, 1275, 1303, 1317)

1116. L., D. R. The possibilities of an American potash industry. *Commerce Monthly* 10(8) Dec. 1928: 12-17.—In comparing the French to the German beds of potash, it is significant that while the latter extend over an area of 24,000 square miles, the French deposits cover only 70 square miles. It has been estimated that the German production of potash could supply the world for over 2,000 years at the present rate of consumption. The German and French producers reached agreements in Aug., 1924, and May, 1925. The later agreement referred to the whole foreign field. Germany was allocated a ratio of 70%, whereas France was assigned 30% of the market. In the United States perhaps to a larger extent than elsewhere there is a prospect of the development of a sizable potash industry. In 1913 this country was entirely dependent on Germany, but by the year 1918 we had reached a total production of $\frac{1}{3}$ of our pre-war requirements. About 73% of our output was furnished by natural brines from the saline lakes in Nebraska, California, etc. Geologists are studying the possibilities of the yet undeveloped natural deposits in diverse regions of the world, and scientists are investigating the methods of securing potash commercially as a by-product from the production of cement, sugar refining, and blast furnace operation, from seaweed, and numerous other possible sources. Undoubtedly Germany has the largest deposits so far known, and under actual exploitation. Almost all of Germany's potash comes from mines. On the other hand, in the United States potash is mainly a by-product, or a product of salt lakes. Though the United States has reached only the stage of exploration and experimentation with its resources in this field, the possibilities of developing a large potash industry are good. It may be that if present efforts in the lines of research are prolonged for a few years, this country will assume a leading place in the field of producers.—C. C. Kochenderfer.

1117. MYERS, ABRAHAM F. Present plans for stabilizing in the oil industry. *Ann. Amer. Acad. Pol. & Soc. Sci.* 139(228) Sep. 1928: 87-99.—The author, after showing by figures of production and consumption over a period of years that supply has been met by an equivalent demand, reviews the causes of periodic overproduction such as occurred in 1923 and 1927. Curtailment of production by restriction of output was carried out with some success in the Salt Creek field of Wyoming in 1923, in the Panhandle field of Texas in 1926, and in the Seminole field, Oklahoma, in 4 separate agreements, from Nov., 1926, to July, 1927. The Federal Oil Conservation Board, appointed by the President, has sought to establish a permanent policy of stabilization. The problem was to devise a legislative program which would include both permissive and compulsory legislation and would at the same time harmonize with the division of power between the state and federal governments. The board found that there was a distinct waste in the process of getting oil out of the ground, and as a remedy suggested the cooperative development of any single field by its owners and operators, and to that end recommended that all legal obstacles to voluntary cooperative agreements should be removed, so far as was consistent with the public interest.—W. H. Voskuil.

1118. UNSIGNED. Water power in the mining industry. *Canad. Engineer.* 551(23) Dec. 4, 1928: 729-731.—Water power furnishes about 75% of the power requirements of the mining industry of Canada, which includes such important materials as aluminum and asbestos, in the production of which Canada

occupies an important world position. The absence of coal and the wide distribution of potential water powers indicate that the growth of the mining industry depends largely upon the development of water power. Two tables and a list of mining projects using water power are included in the discussion.—W. H. Voskuil.

1119. VOSKUIL, W. H. Price stabilization in oil through control of production. *Ann. Amer. Acad. Pol. & Soc. Sci.* 139(228) Sep. 1928: 80-86.—The author introduces the subject by stating the common causes of overproduction and treats in some detail the conditions existing in the Seminole area which brought about the disastrous overproduction period of 1926 and 1927. The mandatory leasing law applicable to government lands and its contribution to the supply of crude oil are also discussed. The inception and operation of the Seminole plan are the direct outcome of negotiations between the leaders of the oil industry and the Secretary of the Interior. This plan served only as a temporary expedient and in no way offered a permanent solution for the evil of recurring overproduction. Plans for permanent stabilization of the oil industry have been formulated by the Federal Oil Conservation Board, and legislative proposals embodying these plans will be submitted to Congress.—W. H. Voskuil.

MANUFACTURES

(See also Entries 787, 845, 850, 1075, 1168, 1171,
1275, 1290, 1295, 1302, 1303, 1317, 1320)

1120. BOHN, FRANK. Tennessee's new silk worm. *Rev. of Rev.* 78(4) Oct. 1928: 367-372.—After a lifetime of research a German chemist has perfected a method for making synthetic silk out of waste cotton linters. The new product differs from rayon, and it more closely resembles silk in texture and in wearing quality. German capital finances a plant newly erected at Elizabethtown, Tennessee, which is now employing 1,700 workers and producing 200,000 yards per month. On completion the plant will employ 30,000 workers. The attraction of the site is the abundant supply of chemically pure water necessary to the process, and the fact that German industry has thus "leaped the tariff wall." The industry has brought a boom to Elizabethtown and employment to mountain whites, chiefly to the women and girls. The processes of manufacture are described.—Jean A. Flechner.

1121. BUTORAC, JOSIP. The cement industry of the S.H.S. kingdom. *Belgrade Econ. Rev.* 3(9) Sep. 1928: 192-194.—R. M. Woodbury.

1122. DIETRICH, ETHEL BARBARA. The plight of the Lancashire cotton industry. *Amer. Econ. Rev.* 18(3) Sep. 1928: 468-476.—For over 7 years the cotton textile industry of Lancashire has suffered a "spell of bad trade," equalled only by the depression caused by the cotton famine of Civil War days. At first it was thought that its troubles were similar to those of other industries affected by post-war conditions, and it was not until 1926 that it was realized that the problems facing the cotton textile industry were of a more fundamental nature. It was then discovered that British producers had not only suffered in the general decline in the export market but that they had lost in relative position. The principal losses have been in the countries of the Far East which are now rapidly developing textile mills of their own, though there are declines in Egypt and South America as well. If Lancashire manufacturers are to meet foreign competition, it will be necessary to reorganize the industry. Various schemes have been proposed which have not received sufficient support from the Lancashire individualists and which have been difficult of application because of the unusual financial

structure of the industry. The point brought out in this article, which gives both the structure of the industry and the various plans suggested, is that the chief hope in the American section at least lies in amalgamation.—*E. B. Dietrich.*

1123. GUNBY, F. M. Power supply for New England industry. *Power*. 68(23) Nov. 1928: 939-941.—In 1922 about 70% of the total energy was generated by fuel and 30% by water, and the same proportions held for the energy generated by the central stations and industrial plants. In 1927 about 75% of the energy generated at central stations was from fuel, and it was probable that the same figure held for the industries. The total power load of New England is increasing about 3% per year. What New England has lost and is losing in some lines, notably in textiles and shoes, it has made up for by growth in other lines; so that the total use of power has maintained its normal rate of increase. In a number of industries (woolen, paper, dyeing and finishing, rubber, soap making, and sugar refining) the purchased current represents about 28% of the total power used in these industries. Average rates for purchased current in New England, while higher than in the southeast, are only 5 to 10% higher for single shift work than in the west central and middle Atlantic states. For two-shift work the excess cost in New England is more marked.—*C. C. Kochenderfer.*

1124. UNSIGNED. Russia today, IV: Industrial production. *Statist.* 112(2636) Sep. 1, 1928: 326-327.—The Supreme Economic Council is always ready on request to supply figures concerning production. Industrial production has on the whole reached the pre-war volume, but is inadequate in meeting the demands of the population.—*C. C. Kochenderfer.*

1125. WEIDLEIN, EDWARD R. Industrial changes due to chemistry. *Ann. Amer. Acad. Pol. & Soc. Sci.* 139(228) Sep. 1928: 15-33.—The article is a review of the notable chemical discoveries which have effected profound changes in the technology of manufacture. An extended survey of the history of industrial chemical discoveries from 1631 to the present day is given, in which are presented many interesting incidents in the history of applied chemistry in America. The historical review is followed by a brief non-technical description of each of the major achievements in the era following 1860. The employment of a chemist, by Andrew Carnegie, to assist the manager of the newly constructed furnaces in Pittsburgh marks a significant incident in the steel industry. To quote Andrew Carnegie, it "became the most profitable branch of our business because we had almost the entire monopoly of scientific management." In a similar manner the industrial significance of the Bessemer converter and the Siemens open hearth process are noted. The recent development of alloy steels and their multifarious applications to tool steel, automobiles, electrical equipment, turbines, railroad locomotives, and industrial chemical processes are described. The science of chemical control has displaced rule-of-thumb methods in the cement industry, industrial water analysis, and in the petroleum, textile, paper, and leather industries. Chemical technology in relation to food is tersely described in its application to refrigeration, fertilizer manufacture, production of insecticides, and in the utilization of cottonseed, sugar, and corn products.—*W. H. Voskuil.*

1126. WELCH, FRANCIS X. Long distance electric power transmission. *Pub. Util. Reports*. 1928D Sep. 6, 1928: 13-18.—The long distance transmission of electricity, necessitated because the demand for electric power in most instances lies far removed from the water power resources, has already attained feasibility over a 300-mile stretch, and is going ahead by leaps and bounds. With it have come the problems of interstate

regulation, and the opportunities of "interconnection" or cooperation between producing stations in furnishing surplus power supply. Welch gives specific instances of the benefits and economies of interconnection in reducing plant investment, preventing cities from occasional darkness, and avoiding periodic lay-off for wage earners, resulting from the failure of local hydroelectric power.—*D. W. Malott.*

BUSINESS ORGANIZATION, METHODS AND MANAGEMENT

(See also Entries 788, 1142, 1147, 1180, 1206, 1248, 1251, 1278, 1303, 1323)

1127. CARLTON, FRANK T. Welfare and profit making. *Soc. Forces*. 7(1) Sep. 1928: 144-151.—The purely profit-making motive is gradually giving way before certain forces that seem to be guiding industry toward goals which are desirable not only to the management and the investment group, but to employees and consumers as well.—*Guy B. Johnson.*

1128. GIBSON, A. T. Relation of field warehousing to accountancy. *Jour. Accountancy*. 46(2) Aug. 1928: 113-115.—The accountant, in his capacity as financial adviser, will be interested in a new method of obtaining working capital. Advantage is taken of the fact that warehouse receipts in many cases form good collateral for loans or bankers acceptances. The manufacturer's own warehouse is leased to a public warehousing concern which issues regular warehouse receipts for the goods therein contained. These receipts are used for borrowing, the goods being released as needed by partial payment of the loans. Thus the manufacturer is enabled to maintain much greater stocks of material than he could by ordinary means of financing.—*H. F. Taggart.*

1129. MILLS, E. J. 25 per cent cut in handling cost. *Manufacturing Indus.* 16(6) Oct. 1928: 441-445.—The author is superintendent of internal transportation in the Pittsfield plant of the General Electric Company. Three general methods are followed in controlling interplant transportation: (1) "assignment," when the volume of transportation is continuous and of sufficient quantity to make it worth while to have one or more truckers assigned to a department; (2) "dispatch," for departments requiring intermittent service and to which supplies are sent upon order of a dispatcher who uses for the purpose the first truck available; (3) "schedule," when trucks follow definite routes and make scheduled stops in the various departments. Truckers, dispatchers, and the subforemen related to transportation are paid group bonuses, based on trucking man-hours. Since the adoption of the system described, the company has saved 25% in transportation costs and truckers are earning from 15 to 25% higher wages.—*Edward S. Cowdrick.*

1130. PERVOUCHINE, W. La concentration industrielle en Allemagne. [Industrial concentration in Germany.] *Rev. Econ. Internat.* 3(3) Sep. 1928: 568-576.—*Redvers Opie.*

1131. UNSIGNED. Russia today, III: General organization of industry. *Statist.* 112(2635) Aug. 25, 1928: 293-294.—The industrial organization in Soviet Russia is under state supervision, which means that in the management of the factories the government is represented, that an official "economic program" decides what is to be produced, and the output is also regulated by a pre-established plan. The object which the Russian government has in view is to produce as much as possible of every kind of merchandise, irrespective of costs and selling prices and also without regard to quality. There is no uniformity of technical

equipment in individual factories. Russian workmen are taught the use of modern imported machinery by foreign engineers, but after their instruction they retain only a superficial knowledge of the machines, and machines may get out of order and stand for a long time unused because of the lack of spare parts. The cost of production is high, due in part to the heavy contributions for social welfare—health, accident, unemployment, social insurance, etc. The amount of work performed by labor is deficient, as is evidenced in part by the fact that the annual average of all industrial enterprises during the past few years has been 261 working days. The correction of the low level of production in Russia is impeded by syndicates which contract for the entire production of the works, irrespective of quality and prices, and the foreign trade monopoly which keeps out competition.—*C. C. Kochenderfer.*

ACCOUNTING

(See also Entries 1128, 1138, 1417, 1436)

1132. BELL, WILLIAM H. Preparation and issuance of financial statements. *Certified Pub. Accountant*. 8(10) Oct. 1928: 295-296; 318-320.—This article discusses the considerations in the preparation and interpretation of statements made for financing purposes.—*H. F. Taggart.*

1133. BOYLE, A. R. M. Contractors' accounts. *Jour. Accountancy*. 46(1) Jul. 1928: 30-41.—*H. F. Taggart.*

1134. CAFFYN, H. R. Accounting for charity's millions. *Jour. Accountancy*. 46(2) Aug. 1928: 86-100.—Accounting problems and practices of the Near East Relief.—*H. F. Taggart.*

1135. COUCHMAN, CHARLES D. Accounting for mergers. *Jour. Accountancy* 46(1) Jul. 1928: 8-17.—The accountant is in a position to perform many services not ordinarily contemplated when the matter of a merger or consolidation is being considered. He should be able to advise as to the probable success of the proposed organization in attaining the objects for which it is to be formed. He can also give advice as to the precise form which the merger should take in order that its financial structure shall be sound. Once the matter is decided, the valuation of practically all of the assets, except the fixed assets, is for the accountant's determination. Especially in the finding of the value of intangibles can he be of service to the interests which he represents.—*H. F. Taggart.*

1136. COUCHMAN, CHARLES B. Limitations of the present balance sheet. *Jour. Accountancy*. 46(4) Oct. 1928: 253-269.—The basis generally accepted at present by accountants for the preparation of the balance sheet is that of the going concern. "The values displayed therein" are "those resulting from financial transactions and from legally binding contracts to which the organization is a party." At as few points as possible are estimation and the judgment of the accountant allowed to enter in. Critics of the accountant's work propose numerous modifications of the present basis. The liquidation basis, the cost of reproduction basis, a basis which takes into consideration the fluctuations in the purchasing power of the dollar, another which accepts the market value of the concern's securities as a proper valuation for the business, and the earning-power basis are all proposed as improvements over the present product of the accountant. The author, while admitting that the present balance sheet is not perfect, considers each of the bases named and points out reasons why the accountant is justified in being slow in allowing them to modify the accepted procedure.—*H. F. Taggart.*

1137. DENNISON, HENRY S. Sales cost accounting. *Natl. Assn. Cost Accountants' Bull.* 10(5) Sec. 1, Nov. 1, 1928: 241-249.—At a conservative estimate we are spending 15 billions a year in marketing, and the amount is increasing rapidly. Not 1/50 of the analytical study which has been given to processes of manufacturing has ever been devoted to the processes of marketing. As cost accounting has been developed to guide manufacturing policies, so must it now be developed along functional, marginal, and relative lines to aid in the intelligent analysis of marketing costs. Merely to increase sales often offsets the lower manufacturing costs against higher marketing costs and accomplishes no gain. The test to be applied to cost accounting data in the marketing field is that of most immediate usefulness. It must correct the present critical unbalance in marketing through a careful analytical attitude and method. Thus it will lead marketing above the level of an unreflective, semi-intuitive process and will strengthen the whole economic structure.—*H. G. Meyer.*

1138. HALLIGAN, C. W. The relation of uniform cost accounting to competition. *Ann. Amer. Acad. Pol. & Soc. Sci.* 139(228) Sep. 1928: 74-79.—Although difficult to prove because of the many other economic forces operating, the author believes that uniform cost accounting methods are a distinct force toward improved and more intelligent competition. Two important forces are operating to promote such uniform cost accounting methods, viz: the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, and the various trade associations, the latter, brought into being, usually, by the existence of destructive competition. Beneficial results include: a more intimate knowledge of costs of manufacturing and marketing; education as to value of accounting; elimination of wasteful methods; standardization of accounting methods; greater respect for competitors; better turnover; and a tendency to think in terms of the industry. All this accentuates the keenness of competition but makes it more intelligent. In certain trade associations where the members have succeeded in exchanging cost information, increased efficiency and elimination of waste have become factors of importance.—*J. Brooks Heckert.*

1139. HIMMELBLAU, DAVID. Accounting treatment of securities (retirable) discount and expense. *Jour. Accountancy*. 46(2) Aug. 1928: 101-105.—A series of examples shows the proper accounting treatment for discount and expense on notes, bonds, and retirable preferred stock.—*H. F. Taggart.*

1140. LARKIN, SYDNEY. "The aggregate balance sheet of a municipal corporation" and "methods of valuation and depreciation of assets for balance sheet purposes." *Accountant*. 79(2807) Sep. 22, 1928: 379-384.—The author recommends showing amounts in even pounds only, and objects to the usual columnar arrangement of the aggregate balance sheet on the ground that it is confusing to taxpayers. Loan debt should be shown in detail but without separation between capital and revenue assets and liabilities, which is futile in municipal statements. Rules for valuing assets are suggested, generally adhering to cost or market, whichever is lower. For machinery and plant, depreciation should be figured on a reducing charge method. A sinking fund provision on bonds in line with the depreciation of assets is acceptable. Bonds should run for shorter periods than have prevailed heretofore. Furthermore, in many cases, capital expenditures should be charged to current revenue.—*E. A. Heilman.*

1141. MOORES, C. S. A system of accounts for dental surgeons. *Accountant*. 79(2797) Jul. 14, 1928: 53-58.—This is an address that was delivered before a convention of dentists, outlining a simple record-keeping procedure for dentists. The use of clients'

record cards is advocated, with a separation of files for work in progress and for completed work. Completed work is to be entered once a month from these cards in the fees book, and postings to clients' accounts is to be made from the record cards. The appointment register is to serve as a check on entries in the fees book. Cash cases will be carried only through a cash-book which will distinguish between collections on account and cash work. The system will thus enable the dentist to report income on either a fee basis or a cash basis. Moore emphasizes the fact that the new income tax regulations require dentists to report income on a fee basis, in direct contrast to previous requirements and to American practice.—*E. A. Heilman.*

1142. OLLASON, G. CAMERON. The formation of a private limited company to acquire an already existing business. *Accountant.* 79(2799) Jul. 28, 1928: 125-139.—The article outlines the procedure required to convert an established partnership into a private limited company. Of particular interest is the ingenious scheme of asset transfer detailed by the author to reduce the transfer taxes which would have to be paid. It involves the transfer of only inventory and plant, title to receivables and bank balance of the old firm being retained by the partners, and the leasing of the land and buildings to the company. The receivables of the partnership are to be collected by the new company for the partners, who then subscribe for additional stock in that amount. The larger part of the article gives a detailed description of organization procedure and a proposed memorandum of association. The rights and limitations of private companies are set forth in detail. Corporate and financial records to be kept are then listed, and the entries necessary to record the incorporation are detailed.—*E. A. Heilman.*

1143. PATON, WILLIAM A. Special applications of discounting. *Jour. Accountancy.* 46(4) Oct. 1928: 270-282.—"The accountant chooses to ignore 4 closely related propositions, so evidently sound as to be almost axiomatic. These are: (1) All contracts involving the furnishing of money or an equivalent for an appreciable length of time bear interest, regardless of the nominal terms. (2) Neither the amount due at maturity nor the total of all amounts due under the contract is the true initial value or principal, except as a matter of coincidence. (3) All initial values or principals accumulate as a result of accruing interest to the extent that such accruing interest is not regularly met. (4) Discount, far from being "prepaid interest," is actually "unpaid interest." The author proceeds to develop the ideas thus expressed in connection with the accounting for pay rolls, accounts payable, accounts receivable, commercial paper, land contracts, insurance premiums, and leaseholds.—*H. F. Taggart.*

1144. PELOUBET, M. E. Current assets and the going concern. *Jour. Accountancy* 46(1) Jul. 1928: 18-22.—The arbitrary classification of all assets as current or fixed is essentially a banker's device for the determination of solvency, and has little significance for the financial or operating executive. From the standpoint of the executive the investment in cash, inventories, and other current assets is as much fixed as that in land and buildings. A far more important distinction than that between fixed and current assets is that between the necessary permanent investment in assets of all kinds needed for continuing operations and the excess of assets temporarily on hand and available for distribution to the stockholders or for expansion.—*H. F. Taggart.*

1145. PYLE, J. L. Accounting for mortgage companies. *Jour. Accountancy.* 46(1) Jul. 1928: 23-29.—*H. F. Taggart.*

1146. SYMPOSIUM. The philosophy of the relationship of the accountant in reference to jurisprudence. *Certified Pub. Accountant.* 8(8) Aug. 1928:

235-240.—This paper gives the points of view on the relationship between accountant and lawyer presented at a meeting of the New York State Society of Certified Public Accountants.—*H. F. Taggart.*

1147. UNSIGNED. Consolidation adjustment. *Accountant.* 79(2797) Jul. 14, 1928: 59-63.—The author presents in simple form the principles and technique of preparing consolidated balance sheets. The consolidated balance sheet is still the exception rather than the rule in English practice. The growing popularity of this statement will soon lead, it is hoped, to the American practice of appending a consolidated statement to the statements of all holding companies. The author's procedure involves the use of a special journal for the adjustments necessary, or a journal for each company in the group. He makes use of a cross entry account which is closed out in the final entries. Separate accounts are opened for minority interests in each company and for capitalized surplus. Stocks held are valued at cost.—*E. A. Heilman.*

1148. WHITMORE, JOHN. The certification of inventories. *Jour. Accountancy.* 46(1) Jul. 1928: 1-7.—With proper methods of cost accounting in use it should be as feasible for the auditor to certify to the inventories of the manufacturer as to his accounts receivable. Special procedures applicable to specific businesses are described, and the advantages of continuous book inventories are stressed.—*H. F. Taggart.*

TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATION

(See also Entries 1113, 1182, 1256, 1273, 1437, 1441, 1442, 1443, 1444, 1485)

1149. CASTÉLAN, GASTON. Les voies de communications en Yougoslavie. [Ways of communication in Yugoslavia.] *Rev. Econ. Internat.* 3(3) Sep. 1928: 577-585.—After the war the kingdom of the Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes, confronted with destroyed railroad lines and obsolete equipment, made a comprehensive plan for railroad development which provided for linking Yugoslavia's lines with those of her neighbors and connecting the Danube with Adriatic ports. The number of trains operated increased from 160,144 in 1919 to over 700,000 in 1926. Yugoslavia leads the states of Central Europe in the development of inland waterways, of which the Danube is the greatest. The dredging of rivers, installation of navigational aids, construction of bridges, and improvement of ports has been undertaken. The average annual river and canal traffic is about 5,500,000 tons, including 3,000,000 tons in transit. An effort is being made to divert some of Yugoslavia's foreign commerce from its northerly movement to Adriatic ports, but so far it has been successful only for cereals. Yugoslavia's merchant fleet, which carries about 1,600,000 tons per annum, is engaged largely in coastwise movements. The development of Yugoslavia's Adriatic ports and overseas commerce is tied up with the reorganization of her entire railroad system.—*E. S. Moulton.*

1150. DUNN, SAMUEL O. Railroads, politics, and prosperity. *Scribner's Mag.* 84(4) Oct. 1928: 406-414.—This is a discussion of present conditions and trends in the railroad industry by the editor of the *Railway Age*.—*F. J. Warne.*

1151. EVANS, HAROLD. Philadelphia's street railway problems. *Nat. Municipal Rev.* 17(10) Oct. 1928: 586-593.—Beginning with a historical discussion of the development of the Philadelphia Rapid Transit Company, through its coordination under the management of Thomas E. Mitten and the subsequent complicated contractual agreements with the city of

Philadelphia, Evans turns to the 4 major transit problems: (1) how to eliminate the underlying companies and leaseholds; (2) what to do with the \$200,000,000 valuation; (3) how to control the Philadelphia Rapid Transit Company's operating expenses; (4) what is the best plan of operation of the city owned high-speed lines. In describing these problems and setting forth the alternative solutions, comparisons are drawn between valuations and certain operating expenses of the Philadelphia Rapid Transit Company and the street railways in other large cities.—*D. W. Malott.*

1152. GUIATCINTOFF, N. Foreign shipping on the S. H. S. rivers. *Belgrade Econ. Rev.* 3(9) Sep. 1928: 198-191.—*R. M. Woodbury.*

1153. HOMBERG, ROBERT. La limitation de responsabilité du transporteur aérien et la stabilisation du franc français. [The limitation of the responsibility of the air carrier and the stabilization of the French franc.] *Rev. Juridique Internat. de Locomotion Aérienne.* Jul.-Sep. 1928: 257-260.—The principle of the limitation of responsibility of air carriers is embodied in Art. 23 of the agreement adopted by the International Technical Committee of Aviation Legal Experts. The responsibility of the carrier is limited to 25,000 francs per passenger, 100 francs per kilogram for baggage and merchandise, and 1,000 francs per passenger for other belongings, the values being in gold. It is expected that this article will be ratified by the various nations, but before such action is taken the basic gold value for the indemnity payments should be carefully defined, in view of the French law of June 25, 1928, fixing the gold franc at $\frac{1}{3}$ of its former value. For example, as the article now reads, the victim of an aviation accident in France receiving 25,000 French gold francs would receive only $\frac{1}{3}$ as much gold as the victim of a similar accident in Switzerland who received 25,000 Swiss gold francs.—*E. S. Moulton.*

1154. NOUVION, GEORGES de. Les grandes compagnies de chemins de fer en 1927. [The principal (French) railway companies in 1927.] *Jour. des Econ.* 6th Series, 90 Jun. 1928: 163-195 and 6th Series, 91 Jul. 1928: 47-74.—These 2 articles present operating and financial data from the annual reports for 1927 of the great "concessionary" railway companies of France with interpretations offered their respective stockholders by the presidents of the companies. The 1st article covers the Paris-Orléans, the Est and the Midi systems; the 2nd, the Nord, the Paris-Lyons-Méditerranée and the Ouest (which is in liquidation). Both passenger and merchandise traffic declined in volume in 1927 as compared with 1926. Revenues also declined, notwithstanding increased rates adopted in 1926. Roads enjoying excess earnings will turn much less than in 1926 into the Common Fund established by the French Railway Act of 1921, and other roads will continue to rely on the fund to cover deficits. Explanations by the railway presidents attribute these unsatisfactory results to the economic crisis in France caused by the attempt to stabilize the currency, increased wages for railroad employees, increased cost of coal and other materials, excessive increases in the taxes on passenger and merchandise traffic, a poor crop of grapes, and increasingly severe competition from motor vehicles. Optimism is expressed over the results of electrification on the Midi, the ultimate effects of currency stabilization and the balancing of the national budget, and the possibility of realizing additional economies in management. Coordination of railroad and motor vehicle transportation, instead of reckless competition, and relief from the taxes mentioned are urged. The author expresses fear that the

Common Fund may fail to prove self-sufficing, asserts that further increases in rates will reduce rather than increase net earnings, and advises the abandonment of the attempt to solve the problem of the high cost of living by raising the wages of railroad labor.—*William M. Duffus.*

1155. PESCHAUD, MARCEL. L'épargne et les chemins de fer. [Saving and the railroads.] *Rev. Pol. et Parl.* 137(407) Oct. 10, 1928: 5-48.—Of the total French loans in 1926, those on account of railroads amounted to nearly 20%. The sums needed after the war for the reconditioning of lines, the purchase of equipment, electrification, etc., were responsible for the increase in borrowing by 6 systems from 2,850 million francs in the years 1906 to 1913 to 19,500 million (6,894 million gold) francs for the period 1919 to 1926. The disruption of saving and the consequent difficulty of obtaining funds seriously affected the issuance of railroad securities. Before the war they were sold largely through station agents, but after the war the companies had to resort to French and foreign banks as intermediaries. The railroads were forced to increase the interest rate and issue short term obligations, assuming their taxes. The average price of railroad securities fell rapidly, while commissions on their sale increased. The interest payments by 6 systems increased 173.9% from 1919 to 1926. Other serious consequences of the financial crisis have been the slackening of new construction and complementary works (stations, double tracking, etc.) which not only have deprived the public of needed facilities and the railroads of increased receipts but have decreased the operating efficiency of trains. The program of electrification has also been retarded. The chief causes of the disruption of saving are monetary insecurity caused by inflation and burdensome taxes. The holders of railroad bonds not only saw their capital melt away but experienced a reduction of income through the continued increase of taxes. The taxes levied on the gross income of railroad obligations increased 234% from 1919 to 1926. Although taxes are an important item in the balancing of the national budget, the levying of excessive taxes which hinder the accumulation of savings is a serious mistake, as it not only compromises the future yield of taxes but interferes with the economic development of the country.—*E. S. Moulton.*

1156. WHITTEN, ROBERT. Forecasting automobile growth. *Amer. City.* 39(2) Aug. 1928: 118-119.—The average volume of traffic over any considerable area, such as a state or a metropolitan district, increases directly as the motor vehicle registration of the area increases. Traffic between any 2 communities in a metropolitan region varies directly as the product of the motor vehicle registration of the communities, and inversely as the square of the distance between them. To forecast future traffic in any area it is first necessary to estimate the future motor vehicle registration. This is done by establishing a relationship with population growth. The curve of increase in automobiles per 1,000 population appears to be approaching a limit. It is similar in shape to the Pearl-Reed curve of population growth. By 1945 the upper limit or 272.8 motor vehicles per 1,000 persons will be so nearly reached that we may say that the economic limit will be reached by that year, and that thereafter the number of motor vehicles will increase only as population increases. Of the total increase in the ratio of cars per 1,000 persons, 77.8% will occur within the next 10 years. It seems probable that by 1955 there will be 43,687,000 motor vehicles in the United States, or one car per 3.7 of population. Cities should plan for such an increase.—*Harvey Walker.*

COMMERCE: DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN

(See also Entries 792, 869, 1073, 1106, 1108, 1230, 1242, 1316, 1342, 1351, 1437, 1451)

1157. BENNETT, M. K. et al. Ex-European trade in wheat and flour. *Food Research Institute Wheat Studies*. 4(9) Aug. 1928: 307-356.—This inquiry presents and analyzes trade statistics applicable to countries outside of Europe which are net importers of wheat and flour. Net exports to ex-Europe from exporting countries, net imports of ex-Europe, and Broomhall's shipments to ex-Europe, 1909-13 and 1921-26, are compared and discrepancies noted. Between the 2 periods, the average annual volume of ex-European trade has increased 50-60%, the European trade only about 5%. Further growth is probably because wheat production in ex-Europe is unlikely to expand, whereas per capita consumption is increasing. Ex-European imports consist chiefly of flour, European of wheat; but flour tends to become a smaller fraction of the total because domestic milling is increasingly protected by tariffs. Analysis of annual fluctuations in the volume of trade leads to the conclusion that ex-European demand is less elastic than is commonly supposed; upward trends in per capita consumption in most countries and variations in the Chinese wheat crop largely account for varying imports, though wheat price changes are not without influence. A tentative method of forecasting the volume of ex-European trade for any given year is outlined. (Thirteen text tables, 2 charts, and 15 appendix tables show details of net imports of and net exports to ex-European countries.)—*M. K. Bennett.*

1158. CASSEL, GUSTAV. Customs barriers and the monetary system. *Skandinaviska Kreditaktiebolog. Quart. Report*. (3) Jul. 1928: 37-40.—The assumption that protective duties raise the price level of the levying country relative to that of the outside world is unwarranted. This conclusion is supported by a priori argument and by a comparison of English prices with those of the United States before and after the increase of duties in 1922, as well as by a contrast of Swedish with world prices before the war and at present, when the actual protection has been much reduced. The increases in some prices which protection always causes is compensated for by decreases in others. The statistical estimates of the relative burden of customs duties, so common in tariff bargaining, are devoid of foundation and quite meaningless. Granted stability of exchange rates the general level of prices in the different countries must be very nearly the same.—*Frank D. Graham.*

1159. COX, HAROLD. Safeguarding. *Edinburgh Rev.* 248(506) Oct. 1928: 358-369.—An increasingly important issue in Great Britain is tariff protection. The only difference between "protection" and "safeguarding" is one of degree. Though only a few minor industries have thus far been given protection under the Safeguarding Act, the Prime Minister has promised to make it easier to get cases heard before the special tribunal provided under the Act. However applicable to other countries, the case for protection on the ground that it stimulates industrial activity does not apply to Great Britain. Loss of export trade cannot be made good by expansion of home trade. If Parliament is to extend protection to other industries, the only plausible criterion for deciding which to favor is the national importance of the industry. But this would mean first of all agriculture, and the country would not stand for agricultural protection. Next comes shipping. But protection, by diminishing foreign trade, is injurious to shipping. And if shipping declines, so will the British shipbuilding industry; the more so if the tariff is applied to materials for shipbuilding. Neither can the coal nor the textile industries benefit, since both are export in-

dustries. In order to work at all, protection must raise the domestic price above what it would be under free trade. On what economic or moral grounds can protectionists justify such favors to producers at the expense of consumers?—*L. R. Edminster.*

1160. HALL, RAY. Canada an exporter of capital. A debtor nation reducing its indebtedness. *Annalist*. 32(810) Jul. 27, 1928: 141.—The present position of Canada with respect to international transactions is very similar to that of the United States during the years just prior to the war. It is the position of the so-called debtor nation reducing its debts to foreign investors or making new capital investments of its own abroad in an aggregate volume exceeding that of its new borrowings from abroad. The Canadian balances of international payments for 1920-26 show that beginning with 1923 Canada on current account regularly debited foreigners with larger sums than it credited them. The total amount of Canadian net capital exports for the 4 years (1923-26) was \$621,000,000. In 1927 the Canadian net buying of American dollar securities on our exchange was estimated at \$135,000,000. British investments in Canada were recently estimated at \$2,110,000; while total American investments were estimated at \$3,031,000,000. Canada is a regular investor in Latin America and, to some extent, a customer for foreign securities underwritten at London. Lastly, Canadian banks are understood to have increased, during all recent years, the volume of their short term funds abroad.—*C. C. Kochenderfer.*

1161. HANTOS, ELEMÉR. Der Mitteleuropäische Wirtschaftsgedanke. [The idea of a central European economic union.] *Europäische Rev.* 4(4) Jul. 1928: 294-299.—The war destroyed the economic solidarity of Central Europe. No one would consider a restoration of the old political order, but the resultant exaggeration of national self-consciousness in the economic field has led to a serious condition. Overproduction is going hand in hand with diminishing consumption. The idea of reconstructing the economic unity of the region would not interfere with political aims of the succession states, but might pave the way for a better understanding on the part of the various peoples. The first requisites are reorganization of transportation. The old *Verein Deutscher Eisenbahnverwaltungen* should be re-established as a Central European organization, or at least the new International Railroad Union should be divided into sections to make special arrangements possible. The whole question of Danube trade should be reconsidered. Tariff agreements are absolutely indispensable. Preferential tariffs would mark the first stage in the solution. Currency questions could be dealt with by agreements fixing values, even though a common currency may not yet be possible. Pending action by the various governments, the formation of international private cartels and producers agreements will do much to alleviate the situation.—*W. L. Langer.*

1162. KERSHAW, JOHN B. C. British trade and industry after the war. *Fortnightly Rev.* 124(740) Aug. 1928: 223.—In addition to labor troubles British manufacturers and exporters have had difficulties to face resulting from changed conditions of trade in Europe, where high protective tariffs are now in vogue. The volume of British exports for the period 1921-25 was lower than before the war. In 1913, 31% of British exports went to Europe and 37% of the balance went to the Dominions. In 1925 the relative percentages were 22% and 45%, which indicates a striking change in European and Empire trade. Progress has been made in trade with India, Australia, and New Zealand, but the imports into the last 2 countries from United States show a marked increase. Canada's import of British goods has decreased in recent years, and the United States now contributes over $\frac{2}{3}$ of Canada's import trade. Great Britain's export trade might

benefit more by assisting emigration to Dominions other than Canada, for when Great Britain sends her surplus population to Canada she helps United States manufacturers rather than her own. In trade with the self-governing Dominions, Great Britain is losing ground. The prosperity of the working classes in Great Britain and the Empire is dependent on the organization of the British Empire as a distinct economic unit. The Dominions are establishing their own industries, and at the next Imperial Conference suggestions should be made for the guidance of their fiscal policies and so enable them to cooperate with British manufacturers in the policy of "discriminating protection."—*E. Muriel Poggi.*

1163. KIHLMAN, GUNNAR. Finland's commercial agreements. *Bank of Finland Monthly Bull.* Aug. 1928: 22-24.—By the close of 1927 Finland had concluded commercial treaties with Austria, Belgium, Czecho-Slovakia, Denmark, Estonia, France, Germany, Greece, Holland, Hungary, Iceland, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Luxemburg, Poland, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, and the United States. These countries absorb about 90% of Finland's exports. The most-favored-nation principle has been applied in the main. In general, the character of most Finnish exports is such as to subject them but little to protectionist discrimination on the part of the importing countries. Hence, Finland has attempted to obtain treaties removing obstacles to competition, in foreign markets, with countries exporting the same type of commodities.—*John H. Wuorinen.*

1164. KLEIN, JULIUS. Mysteries of our international balance sheet. *Mag. Business.* 44 Oct. 1928: 384-386, 461.—A complete statement of the foreign trade of the United States (or of any country, for that matter) includes everything of value passing between our country and foreign countries. Such a statement must set forth not only merchandise exports and imports but also the debits and credits for "invisible" items constituting services received and rendered by our country, such as money borrowed and loaned abroad, or the use of one another's ships, and the like. Hence, the commodity exports and imports between any 2 countries need not balance, the difference being settled by rendering services. Thus, the so-called "favorable" balance of trade, an excess of merchandise exports over imports, loses much of its force.—*R. F. Breyer.*

1165. LEIVISKA, I. Suomen ulkomaakauppa ennen ja jälkeen maailmansodan. [Finland's foreign trade before and after the World War.] *Terra.* 40 (2-3): 73-101.—Only in 1924 did Finland's foreign trade equal that of 1913. By 1927 it had exceeded by 40% the pre-war figure. In 1913 Russia held first place in Finland's exports and imports. At present the United States stands first.—*John H. Wuorinen.*

1166. MILLARD, J. W. Lighthouses of Commerce. How the vast facilities developed by the Department of Commerce during the past seven years serve American industry and bring about self government in business. *Manufacturing Indust.* 16 (6) Oct. 1928: 409-414.—Millard is assistant chief business specialist of the Domestic Commerce Division of the Dept. of Commerce. The Dept. of Commerce has 11 major units. The outstanding unit is the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce with its 16 commodity divisions, each of which is headed by a man of practical experience at home and abroad and is, therefore, equipped with first-hand knowledge of the problems confronting American exporters in the development of their foreign markets. The divisional information is kept up to the minute by the 54 foreign offices of the Bureau and by the hundreds of American consular offices. Dissemination of information is effected by the Bureau's 68 district and cooperative offices. The Bureau secures new trade for American business men

and more favorable treatment of American merchandise, and helps to adjust disputes between American firms and the foreign connections, on forestalling tendencies that might have been highly damaging to established lines of our foreign trade activity. The Domestic Commerce Division is making a commercial survey of the country, region by region, collecting data which will indicate such important facts as consumer differences and their influence on trade in different parts of the country. Commodity movements and the machinery of trade are studied, wholesale and retail areas, merchandise and credit trends, store and plant location, nature of outlets, merchandising methods, buying habits and commodity preferences, etc., are indicated. Other studies contemplated are costs of distribution of different lines, commodity marketing, and simplification of trade terms and practices. The Division of Simplified Practice, set up in 1921, aims to reduce waste in the production and distribution of the products of industry. Distributor and consumer groups are brought together, through the efforts of the division, to discuss common problems and to decide upon eliminations for mutual benefit. To date, 243 associations have promulgated and accepted 60 simplified practice recommendations as their standards of practice in the manufacturing, selling, and purchasing of commodities. Cooperative effort in group advertising, market research and analysis, sales promotion, statistics and scientific research have been advanced. Simplified practice leads to lower costs, quicker turnover, greater sales volume, better profits and lower prices, and stabilizes production and employment.—*C. C. Kochenderfer.*

1167. NITZSCHE, MAX. The Dawes plan as a problem of international trade. *Dawes Way.* 4 (7-9) Jul.-Sep. 1928: 139-141.—Reparations are primarily not a financial problem but a problem of international trade. They have so far been paid only through the proceeds of foreign loans. This constitutes merely a postponement of an inevitable necessity, the building up of a favorable balance of payments by Germany. The criticism of German public expenditures by the Agent-General of Reparation Payments is being used as the basis for the establishment of a status of guilt when the breakdown of the Dawes Plan (which is inevitable unless the resistance of the sale of German goods in the creditor countries is moderated) occurs. The present passivity of the German trade balance is the result of the loans forced on Germany in the fulfillment of the Dawes Plan together with the policy of protection pursued by the creditor countries. Now, when the standard payments must for the first time be made and when loans will be available only to a limited extent, catastrophes are to be expected unless the Dawes Plan can be modified in time to prevent them. Even granting the ability of Germany to build up the necessary export surplus, this surplus being thrown on world markets would lead to disaster. The hitherto prevailing hostile attitude of the creditor countries toward the import of German goods is a foretaste of what is to be expected in the event of a marked stimulus to further sales of such goods in their territories. A revision of the Dawes Plan would obviate international commercial conflict and is therefore to the interest of the creditors as well as of Germany.—*Frank D. Graham.*

1168. NUTT, J. R. Exports an important factor in automotive prosperity. *Trade Winds.* 7 Jul. 1928: 7-9, 15.—In 1927, \$406,000,000 worth of automotive products were exported, constituting approximately 11% of our production. The growth in demand for these products is handicapped by tariff barriers causing the erection of foreign assembling plants, high cost of gasoline, taxes and other up-keep items, and particularly by poor roads and poverty. The automotive industry has a plant capacity of about 4 million units. The probable replacement demand for 1928 will

approximate two and one-quarter million cars. Canadian reproduction will probably reach about one-quarter million units. New buyers in 1927 approximated one million, which figure may be taken as a very conservative one for 1928. Thus, apart from foreign assemblies and Canadian production, there is need for an export market of $\frac{1}{2}$ million units.—*R. F. Breyer.*

1169. PHILLIPS, MATILDA. Brazil's foreign trade in 1927. *Bull. Pan-Amer. Union.* 62 (9) Sep. 1928: 922-924.—For the year 1927 Brazil's exports amounted to \$430,899,609 as compared with \$455,729,084 in 1926. Her imports in 1927 were valued at \$387,035,946 as compared with \$386,452,404 in 1926. On a value basis the ranking of her chief exports was as follows: coffee, cocoa, hides, yerba mate, and rubber. In 1926 the order of ranking was coffee, rubber, yerba mate, and cocoa. Export values to the principal countries of destination as shown by the 1927 statistics, ranked the chief countries as follows: the United States, Germany, France, and Argentina. In 1926 the order of ranking was the United States, France, Germany, and Argentina.—*C. C. Kochenderfer.*

1170. TAUSSIG, F. W. Deutschlands internationaler Handel und das Reparationsproblem. [Germany's international trade and the reparations problem.] *Arch. f. Sozialwissensch. u. Sozialpol.* 60 (2) 1928: 225-250.—Except in 1925-26 when German foreign trade showed a small excess of exports, the trade balance since the adoption of the Dawes Plan has been unfavorable to the extent of an average of 2 billion marks a year. This has been more than covered by listed and unlisted loans amounting to some $7\frac{1}{2}$ billion marks in the 3-year period. These loans cannot be expected long to continue in the present volume; they will in any case gradually tend to be compensated by interest due upon former borrowings. Though in the past there have occurred in the trade balance of various countries changes comparable to those which will be necessary in Germany's case if the Dawes Plan payments are to be met, these changes took place under free monetary and banking conditions such as do not now apply in Germany. Whether manipulation of the Central Bank's discount rate will affect the volume of circulating medium, and whether changes in the volume of circulating medium will affect prices in a measure sufficient to bring about the necessary overturn in the German trade balance, is an open question. Means by which the reparations agent might facilitate the process are suggested. But the present schedule of payments under the Dawes Plan is probably too large to be capable of transfer to the creditors. A program designed to further such payments as may be imposed upon Germany under a modified schedule is offered.—*F. D. Graham.*

1171. UNSIGNED. British trade recovery. Our regional survey. XI. Conclusions. *Times. Imp. & Foreign Trade & Engin. Suppl.* 22 (530) Sep. 1, 1928: 603.—In this article the conclusions drawn are the result of detailed surveys of the chief industrial areas of Great Britain which were presented in the 10 preceding articles of this series. The basic export industries are in various stages of depression and cannot keep plants up to date or attract new capital. In other manufactures the loss of export trade is marked, the present output being but 75% of capacity and the number of unemployed being 30% greater than it was 12 months ago. Suggestions for internal redistribution of labor are impracticable, the ideal policy being to expand the demand for labor in areas in which it is resident; the government de-rating policy is a step in this direction as it would help struggling industries and check migration of works from highly-rated areas. Safe-guarding might be extended, but manufacturers object to this as the cost of such hearings is heavy and the results are

often dependent on the politics of committee members. Rating relief, safe-guarding, and Empire settlement must be left to Parliament, but much can be done by industry itself. Great Britain's industrial policy should lay stress on quality rather than quantity. With regard to markets, she should concentrate on the Dominions where the preferential tariffs are advantageous to her manufacturers.—*E. Muriel Poggi.*

1172. UNSIGNED. Russia today, VII. The internal and foreign trades. *Statist* 112 (2639) Sep. 22, 1928: 422-424.—The Soviet government from the beginning has tried to put into effect the Marxian precept of the elimination of the intermediaries and to create a direct connection between the consumer and the producer, in both the internal and the external trade. Foreign commerce has been systematically shut off from the Russian market, and a complicated internal trade organization has been built up in which the influence of cooperative associations predominates. In principle, every consumer is a member of a consumers' association which, through the district, provincial and state associations, is in connection with the central association, the *Centrosojus*. The *Centrosojus* purchases almost the entire production of Soviet industry from the industrial syndicates which comprise the trusts or organizations of the various branches of industry, the latter having beneath them the individual works or factories. Additions to the cost prices are permitted only at definite rates ranging from 16 to 20% for the whole chain through which the goods pass before reaching the consumer. Since the introduction of the new economic policy the distribution of industrial articles to the village has been partly effected by private trade. Opposition to private trading takes the form of excessive and unbearable taxes, and vexatious interferences. In consequence in the early part of 1928 private trade in the R.F.S.S.R. was almost extinct. Only an insufficient and precarious living can now be made in private commerce. About 10 years ago foreign commerce was nationalized and the Soviet government and its organs (syndicates, trusts, mixed companies, and central organization) became alone entitled to engage in foreign trade in both directions. A direct connection with foreign firms is not tolerated. The foreign trade monopoly has been able to secure lower prices on contracts placed abroad, and to maintain the equilibrium of the Russian trade balance. Political considerations have now made it desirable to show the United States a preference as a country of supply by shortening credit and even making cash payments. Up to the winter of 1927-28 purchases were generally made on 3 to 6 months credit (raw materials), and up to 18 months for semi-manufactured and finished goods.—*C. C. Kochenderfer.*

1173. UNSIGNED. Russia today, VIII. Private trade. *Statist.* 112 (2640) Sep. 29, 1928: 458.—The term "private trade" in Russia comprises the small class of dealers who purchase goods from the trusts, syndicates, or concessions, and in some cases also from the government organizations and cooperatives in order to sell them to private customers or to the remote villages. It also comprises the licensed private shopkeepers who deal mostly in second-hand articles. At the present time the majority of private dealers are Armenians or Jews; and those engaging in private trade frequently pay with their whole property, and sometimes even with their lives, owing to infractions of the various regulations issued by the government from time to time. Even before the war the cooperative movement was better developed in Russia than in other countries. Since 1924 it has become the favorite child of the Soviet government, and the ground that has been gained by this movement has been lost to private trade. The following percentages show the private trade as compared with the total internal commerce of Russia: 1922-23, 44%; 1923-24, 41%; 1924-25, 27%; 1925-26,

24%; 1926-27, 21½%; in the middle of 1928 it accounted for hardly more than 10% in the R.F.S.S.R., though in the Ukraine it still very likely exceeded 20%. The Soviet Union cannot dispense entirely with private trade, as there are districts and branches which have as yet been inaccessible to the government organizations and to the cooperatives.—*C. C. Kochenderfer.*

1174. VAN NORMAN, LOUIS E. New ways in world trade. *North Amer. Rev.* 226 Sep. 1928: 281-288.—Two features of the post-war international trade competition are keenly interesting to Americans. First, there is the adoption of American organization and mass production, known in Europe as Rationalization. The second feature is the emergence of what may be called better international manners. Once the creed of world traders held that no nation could win new markets except by ousting others. This economic philosophy has now been generally discarded. It is now being recognized that gains are to be made primarily by improved standards of living all over the world, by more stable political conditions, and by an intensive development of raw materials. Rationalization has been actively promoted on the Continent since the World Economic Conference at Geneva in 1927. Rationalization means the organization of industry in a systematic way under unified control. The Germans have accepted almost without reserve the Rationalization program, and have sent numerous delegations to the United States to study American industrial methods.—*Amer. Jour. Social.*

1175. WEHRLE, EMIL. Europäische Zollunion. [European Customs Union.] *Schmollers Jahrb.* 52 (4) Aug. 1928: 141-146.—This is a volume containing 22 separate contributions representing diverse political and social view points.—*H. G. A. Brauer.*

MARKETING

(See also Entries 1085, 1105, 1137, 1250)

1176. BERNAYS, EDWARD L. Problems of the advertiser in Europe and America. *Foreign trade.* 3 (9) Sep. 1928: 53-57.—*A. H. Johnson.*

1177. GODFREY, HOLLIS. The function of advertising in the buyer's market. *Advertising & Selling.* 11 (6) Jul. 11, 1928: 26.—The rate of growth of per capita wealth has slowed down in the United States during the last five years. The cause is failure of the market to expand as rapidly as capacity to produce. No longer does the seller allot goods as he did when the demand exceeded the capacity to produce. Buyers have become choosers. In a buyer's market advertising has an educational function to perform. It should assist in the transmission of the kinds of knowledge which will contribute to wealth accumulation. Advertisers must gain understanding of the growth of wealth and must develop the capacities of their problem-solvers to solve the problems of the use of wealth by buyers.—*H. B. Killough.*

1178. HANCH, C. C. The scope and effect of installment selling. *Advertising & Selling.* 11 (8) Aug. 8, 1928: 38-40, 50-51.—The rapid increase in installment selling since 1915, caused largely by the automobile, will not continue unless new labor-saving inventions of high unit value come upon the market. Estimates show only an 8% increase in installment outstandings for the 2 years beginning with 1924. Installment sales showed no increase in 1926, and in 1927 outstandings were actually reduced. Annual installment sales now amount to 5 or 6 billion dollars. Deducting about 26% for down payments, this represents an installment debt of 3½ to 4¼ billion dollars. Total outstandings amount to 2¼ to 2½ billion dollars.

The above does not include installment sales of an investment nature. If real estate outstandings of 5 billion dollars are added to the outstandings on merchandise, the sum would represent 8 to 8½% of our national income. A table is included which shows the amount of retail installment sales, of installment paper created, and of outstandings for 18 items for the year 1925.—*Ralph F. Breyer.*

1179. MAAS, WALTER SEYMOUR. The psychology of international advertising. *Foreign Trade.* 3 (9) Sep. 1928: 39-44.—*A. H. Johnson.*

1180. MONTAGUE, GILBERT H. Price-fixing lawful and unlawful. An address delivered before the Wisconsin Bar Association. *Amer. Law Rev.* Jul.-Aug. 1928: 505-528.—This article reviews the various decisions of the U. S. Supreme Court on resale price maintenance and discusses methods of obtaining a certain degree of stabilization not only of dealers' but also of manufacturers' prices. With regard to dealers' prices (resale price maintenance) the question is discussed: If a manufacturer makes it universally known that he will cut off a dealer not maintaining his resale prices, does the dealer purchasing goods buy them with an implied agreement or at least an understanding that he will maintain these prices? Though the right of the manufacturer to refuse to sell stands (*Colgate* case), it is limited by the fact that he must act in so doing only on information which he has himself procured (*Beechnut* case). With regard to manufacturers' prices, trade association executives as well as others are mistakenly interpreting the *Cement* and *Maple Flooring* cases as a repeal of the earlier open price decisions in the *Lumber* and *Linseed* cases. In these 4 cases the Supreme Court, according to the author, made another such hair-line distinction as in the *Beechnut* and *Colgate* cases. He stresses the failure to charge or prove agreements in the *Colgate* case and also in the last two open price association cases. Proposals to amend the *Sherman Act* by permitting agreements to maintain reasonable prices or profits would be unconstitutional. The author cites a decision of the U. S. Supreme Court on a Colorado statute containing similar provisions, to the effect that such exceptions leave the statute without a fixed standard of guilt. Hence, the attempt to legalize trusts where prices are reasonable is unconstitutional.—*W. H. S. Stevens.*

STOCK AND PRODUCE EXCHANGES: SPECULATION

(See Entries 1225, 1244)

INSURANCE: PRIVATE AND SOCIAL

PRIVATE INSURANCE

1181. BRUCKER, HERBERT. Toward an insured world. *Rev. of Rev.* 78 (4) Oct. 1928: 409-412.—Life insurance is the modern way of taking care of those members of our society who can no longer support themselves. It is a scheme whereby persons can make financial provision against hazards of life, made possible by having "a large number of individuals contribute to a common fund, so that when the risk against which they (individually) insure themselves falls on any one of their number, the loss can be spread over the whole group." This method of meeting the personal risks of modern life began in an organized fashion about the middle to the 18th century, it grew slowly through the

19th century, began to expand greatly with the beginning of the 20th century, and since the Great War has been growing at an exceedingly rapid pace. The enormous growth in the use of this device in the last decade is primarily due to (1) government insurance of soldiers, (2) the influenza epidemic, (3) high wages, and (4) group insurance. At present more than half the entire population of the United States, approximately 62 million, are insured for a total of 87 to 90 billion dollars. This is about \$1,403.23 per capita. This amount, although much larger than it has ever been before, is very inadequate and will probably increase in the near future. Furthermore, through the development of social insurance—insurance that “does not come from the individual alone, but from the community in which he lives”—we are rapidly moving toward an insured world.—*S. H. Nerlove.*

1182. CROCKER, WALTON L. Up in the air with life insurance. *Eastern Underwriter*. 29 (45) Oct. 19, 1928: 15-17, 46.—Aviation involves two classes of risks from the standpoint of personal hazards: first, a pilot or habitual passenger; second, the occasional passenger. These risks should be treated separately. Nineteen of the companies that cover air travel wrote last year about 70% of the total new insurance written by the 50 leading companies, a large proportion showing a rather wide opportunity for those who fly occasionally to secure life insurance. The John Hancock pioneer plan of writing pilots at \$10 extra per \$1,000 had to be abandoned as the result of many applications and the great volume of quick claims from crashes.—*S. B. Sweeney.*

1183. DOZIER, HOWARD DOUGLAS. Hamstringing insurance. *Atlantic Monthly*. Oct. 1928: 548-554.—Insurance is the only plan yet devised whereby an individual can create an estate, pay for it if he lives and have the indebtedness on account of it canceled if he dies. The creation of an estate is scarcely less important than the preservation of its purchasing power. Insurance companies cannot preserve the purchasing power of the estates they create, because practically all of their assets are of a fixed-income yielding character. State laws should be so amended as to give wider investment latitude to life insurance companies. By availing themselves of the opportunity to invest a reasonable amount of their funds in good common stocks, the income of insurance companies would increase as the purchasing power of money declines. Increased earnings resulting from common stock ownership would provide additional funds without additional risk. These additional funds could be used to provide more insurance at the same rates or the same insurance at less rates, either of which would enable the policyholder to preserve the purchasing power of his estate. The removal of the restrictions would broaden the field of selection for insurance companies, would offer a wider market for common stocks, and thus make it easier for good corporations to maintain a healthy financial structure. It would result in a larger volume of common stocks and a broader demand.—*Howard D. Dozier.*

1184. GRAHAM, WILLIAM J. Safeguarding the worker's income. *Weekly Underwriter & Insurance Press*. 119 (10) Sep. 1928: 489-491.—In this article the Second Vice-President of the Equitable Life Insurance Company discusses the safeguarding of the worker's income against untimely death, disability, and old age as a responsibility of industry. Two ways of building up safeguards are now practiced by employers: 1st, encouraging the worker to “capitalize” himself by systematic savings, investments in industrial stock, and accumulation of property; and 2nd, insuring him against certain contingencies. The former is discussed very briefly, the latter in considerable detail. Group insurance against death and permanent disability

already affords about \$7,500,000,000 worth of protection to about 6,000,000 workers or 20% of all the employees in the United States, the insurance averaging about \$1,300 per person and, in effect, continuing the income of the family for approximately 1 year. About \$60,000,000 is paid out annually on these policies. Of the recipients, only 60% are covered by other policies and only 23% by policies of over \$1,000. Other forms of insurance not so extensively used as group life are salary-allotment or salary-reduction plans by which employers encourage workers to take out individual policies, group policies covering temporary disability, and dismemberment policies covering indemnities for specific injuries and accidental deaths. Group pension policies based on the savings plan and on the contributory plan are now offered by large companies, but employers have failed to recognize their responsibility for superannuated employees by subscribing to them.—*E. Cers.*

1185. HERBERT, PAUL A. Forest insurance and its application in Michigan. *Agric. Experiment Station, Michigan State College Special Bull.* 179 Sep. 1928: 3-34.—Forest insurance is a necessary adjunct in the business of private forestry because the profits that can ordinarily be expected are not great enough to warrant the risk to the capital invested without insurance. A successful forest insurance organization must be operated at minimum expense, must be willing and able to write all the coverage demanded, and should operate in several forest regions. Although European experience favors the mutual form of forest insurance organization, the author believes that the business of the stock companies now writing this form of insurance in a small way here will increase even after mutuals enter this field. Although a schedule of premiums applicable to compulsory governmental insurance is presented, this form of organization is not especially advocated. Self insurance is not considered generally feasible because of the conflagration hazard. A schedule of premiums based on the major hazards is presented for Michigan under which commercial forest insurance could be successfully written during the experimental stage of underwriting. It is estimated from this schedule that a rate of 2% would insure a hazardous jack pine stand for the first 30 years, followed by 1.75% for the remainder of the rotation. Such a stand should return 6% on the investment in 40 years above all expenses, insurance accounting for 32% of the total cost. However, average insurance costs are usually lower, being estimated at 90 cents a year for hardwoods and \$1.05 for pine per \$100 of insurance. It is recommended that for the present forest growth be the only insurable value and that tables similar to those presented be prepared to aid the owner in arriving at the value of young forests.—*P. A. Herbert.*

1186. HOFFMAN, FREDERICK L. Scientific occupation rating. *Weekly Underwriter & Insurance Press*. 109 (2) Jul. 14, 1928: 75-77.—A science of occupation rating in the true sense of the term is surrounded by great practical difficulties which only years can overcome. It is an art in which trained scientific judgment plays the major role. Contrary to general conceptions, enormous insurance values are assumed merely as a matter of judgment rather than upon precisely ascertained past experience. Guides and precedents available were based largely on English conditions and occupational mortality reports of the Registrar General. These were largely inapplicable to American conditions. In the case of cut-glass workers careful investigation showed that the most serious risk, particularly of lead poisoning, was limited to a small group of workers engaged in the final polishing and puttying. Local vital statistics are, as a rule, of little value. To determine the incidence of tuberculosis at the wage-earning period, recourse was had to the so-called proportionate mortality method, which in brief means

the proportion of deaths from any particular cause to the mortality from all causes by divisional periods of life. The fallacies inherent in this method were not disregarded, but it was impossible to coordinate the mortality precisely to the exposed to risk in industrial experience. But tests made for this country and for England emphasize the practical value of the proportionate mortality method properly employed with a knowledge of the actual facts of the situation. Mere statistics, however elaborate or imposing, cannot possibly answer the thousand and one questions which must be based upon the facts themselves. Past experience can be grotesquely misleading, for the conditions inimical to health and life are not static but dynamic or progressive. The improvements taking place everywhere in 3 directions are bound to have a profound effect upon future mortality experience: 1st, the effect of higher wages, providing better nutrition; 2nd, shorter working hours, reducing fatigue and exhaustion; and 3rd, improvement of shop conditions, which is the most notable contribution to our industrial civilization during recent years. The work of the Medico-Actuarial Society, resulting in several volumes of useful data, has to be used in an extremely cautious manner, for the coordination of deaths to the exposed to risk in the matter of occupations is always a difficult process. Occupational changes are of profound importance and not easily taken into account. The urgency of field investigations supplementary to statistical studies cannot be overemphasized. Every large company, at least—and for that matter, all companies more or less—should encourage such investigations and amply support them so that occupational rating may approach nearer to the ideals of a science, which, of course, should be the ultimate aim.—*S. B. Sweeney.*

1187. HUBER, ARNOLD. Die Zusatzversicherung im Kanton Thurgau. [Additional insurance in the Canton Thurgau.] *Zeitschr. f. Schweiz. Stat. u. Volkswirtsch.* 64(3) 1928: 349-369.—This paper sketches the history of the Cantonal Fire Institute of Thurgau, Switzerland, from the time of the first enabling statute, Mar. 13, 1806. The more detailed history of cantonal fire insurance in Switzerland is given in the *Mitteilungen der Vereinigung Kantonal-Schweizerischer Feuerversicherungs-Anstalten*, Special Number, 1926. This covers the record of these institutions for 120 years. Huber also gives the experience with the system of voluntary additional insurance established May 17, 1918, to provide coverage for values added by monetary inflation during and after the World War.—*E. W. Kopf.*

1188. PERRY, GLADSTONE. Use and occupancy, profits and rents insurance. *Jour. Canadian Bankers' Assn.* 35(94) Jul. 1928: 367-375.—As developed in America (Canada and the U. S.), the "Use and Occupancy Policy" covers losses due to the interruption of business following a fire in which fixed assets are wholly or partially destroyed until the plant is rebuilt and ready for occupancy. In England this type of loss is taken care of by what is called the "English Profits Policy," which covers (a) loss of profits due to the fire and (b) increase in cost of working necessarily incurred in consequence of the fire. The chief points of difference between the American and English policies are discussed in detail. Rental insurance is an allied form of protection covering the owner of a building against loss of income from tenants until his premises may be rebuilt after a fire.—*James G. Smith.*

1189. ULLRICH, HANS, and HAASEN, HERBERT. Das private Versicherungswesen im Jahre 1927. [Private insurance in 1927.] *Jahrb. f. Nationalök. u. Stat.* Jul. 1928: 63-89.—This article summarizes the statistical and general information on private insurance for 1927, in Germany and other countries. Among the branches of insurance included are life, health, accident, personal liability, fire, burglary, robbery, water damage,

transporation, aviation, hail, cattle, credit, automobile, and reinsurance. Detailed information, in general and for individual companies, is given for Germany; and important facts are included also for 17 European countries and the United States, and Argentina. A final section on life insurance medicine summarizes recent practices and current literature.—*E. W. Kopf.*

1190. UNSIGNED. Poor disability income risks. *Eastern Underwriter.* 29(45) Oct. 19, 1928: 43.—The American Life Convention's special committee on total and permanent disability in life insurance contracts reported that even though they may be standard for life insurance the following risks should be considered substandard or even rejected for disability income insurance: (1) history of trivial injuries such as dislocation of the knee, or recurrent illness such as bronchitis, (2) intermittent work such as authors or lecturers, (3) farmers, teachers, nurses, college professors, and other occupations where the volume of work varies with the season, (4) capitalists, etc., with large investment income but small earnings, (5) musicians, barbers, vocalists, etc., where a trivial injury may cause disability, (6) concert singers and other temperamental, high-strung persons, (7) habitual bankrupts, "tricky" business men, and others with "moral hazard," (8) women working at home, married, under 20, or over 50 years old.—*S. B. Sweeney.*

1191. UNSIGNED. Japan to write child insurance starting in 1929. *Eastern Underwriter.* 29(45) Oct. 19, 1928: 1, 16.—Takeo Ikuta, chief of the planning and investment section of the Post-Office Life Insurance Bureau, visited the offices of the large United States industrial insurance companies (Metropolitan, Prudential, John Hancock) on his world-wide investigation of infantile underwriting. The proposed infantile insurance will be an extension of the present system of government industrial insurance under which there are about 10,000,000 policies now in force. The sum insured is limited to between 20 yen (\$10) and 450 yen. There are 8,500 post-offices which receive applications and collect premiums.—*S. B. Sweeney.*

SOCIAL INSURANCE

(See also Entries 1256, 1284)

1192. CARROLL, MOLLIE RAY. German unemployment insurance. *Amer. Labor World.* 29(9) Sep. 1928: 6-8.—The conditions on which unemployment insurance is granted, the size of the benefits, the period for which they are paid, the amounts and sources of contributions, and some administrative features are described. The whole scheme is characterized by "integration of unemployment insurance, placement and vocational guidance." Social insurance has not decreased production and its cost has been justified by the security it gives to the worker. The German program for comprehensive social insurance is a challenge to labor people who believe in "economic voluntarism" to work out a program which will provide adequate security for American workers.—*E. Cers.*

1193. GILSON, MARY B. Existing plans for unemployment insurance in the United States. *Amer. Federationist.* 35(9) Sep. 1928: 1114-1122.—Joint agreements on unemployment compensation in the United States have not extended beyond the needle trades. The number of workers covered by joint plans is about 27,000. In another year about 8,000 workers in the men's clothing industry in Rochester will be included in a working plan, as will also about 30,000 workers in the same industry in New York City. About 8,000 workers are covered by the 9 individual company plans now in existence. Employers and employees agree that a real need is being met, the employers testifying

to the emphasis placed as a result of these plans upon the prevention of unemployment.—*E. E. Cummins.*

1194. LITTLE, E. GRAHAM. *National health insurance.* *Nineteenth Century.* 104(621) Nov. 1928: 583-594.—According to Dr. Little, the present national health insurance has largely contributed to the profound dissatisfaction both of doctors who operate the Act and of patients who are its victims. Though the principle of national health insurance is beyond criticism, and is accepted nowadays as entirely proper and necessary, the opinion is widely prevalent that an equivalent expenditure otherwise directed might produce a much greater benefit to the public health. Nearly 14,000,000 persons for England alone are entitled to medical benefit, and the annual income under the insurance fund is more than 33,000,000 pounds. The sole bulwark which has prevented the present insurance system from crumbling to the ground is the assistance now afforded to insured patients by the voluntary hospitals, which assistance is not in any way secured to the patients by the Act. A system of voluntary medical insurance, originating with the voluntary hospitals and largely conducted by them, has grown up side by side with the system of national health insurance, the latter being state-aided and compulsory. It would be entirely possible to link up the two systems, with the national health insurance system somewhat modified.—*F. J. Warne.*

1195. WEBER, LOUIS. *Les assurances sociales et la crise du logement.* [Social insurance and the housing crisis.] *Rev. Pol. et Parl.* 136(404) Jul. 10, 1928: 54-67.—The system of social insurance initiated in France by the act of Apr. 5, 1928, provides for illness, invalidity, old age, death, maternity, and unemployment insurance. It is supported by contributions from employers and workers equal to 10% of the wages of the insured. Under the scale of payments provided, the insurance funds would receive an estimated net income of 1,865,000,000 francs per year. Such an income, capitalized at 3%, would in time result in a capital of 62 billion francs available for investment. The insurance law permits the placing of these funds in a rather limited group of investments. In view of the shortage of housing, especially for workers and the middle classes, the law should permit the investment of social insurance funds for house building purposes. If a considerable portion of the 62 billion francs were so invested, the solution of the serious housing problem would be at hand and the insurance funds would be amply safeguarded.—*Edward Berman.*

MONEY, BANKING AND CREDIT

(See also Entries 920, 1070, 1158, 1246)

MONEY

(See also Entry 988)

1196. ANSIAUX, MAURICE. *La monnaie dirigée.* [A managed currency system.] *Rev. d'Econ. Pol.* 42(5) Sep.-Oct. 1928: 1246-1272.—The relationships of business and credit are much more complex than is assumed by the adherents of most price-level stabilizationists. In this light the writer argues the limitations of the formula of Keynes, $n = p (k \text{ plus } kr)$. Keynes "has scarcely convinced us that it is possible to direct the elements of actual economic life with the same precision with which he manipulates the symbols of his equation." Thence follows a discussion of the difficulties which must be encountered in depression of stimulating the use of credit by borrowers, and of reviving consumption demand, which may have been impaired by any one of a number of independent causes, such as loss of foreign markets, climatic conditions affecting agriculture, and

various psychological factors. Consideration is also given to the relationships between speculative and general trade demands for credit. The recent course of speculation in the United States is referred to in order to indicate that prices of shares and securities might be affected much more easily by an abundance of credit than by commodity prices. Asserting that price-stabilization projects partake of a utopian character, he finds it necessary to analyze the recent aims and accomplishments of the federal reserve system in order to determine the extent to which an unchanging general level of prices has been the goal. Much that is frequently interpreted to indicate a price stabilization policy is explained on other grounds, such as the preservation of the surplus gold reserves for future occasions when the gold movement might be against the United States.—*H. L. Reed.*

1197. BAYART, PIERRE. *Les problèmes de la stabilisation dans les bilans.* [The problems of stabilization in the balance sheets.] *Rev. d'Econ. Pol.* 42(5) Sep.-Oct. 1273-1299.—Belgium and Germany have adopted radically dissimilar plans of monetary stabilization. In Germany the depreciated currency has been withdrawn and a new currency unit of high value introduced. In Belgium depreciated paper money has been retained and affixed to a lower gold equivalent. Balance sheet complications are involved in re-evaluating asset and liability items under either of these two methods. This article draws upon the experience of Belgium and Germany in order to determine which of the two plans of monetary stabilization would involve the least confusion in France.—*H. L. Reed.*

1198. CADOUX, GASTON. *Le nouveau franc et le redressement Française.* [The new franc and the French adjustment.] *Rev. Econ. Internat.* 3(2) Aug. 1928: 249-276.—The author describes the steps taken toward the stabilization of the French franc between Dec., 1926, and June, 1928, including a discussion of the law of June 25 and the conventions of June 23, 1928. The prediction is made of convertibility into gold and free coinage as the next step.—*C. Whitney.*

1199. DÉMEJAN, RENÉ. *Franc ancien, franc nouveau.* [The franc, old and new.] *Rev. Pol. et Parl.* 136(404) Jul. 10, 1928: 30-46.—The old franc of 1803 which was open to private coinage of silver and gold was protected against the disturbances of a rapid depreciation—a contingency which the successful operation of the bimetallic system largely avoided—by the power to withdraw the cheapening metal from coinage. The new gold franc of 1928 does not possess this safeguard. The question whether the new franc is of too low a value is discussed. Concerning the effect of the new law upon the manner of operation of the Bank of France, doubt is expressed whether the minimum reserve percentage plan is superior to that of a maximum note issue. Consideration is given to the perplexities involved in exempting from the scaling-down process foreign obligations specifically payable in gold francs. Reference is made to the probable effect of the new law upon the cost of living and the price level in general, and account is taken of the difficulties which must be overcome before a new equilibrium in the price structure can be realized.—*H. L. Reed.*

1200. PEREZ, JORGE L. *Ecuador and its economic rehabilitation.* Financial reforms of the Kemmerer Commission. *Pan-Pacific Prog.* 9(3) Sep. 1928: 82.—The World War decreased the demand for Ecuadorian products, and economic disaster impended. Instability of exchange caused by the moratorium put into effect at the beginning of the war, banking disorder due to abuse of credit and money inflation, confusion in the treasury due to discrepancy and diversity of laws, budget deficits due to faulty collection of revenues and bad investment of state funds, and resistance to further taxation, caused a serious condition. Kemmerer was

BANKING

(See also Entries 1128, 1245)

asked to prepare projects of economic and fiscal laws which have given the following results: (1) stabilization of currency by return to gold standard; (2) strict and adequate legislation for banks, the Central Bank only having right of issue (this bank controls others much as does the Federal Reserve in the U. S.); (3) reorganization of the public treasury for collection and disbursement of taxes in order to obtain a balanced budget with surplus for a reserve fund. New bureaus established which are self-explanatory, are: Revenue, Treasury, Supplies, Budget, Superintendency of Banks, and General Accounting Office. The result of the reform is the balancing of the 1928 budget: revenues and expenditures total S/51,588,000,000.00. A consequence has been the ability of the government to devote large sums to public works; another consequence has been a faithful attendance to the service of the external and the internal debt. On June 16, last, nearly 2½ million sucres were remitted to London for amortization of preferred bonds of the external debt and for payment of some coupons of the debt of the Guayaquil-Quito Railway. For the first time, perhaps, in the history of Ecuador, the budget has been balanced, leaving in 1927 a surplus of approximately 2 million sucres. It is estimated that the balance for this year will be the same, equivalent to about \$400,000, figured at 5 sucres to the dollar, the rate at which it was stabilized when Ecuador returned to the gold standard.—*J. Homer Butler.*

1201. SANCHEZ, J. A. M. de. Stabilizing the franc. *Foreign Affairs* (N. Y.). 7(1) Oct. 1928: 64-71.—This includes a discussion of the wisdom of selecting for the legal definition of the franc the rate actually attained in the previous stabilization period.—*H. L. Reed.*

1202. TSOUDEROS, E. S. La Banque de Grèce et la stabilisation de la drachme. [The Bank of Greece and the stabilization of the drachma.] *Rev. d'Écon. Pol.* 42(5) Sep.-Oct. 1928: 1318-1342.—It was not until after August, 1919, that Greece began to bend under the financial strain developed by war. Since that date the inability to balance the budget, the tendency of the public debt to get beyond control, and the emissions of bank notes without proper cover, have accentuated the country's currency and fiscal difficulties. The appeal for foreign financial aid, largely on account of the plight of the refugees, led to the preparation of a plan for the complete financial reconstruction of the country under the guidance of the League of Nations. This article explains the provisions of this plan, designed to keep budget items in equilibrium and to stabilize the gold value of the drachma. The Bank of Greece has been set up as a central institution by giving it certain powers formerly exercised in conjunction with many others by the National Bank of Greece, which was organized before the middle of the last century. The gold exchange standard, rather than a gold bullion plan, has been chosen as the means of stabilizing the drachma.—*H. L. Reed.*

1203. UNSIGNED. Bulgaria's financial reconstruction. *Statist.* 112(2642) Oct. 13, 1928: 531.—Although the leva has been stabilized since 1924, anxieties have arisen on account of the growth of the floating debt and a precarious budget. The appeal for aid to the Council of the League has resulted in the completion of arrangements for a loan of 5 million pounds. The proceeds are to be used not only for financial reconstruction but also for railway expenditures and disbursements incident to the recent earthquake. Arrangements have also been made to reorganize the National Bank in such a way as to render it more independent of state control.—*H. L. Reed.*

1204. AYRES, LEONARD P. Dawn of a new economic era. *Amer. Bankers' Assn. Jour.* 21(4) Oct. 1928: 287-288; 372.—Ayres expresses the opinion that the recent loss of \$500,000,000 from United States gold reserves has permanently hardened the money market and that stocks are now selling "on expectation rather than on realization." Banks' opportunities of profiting by shifting investments from stocks to bonds or to short-time paper are, therefore, considered. In deciding whether bonds or short-term paper should be given the preference, relative yields should govern. A rule for determining just when to make the shift is developed. The observance of this rule is likely to bring principal-appreciation gains as well as higher yields on initial investments.—*H. L. Reed.*

1205. BEEBE, M. PLIN. Inequality of state bank reserve requirements. *Amer. Bankers' Assn. Jour.* 21(4) Oct. 1928: 317-18; 411.—*H. L. Reed.*

1206. BELL, J. W. The role of the banker in guiding production. *Ann. Amer. Acad. Pol. & Soc. Sci.* 139(228) Sep. 1928: 152-159.—Although the banker's powers are at times subject to decided limitations, he can frequently do much to offset the planlessness of a great deal of present-day profit-seeking business. By the nature of his profession he acquires information frequently lacking to his business client.—*H. L. Reed.*

1207. BOYD, ARNOLD R. Limiting liability in the safe deposit business. *Bankers Mag.* 117(4) Oct. 1928: 517-520; 525.—The writer of this article points out that rental rates in the safe deposit business frequently do not provide sufficient compensation in view of the risks assumed and the value of services rendered. The suggested remedy of fixing a maximum liability will not do because a declaration of actual value is necessary and the value of deposits is continually changing. Withholding liability on account of the acts of a company's own employees is legally invalid and, furthermore, is inconsistent with respect to the conditions under which business is solicited. No far-reaching remedies for the difficulties of safe deposit companies are therefore available.—*H. L. Reed.*

1208. COLLINS, CHARLES WALLACE. Nationwide branch banking. *Bankers Mag.* 117(4) Oct. 1928: 509-516.—The former Deputy Comptroller of the Currency here presents the difficulties encountered by the small independent bank in providing the wide variety of services now demanded by a sophisticated public, and considers the various means of overcoming these difficulties. Consolidation of banks in rural communities will not avail because it would tend to give a single group a monopoly of banking. Deposit guarantee laws are unsound. Chain banking does not bring sufficient economy in overhead, but the growth of bank-holding companies may be interpreted as a passing stage preliminary to complete branch banking. It is argued that in the past Congress has not been unfriendly to branch banking and that further branch development can be regarded merely as the continuation of a process which has already received considerable legislative sanction.—*H. L. Reed.*

1209. COPELAND, MORRIS A. An estimate of total volume of debits for individual accounts in the United States. *Jour. Amer. Stat. Assn.* 23(N. S. 163) Sep. 1928:—Although debits to individual accounts are reported weekly from only 260 centers, it is possible to derive a figure for the entire country by estimating the ratio of debits to bank deposits and applying this ratio to deposits in cases where the debits are not re-

ported. Total debits to individual accounts reached 823 billions in 1927.—*H. L. Reed.*

1210. DAILEY, DON M. Analysis of the funds of out-of-town banks in the New York money market. *Annalist*. 32 (810) Jul. 27, 1928: 140-141.—In the long run bankers' balances in New York City tend to parallel loans to brokers for the account of out-of-town banks. The short-time movements of these two types of outside lendings are, however, inverse. A very large part of the recent expansion in New York City is the growth of loans for the account of individuals and corporations.—*H. L. Reed.*

1211. FORD, A. W. Country banking practices in northern Texas. II. Policies governing rediscount and control of loans. *Jour. Business Univ. Chicago*. 1 (3) Jul. 1928: 374-387.—There are times when country banks cannot lend as freely as the interest of their communities seems to demand. In this event, if recalling deposits and selling securities to a limited extent does not provide sufficient funds, most banks borrow from city banks or rediscount at the Federal Reserve Bank. In case of a protracted need for funds, Texas banks follow the conservative policy of restricting loans. Most banks are guided by general business trends throughout the country in making this decision.—*C. Whitney.*

1212. FORD, A. W. Country banking practices in northern Texas. III. Interest charges and other sources of revenue. *Jour. Business Univ. Chicago*. 1 (4) Oct. 1928: 468-484.—Since there has been a spread of anywhere from 3 to 6% between customer rates and the Federal Reserve Bank rediscount rate, country bank customer rates cannot be said to follow the rediscount rate, although the country banker regards changes in the rediscount rate as indicators of the general credit situation. Interest rates on small loans often exceed the legal limit of 10%, but the rate on most loans averages between 8 and 10%. There is little competition between banks, as the demand for funds exceeds the supply. Sources of bank profits other than commercial loans are briefly discussed.—*C. Whitney.*

1213. HARRINGTON, JOHN WALKER. Interest on savings from deposit to withdrawal. *Bankers Mag.* 117 (4) Oct. 1928: 533-538.—The inauguration of the practice of paying interest from the day of deposit to the day of withdrawal by the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank of New York affords Harrington the opportunity to contend that the day has passed when penalties on withdrawals are required to stimulate thrift. It is also asserted that the Emigrant Savings Bank has been able to carry on with this innovation without increasing the size of its clerical staff.—*H. L. Reed.*

1214. HAZLEWOOD, CRAIG B. Liquidity, profits and management. *Bankers Mag.* 117 (4) Oct. 1928: 527-532.—The recently elected President of the American Bankers Association presents the results of an inquiry into the causes of unprofitable bank operation. He uncovers startling differences in methods of figuring interest, some of which are clearly confiscatory of profits, as well as considerable variations in the number of items handled per bank employee. There is also a great lack of uniformity with respect to the liquidation of commercial loans. In the writer's opinion all this indicates unscientific procedure.—*H. L. Reed.*

1215. HOPKINS, ROY. The reform of the Bank of England. *Bankers Mag.* 117 (4) Oct. 1928: 573-581.—Although much criticism of the Bank of England has been ill-informed and therefore without result, the report of the Liberal Industrial Inquiry was prepared by men of such high reputation as to win for it serious consideration. On the specific proposals advanced, Hopkins contends, 1st, that dividends to shareholders should be limited to the present rate; 2nd, that the court of directors should make provision for a Treasury nominee; 3rd, that the deputy governor should hold office for a longer term; and, 4th, that the statistical service and

publicity of the Bank should be modernized.—*H. L. Reed.*

1216. McFADDEN, HAYNES. The transformation of banking. *Comml. & Finan. Chron. Amer. Bankers' Convention Sect.* 127 (3304) Oct. 20, 1928: 112-114.—Heavier taxes, par collections, depositors' interest demands, increased competition, and higher prices and salaries have made it necessary for banks to charge the public for every banking service rendered. The principles advocated by the Georgia Bankers' Association to accomplish this general result are outlined.—*H. L. Reed.*

1217. McFADDEN, LOUIS T. Call loans and federal reserve policies. *Amer. Bankers' Assn. Jour.* 21 (4) Oct. 1928: 291-293; 373.—The author, who is chairman of the Banking and Currency Committee of the House of Representatives, here considers the difficulties encountered by the reserve banks in preventing the undue use of reserve funds in the securities' markets, and suggests a means of strengthening the powers of these banks. The difficulties of preserving reserve funds for commerce and industry depend not only on the safety and liquidity of call loans, but also upon the lack of a well-organized market for acceptances, by the regulation of whose buying rates the influence of the reserve banks upon the money market might be expressed. McFadden commends the ruling of the New York Clearing House in limiting outside loans on the street to multiples of \$100,000, and suggests that if these and other measures prove ineffective it may become necessary to place the supervision of brokers' loans with the Federal Reserve System.—*H. L. Reed.*

1218. McFADDEN, LOUIS T. Dynamic banking. *Comml. & Finan. Chron. Amer. Bankers' Convention Sect.* 127 (3304) Oct. 20, 1928: 106-111.—Recent banking developments are making it difficult to preserve credit for productive uses. In this emphasis there is allusion to the recent growth of brokers' loans.—*H. L. Reed.*

1219. McINTOSH, J. W. Country bank investment policies. *Amer. Bankers' Assn. Jour.* 21 (4) Oct. 1928: 329; 411-412.—The country banker is advised to depend more on his city correspondent and less on high-power security salesmen in making his investment selections. It is incidentally suggested that banks with trust powers should not act as trustees for doubtful issues. The fact that banks of high standing are advertised as trustees frequently leads country banks to invest in the issue.—*H. L. Reed.*

1220. OHLIN, BERTIL. Central bank policy and stock exchange prices. *Index (Svenska Handelsbanken)* (31) Jul. 1928: 2-9.—After reviewing credit conditions in the United States from Aug., 1927, to July, 1928, the author concludes that a central bank should not attempt to curb stock speculation for fear of putting a stop to that increase in production which was the first cause of the speculative boom. Raising the discount rate is neither particularly effective nor necessary. The reasons are: (1) recent studies in business cycles have shown that no necessary connection exists between stock exchange recessions and general business depressions; and (2) stock speculation does not use capital because the purchase and sale of shares implies merely a transfer of purchasing power from one person to another. Even though stock exchange credits do not use capital, they reduce the capacity of private banks to lend to business and so result in increased rediscounting at the reserve banks. This is not necessarily an evil, as is usually thought in financial circles in America. A reform in central banking practice in the light of recent business cycle research is necessary. The discount rate can no longer be regulated according to gold cover.—*C. Whitney.*

1221. ORLÉANS, CHARLES de. La réforme de la banque d'Angleterre. [The reform of the Bank of

England.] *Rev. Pol. et Parl.* 136(404) Jul. 10, 1928: 68-81.—The currency problems of England, after the disturbances of Aug. 1914, are sketched, with references to exchange depreciation after the war and to the Cunliffe committee, whose report exercised a preponderating influence in directing British thought towards the necessity of returning to an effective gold standard. After noting the circumstances accompanying the restoration of the pre-war par of exchange in Apr. 1925, analysis is made of the law of May 25, last, bearing principally upon the regulation of the note issues. There is a brief statement of the position of Snowden who extolled the advantages of the gold exchange, as contrasted with the pure gold, standard.—*H. L. Reed.*

1222. PFLUEGER, PAUL A. A digest of methods of computing interest on savings in use throughout the United States. *Comml. and Finan. Chron. Amer. Bankers' Convention Sect.* 127(3304) Oct. 20, 1928: 141-144.—This is an account of the varying methods employed by banks to credit interest on savings' accounts. The diversity of methods are, in their results, sensational.—*H. L. Reed.*

1223. PROTECIDOS, D. E. Banking reform in Greece. *Bankers' Insurance Managers' and Agents' Mag.* 126(1012) Jul. 1928: 90-99.—The National Bank of Greece, founded in 1842, came to assume one banking function after another. The centralization of so many different types of banking in one institution could scarcely be regarded as an ideal arrangement. But in the last 2 years 4 distinct banks have emerged from the old National Bank—a mortgage bank, a pure type of central bank, a commercial and industrial bank, and what will be left of the earlier institution.—*H. L. Reed.*

1224. ROSS, HENRY T. The double liability clause. *Jour. Canadian Bankers' Assn.* 35(4) Jul. 1928: 363-366.—The first appearance of the double liability clause in Canadian banking legislation was in the Act of Mar. 30, 1832, incorporating the Bank of Nova Scotia. It appeared again, in somewhat different wording, in 1841, in an act to renew the charter of the Bank of Montreal and to increase its capital stock. The double liability clause takes final form in Section 125 of the Bank Act of Canada; as follows: "In the event of the property and assets of the bank being insufficient to pay its debts and liabilities, each shareholder of the bank shall be liable for the deficiency, to an amount equal to the par value of the shares held by him, in addition to any amount not paid up on such shares." In Great Britain, on the other hand, all the leading banks today are "joint stock banks," of the stock of which only a portion of the subscription is in most instances paid. The uncalled capital remains as a guarantee to the public. Figures are given to show that there is a liability of from 2 to almost 4 times the amount paid up in the case of 4 large British banks. The value of the double liability provision in cases of insolvency in Canada is illustrated by a tabulation showing demands made upon shareholders of recent bank failures.—*James G. Smith.*

1225. SARGENT, HENRY E. The check on brokers' loans. *Amer. Bankers' Assn. Jour.* 21(1) Jul. 1928: 17, 68-69.—By its recent curbing activities the reserve banks have assumed the role of guardian of the money market against excessive speculation. The restrictive measures of the reserve banks became effective as soon as the discount indebtedness of member banks mounted as high as one billion dollars. The assumption of this new role—regulator of speculation—means that the reserve banks should encourage stock market activities when business requires stimulation.—*H. L. Reed.*

1226. SAUNDERS, A. J. The Indian reserve bank and Sir B. Blackett's work in India. *Econ. Jour.* 38(151) Sep. 1928: 405-413.—This article is written in

high appreciation of the services to India of Finance Minister Sir Basil Blackett. Since Sir Basil assumed office in 1923, remarkable progress has been made in reducing the unproductive debt and in remitting the heavy Provincial contributions to the Central government. The outstanding event of the Blackett administration is the work of the Royal Commission on Indian Currency and Finance. Two problems within the purview of this Commission have been successfully dealt with, namely, establishing the gold (bullion) standard, and fixing the ratio of the rupee to gold. Unfortunately, the project to organize a much-needed Central Bank has not been consummated. This failure is to be attributed, first, to that trait of Indian political psychology which hesitates to assume responsibility and will not content itself with measures not universally acceptable; and, secondly, to the conflict between Indian and British thought with respect to the independence of the bank from state control. The author suggests that the way out of this impasse may be to organize the existing Imperial Bank into a Central Bank.—*H. L. Reed.*

1227. SCHALNOW, A. Das Bankwesen der U.d. S.S.R. [Banking institutions of the U. S. S. R.] *Volks-wirtschaft. U.d. S. S. R.* 7 Aug. 1, 1928: 5-16.—Statistics of the 453 banking institutions of the U. S. S. R. are given. The State Bank, having 54% of the total banking resources, is the sole bank of issue as well as the most important short-term credit institution. The other banks are either specialized industrially or are regional in character. Their capital is subscribed by state industrial and commercial undertakings. In dealing with its clients, the Soviet banks look not only into the liquidity and safety of the security which they offer, but also into the business which they intend to promote. The bank decides what lines of trade or industry should be encouraged, and acts accordingly. To make this effective each individual must deal with but one bank. This was provided for by legislation passed in the summer of 1927. The State Bank took over the short-term credit activities of other banks, leaving them all long-term credit activities. A discussion of the items in the balance sheet is given.—*C. Whitney.*

1228. SPRAGUE, O. M. W. A new device for reserve bank control of brokers' loan inflation. *Annalist.* 32(822) Oct. 19, 1928: 598-599.—It was not consistent for the American Bankers' Association to urge "others" to discontinue loans to Wall Street while the banks themselves were so heavily involved. The number of New York City banks is too large to execute a concerted policy. It therefore seems necessary to strengthen the powers of the reserve banks in order to equip them to prevent the excessive use of funds in security speculation. Congressman McFadden's remedy of placing Wall Street loans under the supervision of the reserve system would not do; but it is suggested that the reserve banks might be authorized to enact a penalty discount rate against institutions which at the time of their application have funds out at call.—*H. L. Reed.*

1229. STEPHENS, DAN V. Experience of a regional clearing house. *Comml. and Finan. Chron. Amer. Bankers' Convention Sect.* 127(3304) Oct. 20, 1928: 115-116.—This article includes a statement of the advantages of depending upon a private examiner who is responsible for a specific number of banks in a given territory and of the disadvantages of depending upon a public examiner who is not thus responsible. Regional clearing house associations, through their credit bureaus, may also accomplish certain results impossible for a credit department in a single bank.—*H. L. Reed.*

1230. UNSIGNED. Die ausländischen Banken und der Aussenhandel der U.d.S.S.R. [The foreign banks

and the foreign trade of the U.S.S.R.] *Volkswirtsch. d. U.d. S.S.R.* 7 Aug. 1, 1928: 16-23.—The fact that payments made by Russia for raw materials and implements fall between April and October while payments made to Russia for agricultural commodities occur in the winter, results in a gap between the inflow and the outflow of foreign exchange. This gap is bridged by the granting of credits to Soviet banks by foreign banks. The high degree of regulation of Russian trade results in making the gap shorter, while the present system, which amounts to a monopoly in export trade, makes for greater security for the foreign banks. In financing the export trade, some Soviet trade organizations deal directly with foreign firms and draw bills on them. These are discounted by the State Bank of the U.S.S.R. and are rediscounted by foreign banks or else used by them as cover for credits granted for the Soviet import trade. Direct loans by foreign banks on deeds for goods are also made. Other problems of foreign trade are discussed.—*C. Whitney.*

1231. UNSIGNED. Coöperative banking in the Soviet Union. *Econ. Rev. Soviet Union.* 3(19) Oct. 1, 1928: 327.—Figures are presented to depict the recent rapid growth in the Soviet Union of the 4 leading institutions engaged primarily in financing the cooperatives.—*H. L. Reed.*

1232. UNSIGNED. The expansion in the volume of acceptance financing—causes and deductions. [Reprint from *Nederlandsche Handel-Maatschappij*, Amsterdam.] *Acceptance Bull.* 10(10) Oct. 1928: 3-8.—An analysis of figures compiled by the American Acceptance Council and of less comprehensive foreign figures indicates that the expansion in the volume of acceptance financing by banks in the United States reflects an increase in the proportion of trade financed by acceptances and not variations in discount rates. Gains in the business done by American banks has not been at the expense of Dutch and English banks, which have also increased their acceptance liabilities. The growth of foreign loans, improvement in technical facilities, and increasing general familiarity with acceptances are chiefly responsible.—*Dorothy Brown Riefler.*

1233. UNSIGNED. The progress of banking in Great Britain and Ireland during 1927. I. Balance sheets of banks in Great Britain and Ireland. *Bankers' Insurance Managers' & Agents' Mag.* 126 (1012) Jul. 1928: 1-24.—*H. L. Reed.*

1234. UNSIGNED. The progress of banking in Great Britain and Ireland during 1927. II. Profits and their distribution. *Bankers' Insurance Managers' & Agents' Mag.* 126 (1013) Aug. 1928: 163-178.—*H. L. Reed.*

1235. UNSIGNED. The progress of banking in Great Britain and Ireland during 1927. III. Proportion of cash to callable liabilities. *Bankers' Insurance Managers' & Agents' Mag.* 126 (1015) Oct. 1928: 471-488.—British banking has recently been developing on the theory that smaller cash reserves may safely be kept. This observation is supported statistically by separating cash actually in hand and at the Bank of England from the amount of money at call and outstanding on short-term loans. This discussion includes many tables showing recent changes and the present status of the most important asset and liability items of British banks.—*H. L. Reed.*

1236. UNSIGNED. The progress of banking in Great Britain and Ireland during 1927. IV. Proportion of capital and reserves to deposits. [concl.] *Bankers' Insurance Managers' & Agents' Mag.* 126 (1016) Nov. 1928: 637-653.—Unlike ordinary trading, the volume of a bank's business may grow without reference to the size of its capital, and the security of its depositors may thereby be diminished. The necessity of more cash in a banking system is only made

apparent by enlarged deposits, and during inflation this cash is likely to be easily forthcoming. The necessity of issuing more share capital is therefore not manifested speedily. Ordinarily, banks issue more share capital only when banking becomes a more profitable business. Before the war amalgamations usually involved the absorption of an institution whose capital did not command so high a market price as that of the bank with which a merger was effected. Under these conditions, the cancellation of the smaller institution's capital would not result in an offsetting increase in the capital issues of the larger institution. Since the war, however, a different method of amalgamation has been developed according to which one bank merely comes to own a portion of the stock of the other. Such amalgamations lead to increased capital issues. A number of statistical tables are employed to illustrate the conclusions.—*H. L. Reed.*

1237. WALL, ALEXANDER. The productive bank credit department. *Comml. & Finan. Chron. Amer. Bankers' Convention Sect.* 127 (3304) Oct. 20, 1928: 86-90.—Credit departments of banks should be made so serviceable that their expenditures should be considered as productive investments instead of insurance outlays. In discussing the means whereby credit departments may improve their technical efficiency, there is a brief analysis of the significance of; 1st, the general current ratio; and, 2nd, the ratio of net worth to total debt.—*H. L. Reed.*

1238. WYNNE, W. H. Some aspects of central banking. *Jour. Canadian Bankers' Assn.* 35(4) Jul. 1928: 339-347.—Three proposed means of introducing greater elasticity into the currency system of Great Britain are discussed: (1) that the 2 departments of the Bank should be combined; (2) that the American system of requiring only a minimum percentage of gold to be held against notes should be adopted; and (3) that the statutory maximum fiduciary issue should be relatively high. The 1st was summarily dismissed by the Cunliffe Committee on the ground that it would lead to state control of banking credit generally, and would lessen the elasticity and efficiency of the banks in meeting the requirements of industry. The 2nd was rejected because violent note contraction, necessary under the proportional system in case of sudden demands for gold for export, might seriously harm the credit structure. As to the 3rd proposal, a Currency and Bank Notes Bill is before Parliament which provides for the amalgamation of the 2 note issues and which sets the normal maximum fiduciary issue of £260,000,000. On representation by the bank, the Treasury may authorize an increase of the fiduciary issue beyond £260,000,000 by a specified amount. This privilege may be granted in the first place for 6 months, but, by subsequent renewals, up to 2 years. The effect of the bill, when it becomes law, in making a currency sufficiently elastic for modern needs remains to be seen. The article discusses the discount rate policy of the Bank of England. It also contains an interesting comment upon the criticism of the Federal Reserve Banks for not maintaining the official rate of discount above the market rate. If market rate means the rate at which member banks discount paper for their customers it is normally above (not below) the Federal Reserve rate but is comparable, in England, with the rate charged borrowers by the jointstock banks, which is also above official bank rate. Market rate in England means the rate at which bankers' acceptances sell in the open market; and the similar rate in the United States has, in practice, been almost constantly below the Federal Reserve rediscount rate. But there is a more valid basis for the criticism. British banks make advances to their customers in the form of overdrafts which do not result in negotiable instruments; in America member banks obtain from borrowers promis-

sory notes which they may rediscount at the Reserve Bank. It is possible, therefore, for member banks—as it is not for English banks—to borrow from the central bank and to re-lend the proceeds at higher rates.—*James G. Smith.*

CREDIT

(See also Entries 1225, 1250)

1239. ANDERSON, BENJAMIN M. *Brokers' loans and bank credit.* *Chase Econ. Bull.* 8 (4) Oct. 31, 1928: 3-15.—The author explains how from May 2 to Oct. 10, 1928, brokers' loans could increase considerably even though member bank demand deposits were falling. Frequently the taking up of a broker's loan by a corporation has the result of decreasing deposits of member banks, with actual reserve holdings unaffected, so that funds are released for other purposes. Were it not for this easing factor, the New York money market would now be more tense than it is. Permanent ease in the money market cannot be expected until securities now held by borrowed money are paid for and finally lodged in the hands of investors.—*H. L. Reed.*

1240. SARGENT, HENRY E. *Credit control and bank reserves.* *Amer. Bankers' Assn. Jour.* 21 (3) Sep. 1928: 215, 270-271.—The difficulties experienced by the reserve banks in curbing brokers' loans raise the question of the causes of the excess credit available for investment. One of the most important causes is the transfer from the classification of demand deposits to the classification of time deposits. Time deposits require smaller reserves.—*H. L. Reed.*

1241. ZUCCOLI, GIUSEPPE. *Teoria economica del credito e della banca.* [Economic theory of credit and banking.] *Ann. di Econ.* 4 (2) Oct. 1928: 327-459.—A series of lectures delivered at the University of Bocconi in the Academic year 1927-28 is here presented. The method of treatment is described as experimental; and various laws of banking, for example, the laws of internal equilibrium, of large numbers, of specialization, of independence of banks from clients, are deduced. Zuccoli's discussion of the elementary problems of banking and credit is based largely on the work of a few Italians, and on Fisher, Kemmerer, Bagehot, and Withers. His mode of presentation is novel. Most writers since the days of Bagehot have concentrated their attention on bank credit, and have neglected other forms of credit which Zuccoli considers of more importance. Of the works of Gide and others who deny to credit any productive power, he is critical. Had not credit been a tremendous productive force, how could the World War have been carried through? The grandiose scale of operations was only possible because modern governments have at their disposal a productive weapon unknown to Napoleon, i.e., bank credit. Zuccoli, in considering the creation of bank credit as a form of inflation, agrees with many continental writers in their interpretation of inflation. The use of credit for unproductive or illegitimate purposes is definitely limited, although the check operates slowly at times. The international money market, the position of gold in the banking and monetary mechanism, and the contributions of banks to our economic systems are a few of the subjects succinctly treated; but the description is of a monetary and banking world of 1914.—*S. E. Harris.*

FINANCE AND FINANCIAL ORGANIZATION

(See also Entries 1155, 1160, 1170, 1178, 1183, 1195, 1200, 1202, 1203, 1204, 1220, 1313, 1316)

1242. MATA, CARLOS G. *Los capitales extranjeros en Sud America.* [Foreign capital in South America.] *Rev. Econ. Argentina.* 21 (125) Nov. 1928: 345-358.—The author has never seen an exact calculation of the total foreign capital invested in South America, only partial estimates having appeared, and he therefore compiles the latter, finding a total of \$8,403,000,000, about half of it—\$4,193,000,000—being of English origin and \$2,167,000,000 representing United States investments, the remainder being principally of French and German origin. The sources of figures for each country are given. Investment of English capital is greater in those countries on the Atlantic, while United States capital predominates in the countries on the Pacific and the Caribbean. For all countries the average per capita foreign investment in South America is \$110; in Uruguay it is \$312, in Argentina \$284, and in Chile \$274. Ecuador's per capita of \$23 is the smallest, the figures in the other countries mounting to as high as \$94. Beginning with the World War the source of capital has changed, that of some European countries having diminished, English capital having remained practically stationary, and United States capital having increased astonishingly until it ranks second in volume. In 1912 United States investments in South America totalled \$174,000,000; in 1928 they have reached the sum of \$2,167,000,000, the principal increases having taken place in Chile, Colombia, and Venezuela, where they amount to over 3,000%. In Uruguay and Argentina the increases are more than 1,000%. Investments of United States capital are far greater in Argentina, Chile, and Brazil than in the other countries, the amounts being, respectively, \$501,000,000, \$483,000,000, and \$431,000,000. Investments in Paraguay are principally in industrial projects, those in Chile in copper mines, and those in Venezuela in oil; in the other countries foreign capital is mostly in government loans.—*J. Homer Butler.*

1243. SAYLER, JAMES L. *Relative investment advantages of tax-free and taxable bonds.* *Natl. Income Tax Mag.* 6 (8) Aug. 1928: 291-2.—Tables are presented showing the yield of tax-exempt securities, for various coupon rates and by income classes corresponding with the income tax brackets, based on the 1928 Income Tax Act, after allowing for the exemption which holders of these securities enjoy.—*L. R. Gottlieb.*

1244. UNSIGNED. *The relative investment value of industrial and railroad common stocks.* *Harvard Business Rev.* 7 (1) Oct. 1928: 69-74.—This is a study of the relative investment value of industrial and railroad common stocks during the period from Jan. 1, 1910, to Jan. 1, 1927. An assumed investment, Jan. 1, 1910, in an equal number of shares of each common stock of every industrial and railroad traded in on the New York Stock Exchange during the first week of Jan. 1910, is liquidated on each of the subsequent dates selected. Major turning points in business conditions were selected based upon the Dow-Jones price averages. An additional test assumed an investment on each one of the dates selected and liquidation on Jan. 1, 1927. The results reveal the generally superior investment value of industrial common stocks over railroad common stocks for the period selected.—*R. H. Richards.*

PRICES

(See also Entries 1158, 1180, 1196)

1245. CASSEL, GUSTAV. The rate of interest, the bank rate, and the stabilization of prices. *Quart. Jour. Econ.* 42 Aug. 1928: 511-529.—Cassel conceives the rate of interest to possess an economic "function." This function is to maintain equilibrium between supply and demand for capital goods. Supply and demand for capital goods depend, however, upon their prices, and the "equilibrium" rate of interest is therefore that rate which would prevent variations in the general level of prices. The actual (bank) rate may diverge from the true (equilibrium) rate of interest. When it does, prices are bound to be disturbed. A bank rate below the equilibrium rate will induce persons to go to the bank to obtain command over capital, and the enlarged supply of currency will tend to drive up prices. If, on the other hand, the bank rate is above the equilibrium rate, the supply of currency will be restricted and prices will tend to fall. Stability of prices requires a bank rate equal to the equilibrium rate, and the central bank administration which follows any other guide than the price stability test must introduce disturbance into the economic system. If the country is on a gold standard, the problem of maintaining price stability becomes that of preventing fluctuations in the purchasing power of the one commodity, gold. In the light of present tendencies success in stabilizing the purchasing power of gold can be realized only by introducing considerable economies in its use.—*H. L. Reed.*

1246. HAYEK, FRIEDRICH A. von. Das intertemporale Gleichgewichtssystem der Preise und die Bewegung des "Geldwertes." [Price equilibrium and the movement in the value of money.] *Weltwirtsch. Arch.* 28(1) Jul. 1928: 33-76.—The purpose of this article is to prepare a theoretical foundation for the consideration of variations in price relationships. Changes in price data are of 2 sorts: those due to seasonal factors, which are easily understandable, whether for a single good or for the majority of commodities; and those due to relatively lasting factors such as changes in costs of production. A general lowering of prices incident to improvements in productive processes does not have the same detrimental results as a lowering of prices due to deflation. The usual assumption in current economic theory, that only an unchanged price-level can permit an unchanged level of production, is not consistent with the facts. If costs of production fall, prices must also fall in order to prevent a disturbance of the economic equilibrium. With few exceptions, history shows that production and prices have risen and fallen together. The purpose of *Geldpolitik* should be to influence the course of economic life as little as possible. On the whole, the gold standard seems to be the best for this purpose because it is the least disturbing to the monetary system and because it automatically compensates for changes in the amount of the circulating medium.—*Margaret G. Myers.*

1247. LANE, MORTIMER B. The statistical work of the federal government in relation to price stabilization. *Ann. Amer. Acad. Pol. & Soc. Sci.* 139(228) Sep. 1928: 64-70.—The author traces the development of current trade reporting services of the government out of war-time needs and through post-war readjustments and describes the expansion of scope and improvement in the statistical standards of the *Survey of Current Business*. The advantages resulting from government statistical services for business are shown by 5 varieties of testimony.—*M. W. Watkins.*

1248. WATKINS, MYRON W. Price stabilization through trade organization and statistical cooperation.

Ann. Amer. Acad. Pol. & Soc. Sci. 139(228) Sep. 1928: 44-50.—The author distinguishes between price stabilization and output stabilization, which are "compensating opposites." On social grounds preference might well be for output stabilization, but the search of business men for price stability is approved within limits. The influence of the collection and dissemination of statistical data upon trade cooperation and its effectiveness in reducing price fluctuations, is discussed. The problem of how cooperation among competitors in provision of trade statistics may be brought about without infringing upon the anti-trust law is examined. It is not the character of the information assembled, but the use made of it which is the vital factor in the legality of trade association statistical services. The industrial institute is cited as a test of the meaning of general legal principles now well recognized. The author describes the various devices employed for stabilizing the market, analyzes the concrete circumstances which have brought about the growth of institutes, and concludes that if and when they are challenged in the courts they will be vindicated, provided their activities do not go beyond the openly avowed sphere of cooperation. He finds economic justification for cooperative organizations among competitive producers, such as the industrial institute, and believes that they will "assist materially" in "running industry economically and continuously through the medium of the price system."—*M. W. Watkins.*

ECONOMIC CYCLES

(See also Entries 802, 1113, 1117, 1119, 1154, 1220, 1298, 1318)

1249. LICHTENBERGER, HENRI. Les difficultés financières de l'Allemagne. [The financial difficulties of Germany.] *Rev. des Études Coopératives.* 7(28) Jul.-Sep. 1928: 355-366.—The business cycle in Germany reached its peak at the end of 1927 when a definite downward trend set in with a marked increase in bankruptcy and unemployment. Though there is no crisis, the financial situation is disquieting. Borrowings between 1924 and July, 1928, were 9,738 million marks, of which $\frac{2}{3}$ was obtained in foreign countries, chiefly in America. The financial perplexities are rendered more difficult by the problem of reparations. Although Germany in the last 4 years of prosperity has been able to meet the obligations under the Dawes Plan, she may not be able to meet the greater demands of subsequent years, especially in subnormal periods. Too rigorous an enforcement of the plan may embarrass Germany's financial security and bring about a crisis in Europe; too much leniency may embarrass the allies and create a new hostility.—*R. W. Murchie.*

1250. PLUMMER, WILBUR C. The effects of installment selling on stability. *Ann. Amer. Acad. Pol. & Soc. Sci.* 139(228) Sep. 1928: 160-165.—Installment selling in depression may facilitate recovery, but if carried too far in boom periods it is likely to increase the severity of subsequent crises. In depressions preceded by a large volume of installment selling, inventories will be excessive not only on account of the impairment of consumers' buying power but also on account of the repossessed goods of vendors. Since installment selling may serve either to increase or to mitigate unevenness in the course of business, it would be desirable to find an indicator of its healthiness. This indicator apparently is found in the volume of bank deposits, because "installment sales result largely in an exchange of personal credit for bank credit."—*H. L. Reed.*

1251. SOMMER, ALBRECHT. *Konjunkturprognose und Privatwirtschaft*. [Forecasting business conditions and the private concern.] *Zeitschr. f. Handelswissenschaft. u. Handelspraxis*. 21 (7) Jul. 1928: 153-157; & (8) Aug. 1928: 180-185.—There exist 2 varieties of *Konjunkturpolitik* (business cycle policy); one seeks to influence the business cycle as a whole (central bank policy); the other to adjust the individual concern to the business cycle (policy of the Entrepreneur). The aim of the 1st policy is productivity, the aim of the 2nd, profits (*Rentabilität*). The best index of the business cycle of the private concern is its sales curve after elimination of seasonal trends. Business forecasting has 3 requirements: (1) the correlation between certain present business conditions and the conditions to be forecasted; (2) analogy, or the use of past experience as a basis for future developments; and (3) the possibility of measuring exactly all the factors used. For the individual entrepreneur, the general business cycle has a limited value, since his concern is far more influenced by the special cycle of his particular industry. It is necessary, therefore, to collect statistical material on the cycle of each trade through trade institutes and to discover any correlations existing between general business conditions and the situation of the particular industry. There are 3 goals for business cycle policies: (1) the stabilization of the general business conditions to a normal, corresponding to the rate of growth and the rate of seasonal swing (aim of central bank policy and long range planning of public work); (2) the stabilization of an industry (aim of a trade institute or a cartel); (3) the stabilization of the activity of the private concern through compensation by manufacturing during the low season for the regular product, another article with seasonal peaks corresponding to the depression in the demand for the regular product. Besides this seasonal compensation, a cyclical compensation through introducing new products or at least new styles in the period of depression should be practiced as a policy of the private concern.—R. M. Weidenhammer.

1252. WAGENFÜHR, ROLF. *Russland. Stand der Konjunkturforschung*. [Forecasting business conditions in Russia.] *Wirtschaftsdienst*. 13 (35) Aug. 1928: 1430-1432.—Research work on the business cycle in Russia is done by 3 organizations: the Central Statistical Department (*ZSU*), the Department of Finance (*Narkomtin*) and the Central Budget Department (*Gosplan*), a special department of the Supreme Economic Council. Besides these organizations there exist subdivisions of the *Gosplan* in all parts of the country, since the size of the country and its lack of integration make it necessary to watch the several regional business cycles. One of the specific features of the Russian business cycle is the predominance of agricultural factors. Special indices have been compiled for regions which grow potatoes, wheat, and other products. These special indices show the development of the purchasing power of the peasants in the different regions by comparing the prices realized through sales of their products with the prices for industrial products. In Russia 3 kinds of economic activities compete with one another in agriculture, industry, wholesale and retail trade: the socialistic system (public ownership), the cooperative system, and the capitalistic system (private ownership). By compiling retail indices for each of these 3 systems, the result of the price lowering action of the government on each of the social sectors could be watched. Through different "control figures" the rate of growth of each of the social sectors is observed. The compilation of a summary index showing the development of the business cycle as a whole has been abandoned for the above mentioned reasons. But indices of price forecasting

have been constructed, and Pervuschin is working out a forecasting system on the basis of the Harvard Economic Service method. A particularly interesting thing about the business cycle in Russia is, of course, the fact that the state, through the *Gosplan*, has the possibility of influencing the economic development of the country in an autocratic way. It means far more in Russia than in any other country.—R. M. Weidenhammer.

1253. WATKINS, RALPH J. A criticism of "Economics of Business Fluctuation in the United States 1919-1925." *Amer. Econ. Rev.* 18 (3) Sep. 1928: 489-497.—C. H. Whelden, Jr.

LABOR AND WAGES

(See also Entries 784, 810, 811, 814, 816, 820, 1127, 1129, 1131, 1184, 1296, 1335, 1502, 1525)

1254. CLARK, CHARLES E. The Interborough brief. *Amer. Federationist*. 35 (9) Sep. 1928: 1062-1067.—This labor brief is a notable legal document, combining the presentation of formal legal precedents with the economic and social backgrounds of an issue involving the one-sidedness of a labor contract. The fact that a law professor and university economists cooperated in preparing the defense and the type of material used were both noteworthy. The use of economic data, such as that on company unions and on the causes of discharge generally, which influenced decision in the case, was a feature of the brief; its faults included statistical material, too great dependence on expert opinion, and repetitious form. This method of presenting labor problems to judicial tribunals should be extended, since it would greatly aid the courts in reading more fair and reasoned decisions in labor cases. Such procedure is especially desirable in preliminary hearings in injunction issues. Attention is called to the need for data on the actual operation of injunctions in specific cases to be filled by law school studies. The value of a research and investigating body which would carry on its work in advance of a direct call, perhaps to be developed as a department of the American Federation of Labor, is indicated; it is hoped that a few of the best law graduates may be retained for training in labor litigation, and to make more usual such adequate briefs.—F. Tyson.

1255. NEDJIDÉ HANUM. *La législation ouvrière de la Turquie contemporaine. Labor legislation in contemporary Turkey*.] *Rev. des Études Islamiques*. (2) 1928: 231-254.—The Kemalist government inherited from the Young Turk regime a law prohibiting trade unions in public utilities. Anyone organizing such unions or causing the cessation of work in the utilities might be punished by fine or imprisonment. Provisions existed for the conciliation of disputes in other industries under the direction of the Minister of Commerce and Public Works. If conciliation failed, the workers might stop work, provided there were no demonstrations and no acts which interfered with the right to work. Because of the vagueness of this provision, as well as of the phrase "public utilities," strikes in all industries have generally been prohibited. Despite this law, organizations of railway and street railway workers were formed which were not dissolved by the government. However, laws passed in 1923 and 1925 forbidding associations against the government and against public order, were made the occasion for interfering with trade unions. The only important law protecting the interests of the workers is one passed in Sep. 1921, the operation of which is confined to the coal basin of Ereğli (ancient Heraclea). It prohibited anyone under 18 from working in the coal mines,

established the 8-hour day and double pay for overtime, provided for the setting of minimum wages by a board representing workers, employers, and the government, and required employers to contribute 1% of their pay rolls to a fund for victims of illness and accidents. This was the first really effective protective labor legislation in Turkey. In Jan. 1924, a law was passed providing a holiday for workers on the Friday of each week, but since it applied only to places with a population of 10,000 or more and permitted many exceptions, it has had little effect.—*Edward Berman.*

1256. HANKIN, GREGORY. *Decisions of the United States Supreme Court under the federal employers liability act. Railroad Telegrapher.* 45(8) Aug. 1928: 873-876.—During the past term the Supreme Court reviewed many cases growing out of this act. The act is important in that it concerns more than 1,750,000 railroad employees and determines the conditions in which they may sue the employers for damages through accident. The main issues involved in the cases are: who may bring a suit; do the circumstances warrant recovery; and how much may be recovered. In most of the cases the turning point is the doctrine of assumption of risk and its importance as a defense. Although the trial courts gave a restricted interpretation of this defense and generally allowed the suit, the Supreme Court gave greater weight to the validity of this defense principle and unanimously reversed the lower courts. Two puzzling questions arise: one is the distinction between interstate and intrastate commerce in which the court appears to dissolve the doubt in favor of interstate activity. The other is an adjustment of the amount of damage in case the employee has contributed to the negligence causing the accident. This adjustment is made by the jury, though on what principle is not clear.—*G. G. Groat.*

1257. MESTRE, ACHILLE. *Le Statut du personnel dans les concessions de gaz et d'électricité. [The law concerning the personnel in gas and electric companies.] Génie Civil.* 93(13) Sep. 29, 1928: 304-306.—This article is a discussion of the law promulgated July 28, 1928, aiming to raise the workers in gas and electric companies to the status of public officials so far as concern various rights and privileges possessed by employees of public services. The intent of the law is broadly inclusive both as to personnel affected and as to benefits conferred. But it is vague in outline and difficult of application. The new law lacks effective sanctions, especially where it conflicts with previous laws or where it overlaps those applying to "concessions" (companies) already established.—*E. T. Weeks.*

1258. MOTLEY, RALPH E. *An index of local labor conditions. Personnel Jour.* 7(2) Aug. 1928: 96-102.—Among the most significant data reflecting labor conditions are "voluntary turnover," "did not start," and "average weekly wages." Standard deviations were computed from the monthly figures for each of these 3 variables for the period 1920-24 inclusive. From these standard deviations a table was set up showing the standard deviation for each degree of each variable, and from this table were ascertained the standard deviations for each of the 3 variables for each month during the period. The standard deviations for each month were added algebraically and divided by 3, and the resulting figure was plotted month by month in terms of standard deviations as units on the ordinate.—*E. E. Cummins.*

1259. PURCELL, A. A. *Slavery in India. Labour Mag.* 7(3) Jul. 1928: 108-110.—The exploitation of industrial wage-earners in India rests upon the low condition of the peasantry, the great reservoir from which industrial labor is drawn. In several districts of the country a considerable percentage of the population (in Chota Nagpur, one of the worst, 9%) has

been reduced practically to slavery through debt contracts entered into with grasping money-lenders and landlords. This is called the Kamia system. The debt is often contracted at the time of marriage or of a funeral and frequently does not exceed more than a few pounds. But the agreement requires the illiterate peasant to remain at the beck and call of the lender and to work for him whenever needed. Payment is made only in kind and is so small as to prevent any liquidation of the principal of the debt. "Once a Kamia, always a Kamia." And the status is often passed along to the sons. The legality of the system may be in question, but the Kamia has no money for appeal to the courts. In some respects he is worse off than a real slave, for he gets food only when he is employed. Kamias are also transferred through the assumption of the credit by new owners.—*W. B. Catlin.*

1260. SHIMMONS, EARL W. *The labor dailies. Amer. Labor World.* Sep. 1928: 18-25.—This article gives a brief sketch of each of the 11 labor dailies which have sprung up in the United States at various times during the past 40 years, describing their origins, their sponsors, their political and economic faiths, and the circumstances which made for their success or failure. Advocating some radical or progressive political program, they have advanced and declined with the movements they represented. The first of these papers, the *Leader*, was organized in 1886 to support Henry George's New York mayoralty campaign and collapsed 4 years later when the Socialist Labor party withdrew its support. This party launched a daily of its own in 1900 which lasted until the death of its editor, Daniel DeLeon, in 1914. In 1906 the *Daily Socialist* came out as a campaign paper and led a precarious fight for existence until its success during the Chicago printing trades strike led it into a program of expansion which bankrupted it in 1912. In 1908 another Socialist daily, the *New York Call*, was organized. As the leading pacifist paper during the World War it assumed national importance and was able to survive loss of mailing privileges and patriotic raids, only to decline during the Socialist-Communist fight in the needle trades. The *Call* was taken over in 1923 by new owners who undertook to operate a non-partisan paper which would compete with the regular dailies, but despite subsidies the new *Leader* had to be abandoned after 6 weeks. The *Socialist Milwaukee Leader*, the longest-lived of the dailies and a paper which is still hardy, is supported by the combined strength of the Socialist party and the local trade unions. The *Oklahoma Leader* was inspired by the socialist sentiment among tenant farmers, miners, and oil workers; it sponsored the Farmer-Labor party and collapsed when the party was betrayed by its successful gubernatorial candidate, Walton. The Non-Partisan League at the crest of its power sponsored the *Minnesota Daily Star*, a successful aggressive advocate of the Farmer-Labor party in 1922-23. During the World War, the hard-rock miners kept the daily *Butte Bulletin* going by force of arms. The *Seattle Union Record*, a daily sponsored by the Seattle Central Trades Council, battled for the class struggle during the shipyard strike, the Centralia riots, and the open-shop drive. The only post-war paper has been the Communist *Daily Worker*, which was started in Chicago in 1924 and was recently moved to New York. The Federated Press, started in 1920 in response to the needs of the labor dailies has had to curtail its activities to a mail service furnishing special labor news to American Federation of Labor, Socialist, Communist, farmer-labor, foreign-language, and independent publications. The American labor dailies have never compared with the British *Labor Herald* because, with the exception of DeLeon, "the editors have been first-rate fighters but have lacked the cultural breadth necessary

for a clear perspective on national and international problems."—*E. Cers.*

1261. UNSIGNED. Directories: labor offices in the United States and foreign countries. *Monthly Labour Rev.* 27 (1) Jul. 1928: 178-200.—*R. M. Woodbury.*

1262. UNSIGNED. The regulation of hours of work in European industry: I. *Internat. Labour Rev.* 18 (1) Jul. 1928: 58-74.—This report deals only with the regulation of hours for men employed outside of mining and transport. All European countries except Albania, Hungary, and Turkey have laws limiting hours for men. In 21 European states, among which are France, Germany, Italy, and Russia, the legislation applies to industry as a whole. In 8 other states only a certain number of specified undertakings are covered, as, for example, mines in Great Britain and the Irish Free State and railways in Esthonia. Whether enterprises are regulated depends on such conditions as the nature of motive power used, the number of workers, the family relationship between employer and employed, or the dangerous or unhealthy character of the work. In Great Britain, where, except in mining, hours for men are not regulated by law, collective agreements limiting hours cover from 70 to 80% of all workers. Such regulation is also general in Germany, and is common in Austria, the Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, and Switzerland.—*Edward Berman.*

1263. UNSIGNED. Russia today, I: Social conditions of the Russian workman. *Statist.* 112 (2633) Aug. 11, 1928: 222-223.—Theoretically, the proletariat is the sovereign of the U.S.S.R. Constitutionally, all power proceeds from the Soviets. Enormous power outwardly is vested in the workman, but his duties are few. All factories exist for him only, and he rules over them, but this does not safeguard him against losing his employment. About 1,500,000 of the 6,000,000 industrial workers belong to the Bolshevik party, which enhances their chances of promotion to a government office of importance and gives insurance against discharge. Out of the total population of 150,000,000, 120,000,000 are peasants.—*C. C. Kochenderfer.*

1264. UNSIGNED. Russia today, V: The peasant question. *Statist.* 112 (2637) Sep. 8, 1928: 357-358.—In the Soviet organization, while the industrial worker plays an active role, the peasant is merely a passive member. He has been completely overawed and has become resigned to his fate. If the famine returns—a contingency with which he always reckons,—even if the state authorities take away his grain and his household goods, he will not react in a hostile way. In Russia grain for export is urgently required, because the exporting ability of the country depends to a great extent on grain, and the peasant must supply the grain at the so-called "conventional" price on pain of being punished. The conventional price is so low that it constitutes a strong sense of grievance among the peasants, who lose interest in an extension of production. The peasant secures in the illicit market 2 roubles instead of the conventional figure of 1 to 1.1 roubles per pood. The peasants have turned from the cultivation of grain to that of other agricultural products, for which a free market exists (e.g., tobacco, flax, fowls,) and which can, therefore, be turned to better account than can wheat and rye. The government in desperation has omitted grain from its plan for next year.—*C. C. Kochenderfer.*

1265. UNSIGNED. Shop closing legislation in European countries. I. *Internat. Labour Rev.* 18 (1) Jul. 1928: 29-45.—An inquiry in Great Britain in 1883 showed that 25% of the shop assistants (store clerks) worked 90 hours a week, 50% worked 80 hours, and only 25% worked fewer than 80 hours. In Germany, in 1893, 81.3% worked more than 12 hours per day;

½ of the store employees worked more than 14 hours per day. This situation gave rise to the passage of laws requiring shops not to open before certain hours or to keep open after certain hours. Such laws have been desired not only by the store workers but often by the shopkeepers themselves. The first law, passed in Germany in 1900, fixed closing hours at 9 p.m. At the present time every European country except Albania, Belgium, Bulgaria, Esthonia, France, Italy, Luxembourg, and the Netherlands has shop opening and closing laws. Where they apply to all or most shops, the closing hours vary from 6 p.m. (Finland) to 9 p.m. (Poland), 7 or 8 p.m. being the most usual. In many countries legal opening and closing hours vary according to what is sold, the location of shops, the time of the year, the day of the week, etc. Three tables summarize the laws of the different countries.—*Edward Berman.*

1266. UNSIGNED. Shop closing legislation in European countries II. *Internat. Labour Rev.* 18 (2) Aug. 1928: 202-215.—In many instances exceptions are permitted from the hours named in the general shop closing laws. The authorities occasionally have discretion to advance legal closing hours, thus benefiting employees. Other provisions, however, are intended to aid the employers. One class of laws permits the extension of the closing hour for any reason considered proper by the authorities. Another class grants the same privilege for specified reasons, such as stock taking and removal. Some laws permit total exemption for certain shops, such as restaurants, baths, and bakeries. The legislation provides penalties of fines and in some cases imprisonment for violation. It is nowhere proposed to abandon the laws. On the contrary, it is likely that both the Belgian and Dutch parliaments will discuss their adoption for those countries in the near future. Four tables summarizing provisions as to exceptions and exemptions are included.—*Edward Berman.*

LABOR ORGANIZATIONS AND MOVEMENTS

1267. COOPER, LYLE W. The American Federation of Labor and the intellectuals. *Pol. Sci. Quart.* 43 (3) 388-407.—For many years the American Federation of Labor and its affiliated unions disapproved of the influence of intellectuals in the labor movement. Samuel Gompers expressed this antagonism repeatedly. Intellectuals were regarded as typically "long on theory" and "short on practical experience." This attitude was in part due to the intellectuals' criticism of the Federation. They objected to its unwillingness to support an independent labor party and to its alleged opposition to industrial unionism. In recent years, however, it is clear that the Federation and its members are more favorably disposed. The large number of articles by intellectuals in the Federationist and other labor journals, and the infrequency of editorials criticizing them, are evidence of this new rapprochement. The explanation lies in part in labor's new interest in wage theory and production, its interest in workers' education, and its support of LaFollette in 1924. The Federation, though welcoming the intellectual in the role of adviser under certain conditions, is likely for a long time to oppose him in the role of one exercising control.—*Edward Berman.*

1268. DABNEY, THOMAS L. Organized labor's attitude toward Negro workers. *Southern Workman.* 57 (8) Aug. 1928: 323-330.—Organized labor's attitude toward the Negro was formed at a time when Negro labor was largely agricultural in character, and it was believed that it would always be confined to this special province. The new interest in Negroes by a few progressive labor groups is the result of Negroes entering

industry in large numbers. The trade unions and the American Federation for the most part deny discrimination and support broad resolutions favoring organization of Negroes, but they have done little to carry out these resolutions. A few exceptions are noted: The Waist and Dress Makers' Local of the International Ladies' Garment Workers Union sponsored an organization which brought many Negro women into the union. The Pennsylvania State Federation of Labor has been particularly active in passing resolutions. The United Mine Workers admit Negroes. The I. W. W. have sought them out and held an American Negro Labor Congress.—*Jean A. Flezner.*

1269. GECK, L. H. A. Bemühungen zur Durchführung der neuesten Lohnpolitik der Amerikanischen Gewerkschaftsbundes. [Efforts for carrying out the new wage policy of the American Federation of Labor.] *Jahrb. f. Nationalök. u. Stat.* 3d s. 74(2) Aug. 1928: 246-253.—This is a summary of articles in the *American Federationist* and of *Wages in Manufacturing Industries, American Federation of Labor*, 1899-1927, by Jürgen Kuczynski and Marguerite Steinfeld.—*Jean A. Flezner.*

1270. SCHMIDT, ROBERT. Max Schippel im Dienst der Arbeiterbewegung. [The place of Max Schippel in the labor movement.] *Sozialistische Monatsh.* 67(7) Jul. 1928: 595-598.—*R. M. Woodbury.*

1271. TILLET, BEN. New tasks for trade unionists. *Labour Mag.* 7(5) Sep. 1928: 204-206; (6) Oct. 1928: 268-271.—The new Chairman of the General Council of the Trades Union Congress eulogizes the trade union movement. Combination in the capitalist world teaches a like policy for labor, and the gains upon the investment of time and dues have already been large. Unionism is the one definite and essential form of organization for labor under any economic or governmental regime, whether capitalistic or Soviet. The Turner-Mond conferences between employers and employees are to be approved, and they have "vast revolutionary possibilities" that "would be impossible by the insane methods of the extremists on both sides."—*W. B. Catlin.*

INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS

(See also Entry 821)

1272. CAMMAERTS, ÉMILE. Vers la paix industrielle en Angleterre. [Towards industrial peace in England.] *Rev. Écon. Internat.* 20(1) Jul. 1928: 31-45.—The unfavorable position of British industry in the post-war period has resulted in increased attention to proposals for the cooperation of workers and employers. One evidence of this tendency is the Mond Committee which represents employers and trade unions in the basic industries. Individuals of great consequence in both groups are thus devoting attention, not to settling an old dispute, but to formulating a program based on the necessity of industrial cooperation for the future. Trade unionists on the committee have emphasized the need for an increase in labor's share in the control of industry, while employers, especially Lord Melchett (Sir Alfred Mond), have stressed the importance of profit-sharing. It is expected that the final report of the committee will be forthcoming early in 1929.—*Edward Berman.*

1273. CASSIDY, HARRY M. The Chesapeake and Ohio wage case. *Amer. Federationist.* 35(8) Aug. 1928: 969-977.—Railway shopmen were disappointed when, on Apr. 14, 1928, a board of arbitration set up under the Act of 1926 denied the request of the Chesapeake and Ohio shopmen for a wage increase of \$1.50 per day. Their case was based almost entirely on the contention

that wage decreases in 1922 had disturbed the relationship existing between their wages and those of train service employees at the end of the war period. Since wages on the roads had by then been brought into proper relationship for the first time through the activities of the various official wage boards, they claimed that they were entitled to wage increases which would restore the war-time differentials. The majority of the board denied their requests on the grounds (1) that the shopmen had not presented enough evidence to show that the war-time wage structure was proper, and (2) that they had failed to show that the present wage-conditioning factors did not justify the present wage differential.—*Edward Berman.*

1274. TOUDAL, JEAN. Labor problems in Indo-China. *Asiatic Rev.* 24(79) Jul. 1928: 361-368.—Except in the thickly populated region of Tonkin, French Indo-China suffers from an inadequate labor supply, as is generally the case in the French colonies. French colonies are confronted with the problem of importing coolie labor, chiefly in the Far East from the British and Dutch East Indies. A paternalistic policy has been adopted for the purpose of safeguarding the health and economic status of the native races who contract to leave their native habitats for work in foreign countries. The various laws protecting coolie labor are useful in the maintenance of order; as, for example, when the coolies are encouraged to revolt, they feel that they cannot afford to because of the real protection now being given by the government through the labor laws passed between 1896 and 1910. These laws fix the duration of the labor engagement to 5 years for outside and 3 years for within Indo-China. Other provisions of the laws regulate the journey and transport of the coolies, fix 10 hours as the maximum for a day's work, specify the modes of payment for labor, require lodging and medical attendance to be given free to the laborer and his family, and give him the right to a part or the whole of his food and in certain cases to clothing. Lastly, upon the renewal of his contract term, there are strict provisions for either the return of the laborer or the renewal of his term. The majority of Annamese proprietors do not work their own concessions but let out their estates to a large number of small farmers. The implements necessary for agriculture are furnished by the proprietors, with an interest rate varying from 100 to 200%. In order to rescue the small farmer from the grip of his usurious landlord, the Governor of Cochin China issued a circular on July 13, 1927, in which he prescribed dividing up the land into lots of between 5 and 10 hectares to be placed on sale at public auctions so as to enable the small farmer to obtain a strip of land for himself.—*C. C. Kochenderfer.*

1275. MELCHETT, LORD. La coopération des ouvriers et des patrons et l'industrie chimique en Grande Bretagne. [Cooperation of workers and employers and the chemical industry in Great Britain.] *Rev. Écon. Internat.* 20(1) Jul. 1928: 103-112.—In this article the former Sir Alfred Mond, now Lord Melchett, head of the Imperial Chemical Industries, discusses outstanding aspects of the chemical industry in Great Britain. The industry has elaborated machinery for keeping in close touch with its foremen throughout the country. A total of 653,000 shares of stock are owned by employees of the firm of Brunner, Mond and Co. Old age pensions, vacations with pay, and a well-developed department of recreation for employees are characteristic of the industry's policy of maintaining cooperation with the workers. Relations with competing firms abroad are cordial, to the advantage of the industry in general. Rapid strides are being made in the production of artificial fertilizers. Promising experiments in the extraction of petroleum and fatty oils from coal are in progress. A capable staff of scientists is constantly carrying on chemical research.—*Edward Berman.*

1276. UNSIGNED. Employee stock ownership. *Information Service, Fed. Council Churches of Christ in Amer.* 7 (34) Sep. 22, 1928: 1-4.—Edward Berman.

PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT

(See also Entry 1299)

1277. HO, C. J. Personnel factors and turnover of sales clerks. *Indus. Psychol.* 3 (8) Aug. 1928: 358-361.—A psychologist employed by R. H. Macy and Co., New York, describes a study of the circumstances surrounding the resignations or discharges of 553 sales clerks in Oct., Nov., and Dec., 1927. The purpose of the study was to determine the factors affecting stability of employment. It was found that among the group of ex-employees studied, length of service increased with age until about the age of 50, when a decline in length of service began. Those with public school education were more stable than those with high school or college training. Single persons remained in the employ of the company longer than married employees and widowed persons served longer than either of the other groups. Those of average intelligence were more stable than those above or below that grade.—Edward S. Cowdrick.

1278. MITCHELL, JOHN. Measuring office output. *Amer. Management Assn. Office Executives Series.* (35).—This is the 3rd report issued by a committee of the American Management Association based upon a series of studies on methods of measuring the output of office machine operators. Mr. Mitchell's final article gives the results of time studies, including stop-watch observation and the micro-motion method, made with the cooperation of a number of companies associated with the office executives' division of the American Management Association. The results indicated that earnings increased with the age and experience of the employees, but that as a rule the operator of about 20 years of age, with 1 or 2 years' experience, produced more than the others. Seemingly, there was little connection between output and compensation. The committee recommends further study of the whole subject.—Edward S. Cowdrick.

1279. NYMAN, R. C. A method of evaluating clerical jobs and employees: designed to serve as a basis for more scientific control of office problems and more intelligent placement of office workers. *Bull. Taylor Soc.* 13 (4) Aug. 1928: 170-173.—By use of a scale rating various items such as skill required, intelligence, personality, training, replacement cost, opportunity for progress, and company training cost, Nyman has been able to give ratings to clerks for various sorts of jobs and also to find the sort of clerk that a certain job requires. By such a system, jobs and workers can be better adjusted to each other. The scale also provides a better check-up on the employees for purposes of further training and promotion.—Harold A. Edger-ton.

SAFETY AND HEALTH; WELFARE WORK

1280. BERTHEAU. Zum 25-jährigen Bestehen des Deutschen Arbeiterschutzes-Museums. [The twenty-five years of the German Safety Museum.] *Reichsarbeitsbl.* 8 (23) Aug. 15, 1928: III 141-148 and (26) Sep. 15, 1928: III 161-167.—R. M. Woodbury.

1281. GELBRICH, HANS. Arbeitsstühle für Werkstätten. [Chairs for workshops.] *Reichsarbeitsbl.* 8 (26) Sep. 15, 1928: III 168-173.—R. M. Woodbury.

1282. JOHNSTON, G. A. Recent international developments of social work in industry. *Internat. Labour Rev.* 18 (3) Sep. 1928: 339-359.—This is an appraisal of the currents in international social work as revealed in 3 international conferences convened in Europe during the summer of 1928: the International Conference of Social Work and the related social welfare

fortnight; the International Conference of the Caritas Catholica; the Congress of the International Association for the Study and Improvement of Human Relations and Conditions in Industry. New tendencies noted in social work are the increasing intervention of the state in what was originally private welfare work, although the private effort continues to have its part, and the growing interest and a better attitude on the part of organized workers. Social workers must take into account the fact that if social work in industry is to be effective, the workers must be actively associated in it. Social work views the individual worker as engaged in a lifelong career, in contrast to the tendency of scientific management to regard the worker as an isolated individual working for discontinuous periods. Social work as an ameliorative agency of industrial relations brings the human touch to a mechanized industry. The research tendency in social work is pronounced; it reveals the existence of social waste and discloses a need for coordination of social effort. Fruitful and interesting references are made to American experience.—Leifur Magnusson.

1283. MARSHALL, DONALD. Machinery takes growing toll. *Internat. Molder's Jour.* 64 (7) Jul. 1928: 404-406.—This article gives some essentials of the report on Safety and Production by the American Engineering Council. Maximum production is possible only with the reduction of accidents to "an irreducible minimum."—R. L. Forney.

1284. S., J. L. Making machinery safe for the workers. *Labour Mag.* 7 (5) Sep. 1928: 210-214.—An industrial museum was opened in London by the Home Office in Dec., 1927, to exhibit the best methods known for protecting industrial workers from accidents and for promoting their health and efficiency. In the safety section are shown actual machines and appliances causing accidents, and others which prevent them (power presses, transmission equipment, electrical apparatus, and labor-saving devices). Both here and in the health section large use is made of photographs, charts, wax models, and demonstrations of first-aid or rescue processes. In the welfare section are exhibited other methods found to be practical for increasing comfort and contentment, including different kinds of seats for workers and a model canteen.—W. B. Catlin.

1285. UNSIGNED. Industrial diseases: analysis of factory inspection reports, 1923. *Internat. Labour Rev.* 17 (4) Apr. 1928: 542-565; (5) May 1928: 687-706; (6) Jun. 1928: 840-856 & 18 (1) Jul. 1928: 75-86.—This series of articles summarizes the statistics of cases of occupational diseases in New South Wales (1920-1923), Ontario (1923), France (1923), Great Britain (1923), Illinois (1922-1923). Special emphasis is given to the data on lead poisoning. Preventive measures taken for this disease in Austria, Germany, Great Britain, and the Netherlands are described (Apr.). The 2nd installment is devoted to descriptions of cases and preventive measures taken with respect to mercury, zinc, cadmium, chrome, manganese, copper, arsenic, phosphorus, sulphuretted hydrogen, chlorine, hydrochloric acid, nitrous gas, alkali, and carbon monoxide poisoning. The countries covered are Germany, the Netherlands, Great Britain, and Austria. The 3rd section is devoted to the description of cases and preventive measures taken with respect to occupational disease due to cyanogen derivatives, aliphatic compounds, benzene derivatives, aromatic compounds, tar and oils, anthrax, and miscellaneous poisons and infections. The countries covered are Germany, Great Britain, Austria, France, and the Netherlands. The final section describes cases and preventive measures taken with respect to occupational disease due to dusts and sugar in Germany and Great Britain. Cases of skin disease, affections of the eye, nervous disease, and caisson disease reported in Austria, Germany, Great

Britain, and the Netherlands are also described.—*Edward Berman.*

WOMEN IN INDUSTRY

1286. UNSIGNED. The employment of women before childbirth in German industry. *Internat. Labour Rev.* 18(1) Jul. 1928: 86-89.—This report by the German Industrial Inspectorate deals with conditions of employment and health hazards of pregnant women employed in industrial establishments in 1926. Since then Germany has ratified the Washington Draft Convention concerning the employment of women before and after childbirth, and has enacted laws designed to meet more fully the evils revealed in the investigation. Data—in many cases of fragmentary character—were gathered from factory owners, medical and relief agencies, insurance records, and employed women. No factory visited gave the 8-hour work day, though thoughtful employers sometimes permitted rest periods or earlier dismissals for pregnant women. Expectant mothers often worked until a week or even 1 day before the birth of the child, but the post-confinement absence of 6 weeks or more was common, unless, as with unmarried mothers or wives of the unemployed, there was exceptional need. Obstacles preventing better protection of pregnant women were their reluctance to accept the reduced income when maternity benefits took the place of wages, and the practical difficulties of providing pregnant women with seats, easier work, and assistance in handling heavy loads. Records of the sickness insurance funds showed hazards to the health of these working mothers, particularly to those employed in the heavier processes of textile industries. Records of insurance funds covering nearly 20,000 showed that percentages of abnormal births, of miscarriages and of premature births were appreciably larger among women in industry than among those otherwise employed.—*Lucile Eaves.*

CHILD LABOR

1287. HAMILTON, ALICE. Industry and the youthful worker. *Amer. Labor World.* 29(8) Aug. 1928: 12-14.—This article reports an informal discussion before the Memphis (1928) meeting of the Conference of Social Work. Dr. Hamilton summarizes results of research in industrial hygiene and of her own observations during 18 years of close contact with American factories in regard to factory labor for 14-year-old children. Children who go into factories come from homes where food is scanty, where sleep is disturbed, and where there is the nervous strain of anxiety and insecurity. Tuberculosis, cardiac complaints, and nervous disorders have greater prevalence among the poor. Not only would factory employment of the immature aggravate these tendencies, but it might also expose the youthful workers to industrial poisons and other physical injuries which more readily attack persons not yet fully developed. The younger the individual, the greater his susceptibility to these poisons. Though there are laws excluding children from dangerous trades, in many occupations in which children are still commonly employed they come in contact with lead, wood alcohol, benzol, and carbon monoxide. Drolet's, Greenwood's, and Teleky's statistics show the inability of the young to resist tuberculosis. Nothing in the way of clean, light workrooms, good ventilation, lunchrooms, and lavatories, can offset the disadvantages of 8-hours of indoor work which uses only a part of the body, which is always monotonous, often noisy, and sometimes heavy and hot.—*Lucile Eaves.*

WAGES

1288. HOSFORD, W. F. Western Electric group bonus methods. *Manufacturing Indus.* 16(4) Aug.

1928: 273-278.—In the Western Electric Company some incentive form of compensation is paid to 85% of the productive labor and to 23% of indirect labor. The company uses both individual piece rates and group incentives. All hourly rated occupations are classified into clearly defined grades, with wage rates dependent upon these classifications. The same method of classification is used for jobs that are paid by incentive plans, and the day rates thus set are guaranteed to all workers regardless of their output. In addition to individual piece work, there are 4 types of group incentive: weekly gang piece work, bi-weekly gang piece work, monthly gang piece work, and gang premium. The last named method is used for work in which output is determined by the capacity of machinery. The premium is paid for production in excess of established standards. Employees participating in gang piece work (the distinction between weekly, bi-weekly, and monthly is not important) are grouped in accordance with their operations, and a group or gang includes not only the direct labor but much of the auxiliary or indirect labor employed in connection with a given process. The piece rate for the group is set either by time study or in accordance with established standards for operation elements. The author considers that group incentive wages make for economy and production, and promote cooperation between employees. He admits that they may be less of an incentive to the individual worker than straight piece rates.—*Edward S. Cowdrick.*

1289. UNSIGNED. The worker's earnings and his budget. *Conference Board Bull.* (21) Sep. 15, 1928: 165-166.—In previous bulletins, the National Industrial Conference Board has published results of 2 separate investigations, one showing that in the last quarter of 1926 weekly earnings of wage-earners in 25 industries averaged \$27.29, and another showing that in 1926 in New York City the average minimum cost of maintaining a fair American standard of living for the family of an industrial worker with a wife and 2 children was \$32.41 a week. In this bulletin these figures are further analyzed to show that the conclusion that industry was not paying its workers a living wage, which had been drawn from the facts presented, was erroneous. Such a conclusion ignores certain considerations: (1) The average weekly earnings for men, who bear most of the burden of family support, are higher than the general average for all workers, $\frac{1}{5}$ of whom are women. Figures for men alone show a weekly average of \$29.44. (2) A considerable proportion of workers presumably do earn the necessary minimum. Although unskilled male workers averaged only \$23.92, skilled and semi-skilled averaged \$30.95. (3) A strong presumption that married men are more experienced and therefore earn more than single men is created by census figures on age, which show that in the manufacturing and mechanical industries 90% of married men and only 53% of single men are over 25 years of age. (4) Family income increases with size of family. This was brought out in a budget study of the Bureau of Labor Statistics made in 1918-19 which showed that in families with incomes of under \$1,800, 90% of the income was derived from the husband's earnings, and in families with incomes of \$2,500 only 64% was derived from the husband's earnings. (5) The 2 sets of figures are not comparable because cost of living figures apply only to New York City whereas the wage figures apply to the whole country.—*E. Cers.*

1290. WOLL, MATHEW. Wages and our share in the value added by manufacture. *Amer. Photo Engraver.* 20(8) Jul. 1928: 754-757.—The Vice-President of the American Federation of Labor explains the significance of the study, made by the Federation, of wages and the share received by labor of the value added by manufacture in the industries of the United States, 1904-25. Particular attention is paid to the photo-

engraving and the related industries of paper and printing. Real wages in the photo-engraving industry increased 44%, while the share received by labor of value produced was approximately the same in 1925 as it was in 1904.—*H. Feis.*

1291. WRIGHT, CHESTER M. Figures that shock. *Textile Worker*. 16(5) Aug. 1928: 302-306.—The use of automatic machinery and the progress of industrial chemistry have caused the percentage which wages bear to values added by manufacture, as given by the Bureau of the Census, to decline from 52% in 1849 to about 45% at present. The percentage of the selling value of products paid out in wages dropped from about 23 in 1849 to 17 in 1919. A compilation of recent figures has been issued by the American Federation of Labor. It shows that "smaller numbers of workers turn out larger piles of products." In the blast furnace department of the iron and steel industry, production per man increased 4,928% from 1850 to 1925. This means low buying power on the part of labor, and, as contended in the wage policy of the American Federation, big business will find it financially advantageous to encourage unionism and to pay more liberal wages so that the market may more nearly "absorb production and prevent jams and overloads."—*W. B. Catlin.*

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT

(See also Entry 1192)

1292. ALLEN, CAPITOLA P. Seattle's jobless, 1927-28. The facts of unemployment in one community. *Survey*. 60(12) Sep. 15, 1928: 593-594.—Unemployment in Seattle in the winter of 1927-28 was greater than in the preceding winter. The breadline of the Volunteers of America was 24% larger in 1927 than in 1926. The Salvation Army gave 100% more free meals in the period of Nov., 1927, to Feb., 1928, than in the same period in the preceding year. The city park board appropriated \$10,000 to build a municipal golf course, thus giving work to 650 men, none of whom received more than 6 days of work. On Mar. 1, 1928, the typographical union inaugurated a 5-day week with the rotation of jobs to give all members work. The teamsters' union reported 10% of its members unemployed. They also rotated work. The stevedores suffered a decrease of from 21 to 25% in employment over the previous year. With the coming of summer the situation was greatly improved, some agencies even reporting that conditions were better than in the summer of 1927.—*Edward Berman.*

1293. BOGARDUS, J. F. Unemployment among organized labor in Philadelphia. *Amer. Federationist*. 35(8) Aug. 1928: 934-943.—Information as to unemployment among organized workers in Mar. and Apr., 1928, and in the same months of 1927, was secured by inquiries addressed to union officials. Of the 71,592 workers covered, between 50,000 and 60,000 or about 40% of the organized workers in the city, were unionists. Investigation showed that 19% of the total number were unemployed in the 1927 period, as compared with 29% in the 1928 period. The increase in the percentage of unemployed was 22.9% in the building trades, 24.2% in the garment trades, and 5.6% in textiles. Over 35% of the union men employed were working part time in the 1928 period. Most of the union leaders interviewed believed that overproduction and the introduction of labor-saving devices were the most important causes of the prevailing unemployment. The most popular temporary remedy offered was rotation of jobs. The most popular permanent remedy was the reduction of working hours.—*Edward Berman.*

1294. DRUCKER, A. P. Amazing facts on unemployment. A possible way of solving the problem immediately. *Textile Worker*. 16(5) Aug. 1928: 311-313.—Employment has replaced Stock Exchange prices

as a barometer of business conditions. Unemployment affects prosperity by resulting in reduced wages, reduced purchasing power, reduced orders to retailers, cancelling of order by wholesalers, closing of factories, more unemployment, and eventually a business crisis. Strikes, seasonal industries, and mechanization are given as the main causes of present unemployment. If representatives of business and industry realized that unemployment vitally affected prosperity, their interest and co-operation could be secured toward a solution of the problem.—*E. Cers.*

1295. KUCZYNSKI, JÜRGEN. Unemployment in manufacturing industries, 1914-1925. *Amer. Federationist*. 35(8) Aug. 1928: 999-1001.—This article presents unemployment statistics in manufacturing industries for the years 1914, 1919, 1921, 1923, and 1925, based on data concerning numbers of workers employed each month in those years in about 350 industries, according to the census of manufactures. In order to find a base, the number employed in each industry during its busiest month is found, and all these numbers are totaled. Then the actual number employed in all industries for each month is compared with the high base number obtained as above indicated. The difference between the base and the actual number gives the number of unemployed, which, when compared with the base number, gives the percentage of unemployment for each month of the 5 years. According to this method the average monthly unemployment in each year was as follows: 1914, 8.8%; 1919, 11.9%; 1921, 13.2%; 1923, 6.6%; 1925, 7.9%. (A table giving unemployment percentages for each month in the 5 years is included.)—*Edward Berman.*

1296. UNSIGNED. Russia today, II: Employment conditions. *Statist.* 112(2634) Aug. 18, 1928: 258.—The principle underlying the "Economic Plan" is that wages should not exceed a certain definite relation to the total costs of production. The worst paid laborers are probably to be found among the transport workers and in some branches of the textile industry, where monthly wages equal in purchasing power 10 pre-war roubles. Workingmen's lodgings, in the large cities at any rate, are bad. From 4 to 8 families share 1 kitchen, and even single rooms are frequently partitioned by curtains so as to house more than 1 family. Yet the workingman must reckon on spending a large part of his income on rent.—*C. C. Kochenderfer.*

1297. UNSIGNED. Seasonal unemployment in the clothing industries I. *Internat. Labour Rev.* 18(1) Jul. 1928: 1-28.—The best data on seasonal unemployment for Great Britain come from figures for unemployment of workers insured under the unemployment insurance scheme. This necessarily omits home workers. The study covers the period 1923-27. Regular and clearly-marked seasonal variations in unemployment occur in tailoring, hat and cap manufacture, dressmaking and millinery, and blouses, shirts, collars, underclothing, etc. The slack season extends in most cases from Aug. or Sep. to Jan. or Feb., and the busy season from Mar. to June or July. These variations have occurred irrespective of changes in the general volume of unemployment. In 2 clothing industries, hosiery and boots and shoes, in which the factory is predominant and in which fixed capital and overhead charges form an important part of the cost of production, seasonal variations are negligible. Statistics for the United States are based on the pay-roll figures of the Bureau of Labor Statistics from July, 1922, to June, 1927. The most extreme seasonal fluctuations occur in the women's clothing industries. Slack seasons come in May to July, and in Nov. and Dec. The most active season is from Jan. to April, but the period from Aug. to Oct. is also busy. In men's clothing, employment is at a high level from June to Aug. and from Jan. to Mar. The lowest level comes in April and May. In the leather boot and shoe in-

dustry, the lowest point comes about June, with a 2nd low point in Nov. or Dec. The highest points are in the period of Aug. to Oct. and in Feb. or Mar. (There are numerous tables and graphs.)—*Edward Berman.*

1298. UNSIGNED. Seasonal unemployment in the clothing industries II. *Internat. Labour Rev.* 18(2) Aug. 1928: 184-201.—Fashion is the most powerful cause of seasonal unemployment. In the manufacture of under-clothing, where fashion is less important, seasonal fluctuations are small. On the whole it seems that this influence is increasing. Whereas fashion's sway was at one time confined mainly to the wealthy, it now extends to the middle and working classes. This is due to the rise in standards of living, to the increased growth and influence of advertising, and to improved technique in the readymade clothing industries, which makes it possible to produce stylish garments cheaply. The fact that clothes now made are less durable also increases the seasonal pressure of demand. Competition between manufacturers to produce the latest novelties, the highly specialized nature of the industries, the large number of small shops, and the existence of a floating reserve of labor available in rush seasons, all enhance seasonality. If public authorities and such large consumers as railways, charitable institutions, and hotels, to whom style changes are not important, would put in orders at proper times, much seasonal unemployment could be eliminated.—*Edward Berman.*

COST AND STANDARD OF LIVING

(See also Entry 1289)

1299. BUNGE, ALEJANDRO E. El costo de la vida y los salarios en la Argentina. [Cost of living and wages in Argentina.] *Rev. Econ. Argentina.* 21(123) Sep. 1928: 199-207.—Prices in Argentina tripled in value during the World War because of the quantity of the country's imports. In 1920 cost of living had increased over 1914 by 86%. On the other hand, exported articles were kept at a low figure by the "single buyer," and money and credit were not inflated. Huge gold shipments to Argentina caused by a favorable trade balance increased the money in circulation and offset the increase in prices. In 1921 salaries had increased 77% over 1914. In 1921 prices began to descend, but salaries remained high, absorbing all profits in some industries. Since 1926 efficiency methods in production have brought about some improvement and consequent profits. Taking 1914 for the basis, cost of living has shown the following trend: 1914, 100%; 1920, 186% (highest point); 1926, 133%. Salaries, on the other hand, have steadily increased: 1914, 100%; 1920, 162%; 1926, 175%. "Real" salaries show the following trend, actually recording an increase of 32%, due to the decrease in prices of goods; 1914, 100%; 1918, 62% (lowest point); 1920, 87% (last year under 100%); 1926, 132% (still in effect). Prices in United States show the 1914 dollar to be worth 60 cents, while the Argentine dollar is worth \$.76.—*J. Homer Butler.*

WEALTH, PROPERTY, AND INCOME

(See also Entries 787, 806, 1073, 1155)

1300. ROKELING, G. D. A British index of national prosperity. *Economist.* 107(4441) Suppl. Oct. 6, 1928: 1-8.—Rokeling has constructed a single index number designed to measure annually the changes, relatively to 1924 as 100, in national prosperity, or the degree of material well-being, enjoyed by Great Britain and Northern Ireland together over the period 1920-27. In general nature the index is similar to the Index of

German Prosperity made under the Dawes Plan. An index of production, composed of the volume of raw material worked up by industry, the number of productive workers, and the consumption of coal, is combined with an index of net real income from foreign investment to give an index of real national income. Division by index numbers of population gives an index of real national income per capita, which for practical purposes is the measure of national prosperity. The index is supposed to represent correctly only the general trend of national prosperity. The index numbers are: 1920, 101; 1921, 77; 1922, 89; 1923, 93; 1924, 100; 1925, 100; 1926, 91; 1927, 105. The component indices show that the growth of net real income from foreign investment has been about offset as a factor in national prosperity by the growth of population, so that during the period 1920-27 prosperity might be measured by production.—*C. H. Whelden, Jr.*

COOPERATION

(See Entries 1085, 1094, 1105, 1231, 1276)

STATE INDUSTRIES AND SUBSIDIES

(See also Entries 1075, 1227, 1320, 1437)

1301. DOLGOV, A. L'industrie publique et privée en Russie. [Public and private industry in Russia.] *Rev. Mondiale.* 184(22) Nov. 15, 1928: 176-180.—In Russia private industry, under leave or concession, is insignificant. Last year state establishments produced 90%, cooperatives 6%, and private industry only 4% of total output. State establishments are organized into trusts and work under their direction. The factory councils of workmen are advisory bodies, not administrative. The state, represented by the Supreme Councils of National Economy and the Council of Labor and Defense, appoints the directors of the trusts, prescribes their production program, distributes capital and credit among them, and receives nearly all their product; only 5% goes to reserve and a percentage to welfare work. The trust, in turn, dictates the program of the subordinate establishments. The Union controls trusts producing articles necessary for the defense of the Union and its interests in the world markets, or for the reconstruction of national economy; other large trusts are controlled by the several Republics; the small trusts, by local, district, or regional authorities. The selling syndicates of the trusts have no part in production; prices are regulated by the government. In America and western Europe industrial production and prices are determined by chance and competition; in Russia a new type of industrial organization has been evolved under state control, with increasing numbers of the people taking part in economic activities.—*J. J. Kral.*

1302. FELS, COMTE de. Les richesses de l'état: un engrais étatiste. [The wealth of the state: state-owned fertilizer.] *Rev. de Paris.* 35(19) Oct. 1, 1928: 673-691.—The treaty of Versailles gave to France the Haber process of direct nitrogen fixation bought at a price of 5,000,000 francs gold. Has this been of any benefit to the French users of fertilizer? The Toulouse plant, employing about 2,000 workers and generally established on a large scale with an expenditure of 250,000,000 francs, has turned out less than 100 tons a day, a fifth of what it promised, and is selling at a price higher than its competitors.—*Max S. Handman.*

1303. UNSIGNED. State industries of the U.S.S.R. in 1927-28. *Econ. Survey, State Bank U.S.S.R.* 3(34) Oct. 7, 1928: 1-3.—The Union of Soviet Socialist Re-

publics is making strenuous efforts, through the medium of its state-owned industries, to speed up the industrialization of the country. A detailed program of expansion for all state industries is prepared each year, which the administrators endeavor to execute. The schedule for 1927-28 called for a total increased production in state industries of 23.1%. The increase actually achieved was 21.6% in the heavy industries, such as mining, steel, and lumber, and 27.5% in the light industries, such as spinning, or an average increase of 24.9%, nearly 2% above schedule. This remarkable expansion was in addition to the complete restoration of pre-war capital, which had already been accomplished, and was due largely to increased capital investments the preceding year, during which oil borings increased from 3,408 to 3,890, blast furnaces from 59 to 68, cotton spindles from 6,830,000 to 7,095,000. The industries in which output exceeded plan were as follows: iron ore, Marten steel and rolled metals, sawn timber and logs, cottons and woolens, leathers, footwear and rubbers. The clothing trusts have increased their output 93%. In those industries where comparison can be made the 1927-28 production exceeds the pre-war level by from 35 to 40%. The production of agricultural machinery is about 100% above the pre-war level. The output per capita per day, which indicates the level of labor productivity, increased nearly 15% in 1927-28 though falling short of the 17.6% which had been the goal. The number of workers employed in these industries during the year was 2,080,000, an increase of 7.2% over the preceding year. The capital stock of these planned industries has increased each year and reached 6,635,000,000 roubles on Oct. 1, 1928. In short, the state industries of the U.S.S.R. are still energetically expanding through the period of reconstruction has ended.—*H. A. Van Dorn.*

PUBLIC FINANCE

(See also Entries 1109, 1141, 1142, 1257, 1336, 1355)

1304. UNSIGNED. A year of progress in Mexican finance. The report of the Mexican Minister of Finance. *Internat. Investor.* 4(9) Sep. 1928: 7-9.—This report covers the fiscal year, Aug. 1, 1927, to Jul. 31, 1928. The report shows a considerable improvement in the conditions of Mexican public finances as against the preceding year. This improvement may be ascribed to care in the expenditures in all departments, and to a generally favorable economic status throughout Mexico. The year 1927 was one of financial crisis for the government and of general economic crisis for the country. Income in 1927 shows a decrease as compared to 1926 in customs receipts, taxes on national resources, and stamp revenues. The floating debt of the country therefore increased. In the calendar year 1927, the Mexican government collected in taxes on oil a total of 18,000,000 pesos (a peso equal \$0.498), but this tax amounted to only 5,900,000 pesos during the first 6 months of 1928. The Chamber of Deputies approved the following budget for 1928: estimated income 290,000,000 pesos and estimated expenditures 289,838,216, leaving a surplus of 161,784 pesos. Among the accomplishments of the fiscal year 1927-28 are the following: (1) payment of 30,000,000 pesos on public indebtedness; (2) borrowing of 9,000,000 pesos from the Bank of Montreal, of which 7,000,000 have been repaid; (3) renewal of services on the foreign debt obligation on which the moratorium expired at the end of 1927; (4) reorganization of the finances and administration of the national railways, with the suggestion that the railroads be returned to private ownership; (5) reform and simplification of the income tax law; (6) restoration of the pro-

gram for extensive road construction, suspended in 1926.—*H. T. Collings.*

TAXATION

(See also Entry 1243)

1305. BLAKEY, ROY G. The revenue act of 1928. *Amer. Econ. Rev.* 18(3) Sep. 1928: 428-448.—“The Revenue act of 1928 is a radical departure from the act of 1926 with respect to form only. The principal changes in substantive provisions are the reduction in the rate of tax (from 13½% to 12%) and the increase (from \$2,000 to \$3,000) in the exemption applicable to the income of corporations, the repeal of the (3%) manufacturers' tax on passenger automobiles, and the increase in the exemptions from taxes on admissions and dues.” Other less important changes are discussed, together with proposals, particularly for repeal of the federal estate tax, which failed of enactment. An administrative change which may prove of great significance was the delegation by Congress to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue of certain of its legislative powers with respect to the returns of affiliated corporations.—*J. A. Maxwell.*

1306. FEIGENBAUM, FRANK. Valuation of inventories covered by “firm sales” contracts. *Nat. Income Tax Mag.* 6(9) Sep. 1928: 330-333.—Federal income tax regulations provide that “goods on hand or in process of manufacture for delivery upon firm sales contracts at fixed prices entered into before the date of the inventory... must be valued at cost.” The article is a discussion of the meaning and application of this provision in the light of decisions of the Board of Tax Appeals and other income tax authorities.—*H. F. Taggart.*

1307. MANN, FRITZ KARL. Die intermediären Finanzgewalten und ihr Einfluss auf Deutschlands finanzielle Belastung. [Intermediate fiscal authorities and their influence on the burden of public charges in Germany.] *Jahrb. f. Nationalökon. u. Stat.* 3d ser. 74(2) Aug. 1928: 219-237.—The burden of public charges is greater not only than the sum of “taxes” but is greater even than the sum of government budgets. For in addition to the visible public requirements, there are “concealed” public demands such as military service, billeting, road construction and maintenance, jury duty, and other forms of public service for which inadequate or no compensation is given. Furthermore, for the performance of certain functions, quasi-public institutions may hold delegated power over the purses of private individuals. No comparison of the tax burden of one nation with that of another is possible unless these ancillary fiscal charges are taken into account. In present-day Germany, 3 principal types of charges by ancillary fisces may be distinguished: (1) the charges levied for the maintenance of the monetary standard, in particular the mortgages laid on agricultural lands for the retirement of the rentenmark, (2) those charges on industry and on the railroads the service of which is turned over directly to the Agent-General of Reparations, (3) the charges for social insurance, most of which fall directly on employers and employees. The total real burden of public charges in Germany has more than doubled since 1913, and the percentage increase has been not very unequally divided between the primary and the ancillary fisces. The expenditures of the latter now amount to about ⅓ of those of the former. The operations of ancillary fiscal authorities may lead to a distribution of public charges very different from that adopted in the levying of the ostensible taxes. The progressive unification of the German fiscal system which the times demand will be but patchwork unless it comprehends the activities of the ancillary fisces.—*Frank D. Graham.*

1308. MARTIN, O. G. The present weaknesses of the method by which state and city taxes are levied, and possible reforms. *Certified Pub. Accountant*. 8 (9) Sep. 1928: 282-284.—H. F. Taggart.

1309. NICHOLS, PHILIP. Taxation of compensation paid by states and municipalities. *Nat. Income Tax Mag.* 6 (8) Aug. 1928: 293-297.—Much difficulty has arisen in deciding who shall be exempt from the federal income tax among those rendering services to states and municipalities. In *Metcalf v. Mitchell*, 269 U. S. 514, the Supreme Court held that those agencies through which a state or a city directly exercises its sovereign power are immune from taxation, though not every person who makes a profit from dealing with the government is exempt. The decision attempts to establish the principle that compensation may be taxed unless the recipient is an officer, or unless the effect of the tax will be to interfere with the functions of the government, yet this gives no workable basis. The Supreme Court has refused to recognize the distinction sometimes made between public activities and government activities and the question of what are government activities still remains to be answered.—M. H. Hunter.

1310. RAVANEL, HENRY. Trusts, associations and joint ventures under income tax laws. *Natl. Income Tax Mag.* 6 (8) Aug. 1928: 287-290.—Under the Federal income tax, associations are liable to taxation at the same rates as corporations. Trusts are taxable to the trust estate or to the beneficiaries in accordance with the trust instrument, but no special provisions are embodied in the law respecting the income of joint ventures. Court decisions have not fully clarified the law with respect to the latter type of income receivers. The true distinction between an association and a trust for income tax purposes should be the degree of control reserved to the beneficiaries. If full or substantial control is vested in the beneficiaries, the enterprise should be taxed as a corporation. A joint venture should not in all cases be taxed on the distributive shares as in a partnership, but the terms of the agreement should be carefully studied and the tax levied accordingly.—L. R. Gottlieb.

1311. SNAVELY, TIPTON R. The Colwyn committee and the incidence of the income tax. *Quart. Jour. Econ.* 42 (4) Aug. 1928: 641-668.—Although the statistical evidence collected by Coates does not conclusively indicate that the British income tax was not shifted to the consumer, the preponderance of evidence laid before the investigating committee, in the opinion of the author, justifies the Committee's deduction that a general income tax cannot be added to prices under normal circumstances. This conclusion accords with prevailing doctrines of cost of production and price determination. However, if income tax rates are made inordinately high, they may ultimately produce harmful effects by diminishing the capacity for saving and discouraging business initiative. The Colwyn Committee found little to support the view held by some industrialists that the high rates of the British income tax dried up new sources of capital or operated to keep individuals from venturing upon new or hazardous enterprises. The facts that the high rates of income taxation have been used in part to redeem the war debts, that within a limited range of incomes high rates may even act as a spur to greater effort, that the corporate form of economic enterprise which predominates today is not so sensitive to the imposition of high rates of taxation as is the individual entrepreneur, and that new entrepreneurs who have had no experience with a régime of low taxes are likely to be unaffected by high rates of taxation, are all matters to be taken into consideration in appraising the indirect effects of the British income tax.—L. R. Gottlieb.

PUBLIC DEBTS

(See also Entry 1200)

1312. BROWN, W. A. JR. The public debt and the money market; policy of the Treasury Department. *Annalist*. 32 (812) Aug. 10, 1928: 211-213.—The war debt was accumulated through the issue of 4 great classes of obligations, and totaled more than 25 billion dollars. More than 9 billion dollars have been extinguished by cash payments. In every year from 1921 to 1928 the average rate of interest borne by the public has been reduced. The success of the refunding program must in part be attributed to the activities of the Treasury Department, and in part to the integration of the public debt into the banking and financial machinery of the country in such a way as to make the demand something more than a purely investment demand. The Treasury has affected security prices by arranging its own payments and receipts so as to avoid periodical strains in the money market; by its own purchases of government bonds; and by influencing the course of general interest rates. An important factor has been the concentration of the debt more and more in the hands of those who desire to hold government bonds because they have formed business habits which make it convenient and even necessary to hold such bonds.—M. H. Hunter.

1313. BROWN, W. A. JR. The effect of national debt reduction on the supply of capital funds. *Annalist*. 32 (815) Aug. 31, 1928: 307-308.—It is possible to take the view that when the government pays its debt it pours money into the capital market. Mellon gave expression to this view in 1925. The case is not so simple as this. Funds were never withdrawn or withheld from business as a whole by the creation of the war debt. Never having been withdrawn, they cannot now be returned. When a government borrows, it transfers part of the current funds from those who buy bonds to the creditors of the government. The payment of a debt is merely the transfer of funds from taxpayers to bondholders. The injection of funds into the capital market depends upon the extent to which the collection of taxes and payments to bondholders transfers funds from savers to spenders. During the past 3 years the issues of the debt which have been most rapidly paid off are those held largely by the small investor, that is, by those less likely to reinvest the proceeds. When all qualifications are made, however, it is probably that debt reduction takes taxes from those likely to spend it on goods of current consumption and puts it into the hands of those likely to invest it in the capital market.—M. H. Hunter.

1314. GÉRARD, MAX LEO. Le dernier chapitre de l'assainissement financière de la Belgique. [The last chapter to the financial rehabilitation of Belgium.] *Rev. Econ. Internat.* 3 (2) Aug. 1928: 215-248.—This article, after showing the composition of the present debt, calls attention to the financial and economic problems which must be solved in the disposition of the debt. The post-war debt, internal and external, is much more of a burden on the taxpayer than the pre-war debt. In general, internal loans are much less embarrassing to the people than external loans, except in times of crises. The internal loans in Belgium were contracted under an expansion of means of payment—favorable exchange, prices, and trade conditions. The external loans were placed at high rates of interest. The payment of interest and the amortization of external loans depend not only on the ratio of francs to dollars, sterling, etc., but also on the relation of prices in the United States and Great Britain to those in Belgium, inasmuch as Belgium must depend on its exports for these payments.—James R. Mood.

1315. GOSNELL, ARTHUR JAMES. The installment sales tax compromise. *Natl. Income Tax Mag.* 6(7) Jul. 1928: 252-253; 271-272.—For several years taxpayers who changed from the accrual to the installment basis of accounting have had difficulty in determining their tax liability. A compromise measure to remedy this was enacted in 1928, although there has been great difference of opinion as to its meaning. From the analysis given in the article, it seems clear that the provisions, both with respect to a refund and with respect to an additional assessment, cover not only the year of the change but all subsequent years of the transaction period.—*M. H. Hunter.*

INTERNATIONAL PUBLIC DEBTS

(See also Entries 1078, 1167, 1170, 1249)

1316. LONG, ROBERT CROZIER. The German transfers bugaboo. *Amer. Bankers Assn. Jour.* 21(2) Aug. 1928: 133-34; 148-51.—It is the contention of the writer that there can be no transfers problem in connection with German reparations payments, arising from a shortage of exchange. As long as the German currency is sound, and it cannot be otherwise under the Dawes Plan, exports will provide sufficient exchange for all debts of reparation or commerce. Germany merely sends out goods for which she receives no payment. Even a tariff so high that all normal trade between Germany and the United States would be cut off could not keep out debt payments unless we should relinquish all claims to them. Not only theoretical analysis but 3 years of experience under the Dawes plan bear this out.—*L. R. Guild.*

PUBLIC UTILITIES

(See also Entries 1126, 1151, 1441, 1442)

1317. ANDREWS, H. Electricity accounts and costing. *Accountant.* 79 (2809) Oct. 6, 1928: 437-450.—Andrews outlines the steps leading up to the appointment of the Weir Committee in 1925 and the passage of the Electricity Supply Act of 1926 giving effect to the important decisions of that Committee. The Act contemplates the consolidation of generating and supplying electricity in the hands of some 58 companies by 1940, and the closing down of some 432 plants in the intervening period, with the purpose of serving the consumer more efficiently and cheaply. The powers of the Central Electricity Commission in accounting matters are discussed. Uniform statements are now demanded of companies though no uniform system of accounts is insisted on. The author then discusses accounting methods in use in handling income, and suggests an increasing use of machine bookkeeping for that purpose. The basis of determining costs and methods of charge is outlined.—*E. A. Heilman.*

1318. BROOK, GEORGE C. A cycle in the economic history of public utilities, 1914-1922. *Jour. Land & Pub. Util. Econ.* 4(3) Aug. 1928: 301-304.—A comparison of operating revenue, operating expenses, net operating revenue, taxes, and net income for the 4 major utilities—electric railways, gas, electricity, and communication—from 1914 to 1922 inclusive, presents a picture of public utility strength and weakness through the 3 periods of a complete business cycle. The electric light and power companies weathered the cycle best from the standpoint of earnings; the gas industry, with a greater percentage increase in operating expenses, showed only moderate strength; the telephone and telegraph companies, with 2 years showing a recession in earnings, and a steady gain of operating expenses on revenues, came next; while the street railway industry

suffered a tremendous decrease in net income throughout the period. (Statistical tables show detailed figures for the 4 industries.)—*D. W. Malott.*

1319. HEGGIE, HELEN E. Developments in municipal ownership of electric plants in Minnesota. *Jour. Land & Pub. Util. Econ.* 4(3) Aug. 1928: 289-294.—This study, the 4th of a series, deals historically and statistically with the progress of municipal ownership of electric light and power plants in Minnesota, and compares the results with those in Massachusetts, Missouri, and Wisconsin, the fields covered by previous articles. The author finds the number of municipally owned plants increasing constantly from the beginning in 1886 to a high point of 172 plants in 1923, from which the slight annual decline is of too recent origin to determine a definite downward trend. An increasing number of municipal plants are shown to be purchasing rather than generating all current distributed. In general, the movements in Minnesota compare most favorably with Wisconsin, while Massachusetts alone apparently shows an increasing interest in municipal ownership. (Supported by tables and a chart.)—*D. W. Malott.*

1320. MALOTT, E. O. Integration of public and private electric plants in Wisconsin. *Jour. Land & Pub. Util. Econ.* 4(4) Nov. 1928: 355-366.—This article is 1 of a series concerning the changing character of municipal ownership in a number of states. The federal census shows a decreasing number of commercial electric light and power establishments with increasing plant value, output, and customers. Municipal plants, however, have increased in numbers as well as in investment and revenues. Municipal plants are buying an increasing amount from commercial plants, and tending to be absorbed by commercial plants. Furthermore, these public operations are generally small local plants. The national census data indicate that small establishments are being integrated into larger plants, regardless of type of ownership, because of technological advantages of the larger plants over the smaller ones. The situation in Wisconsin substantiates these conclusions from national data, and shows, in the writer's opinion, that the rapid reorganization of both the private and the public portions of the industry is a result of the benefits of mass production of electricity, rather than the result of any relative advantages of one type of ownership over the other. (Accompanied by detailed tables and charts.)—*D. W. Malott.*

1321. SCHARFF, MAURICE R. The public and their utilities; finance, engineering and management. *Atlantic Monthly.* Sep. 1928: 398-408.—The abuses arising out of finance, engineering, and management relationships in the complex affiliations of the modern public utility industry are the subject matter for this article. The author deplores the lack of good faith on the part of the industry which makes necessary an investigation by the Federal Trade Commission in order to determine the facts underlying utility management and operation. He suggests a dictator for the industry who would render unnecessary restrictive legislation which otherwise must inevitably follow. The legislation he foresees lies in one of 3 directions: (1) to prohibit public utilities from contracting for financing, engineering, or management services from any affiliated company, except on a basis of competitive bidding; (2) to declare all affiliated companies to be clothed with a public interest, and hence all alike subject to public regulation; (3) to prohibit all profits on transactions between public utilities and their affiliated companies, limiting returns for each to a fair return upon the fair value of the property.—*D. W. Malott.*

GOVERNMENT REGULATION OF BUSINESS

(See also Entries 1117, 1119, 1180, 1252,
1301, 1317, 1442)

1322. JACQ, FERNAND. *La réforme de la législation sur les brevets d'invention.* [The reform of patent legislation.] *Monde Économique.* 38(25) Sep. 3, 1928: 291-293 and (26) Sep. 13, 1928: 303-305.—Changes in French law of patents are now under legislative consideration, necessitated by certain discrepancies between existing French law and the Hague conventions regarding international patent rights. The amendments are described in detail and contrasted with the laws of England, Germany, and Norway. The new French law does not sufficiently safeguard the rights of the employee-inventor, who cannot always properly evaluate the social or money value of his invention for several years after its actual use.—*E. T. Weeks.*

1323. KOCH, FRITZ E. *Kartellreform.* [Reform of cartel legislation.] *Wirtschaftsdienst.* 13(35) Aug. 1928: 1413-1416.—The Austro-German Law Conference in Salzburg in Sep., 1928, had on its program the "Amendment of Cartel Legislation." Cartels, trust and large corporations with monopolistic market positions try to bring the economic system of free competition to an end. They achieve certain economic advantages like cutting down production and distribution costs by eliminating duplication of work, cut-throat competition, and overproduction. But to achieve this they have to control the greater part of an industry, and this monopolistic position tempts them to abuse it in keeping alive inefficient concerns or in making monopolistic profits. It is the duty of the state to protect consumers against this development. Furthermore, the government should be careful that "big business" does not control public opinion and so in a democratic state abuse the government for its purposes. The problem is an international one and was dealt with at the World's Economic Conference in Geneva in May, 1927, at the Inter-parliamentary Conference in Rio de Janeiro in Sep., 1927, at the International Law Conference in Aug., 1928; and both the League of Nations and the

International Chamber of Commerce (Paris) devote their continued attention to this problem. England, Canada, South Africa, and other states have appointed commissions to investigate it. The constant growth of international cartels, trusts, and monopolies (nickel, potash, matches—to quote the best-known ones) calls for an international agreement on supervision and the regulation of monopolies. Koch sees the criterion for a reform of cartel legislation in the attempt to "reach a fair balance between competition and its regulation with due regard to the public interest." While Koch recommends for Germany the formation of a body like the Federal Trade Commission ("a clearing house for the facts by which both the public and the managers of great business undertakings should be guided"), he holds the American Anti-Trust Laws to be economically unsound. He regards the Canadian Combine Investigation Act as the most modern cartel law.—*R. M. Weidenhammer.*

CRITICISM OF ECONOMIC SYSTEMS: SOCIALISM, COMMUNISM, ANARCHISM

(See Entries 1070, 1252, 1301, 1326)

POPULATION

(See Entries 894, 1503-1520)

POVERTY AND RELIEF MEASURES

(See Entries 1292, 1530, 1531)

POLITICAL SCIENCE

POLITICAL THEORY

(See also Entries 1390, 1392, 1462)

HISTORY OF POLITICAL THOUGHT

1324. BORN, L. K. The perfect prince: a study in 13th and 14th century ideals. *Speculum*. 3 (4) Oct. 1928: 470-504.—Political thought in this period centers in the prince, emphasizing "the personal view toward rulership" and considering "the real in terms of the ideal." Detailed analyses of the *Policraticus* of John of Salisbury, the *De Principis Instructione* of Giraldus Cambrensis, the *Eruditio Regum et Principum* of Gilbert of Tournai, the *De Regimine Principum* of Thomas Aquinas, the *De Eruditione Principum* of William Perrault, the *De Regimine Principum* of Aegidius Romanus, the *De Moribus Hominum et Officiis Nobilium* of Jaques de Cessoles, the *De Regimine Principis* of Thomas Occleve, the relevant parts of Pierre Du Bois's *De Recuperatione Terrae Sanctae* and Marsiglio's *Defensor Pacis*, and the anonymous *Liber de Informatione Principum* and *Speculum Dominarum* lead to the following conclusions: "The perfect prince . . . must be wise, self restrained, just; devoted to the welfare of his people; a pattern in virtues for his subjects; interested in economic developments, an educational program, and the true religion of God; surrounded by efficient ministers and able advisers; opposed to aggressive war; and, in the realization that even he is subject to law, and through the mutual need of the prince and his subjects, zealous for the attainment of peace and unity."—R. A. Newhall.

1325. CHAKRAVARTI, PRITHWISCHANDRA. Philosophy of war among the ancient Hindus. *Jour. Indian Hist.* 7 (2) Aug. 1928: 157-184.—In the political philosophy of the ancient Hindus war was held to be a biological and political necessity.—L. Preuss.

1326. GURWITSCH, GEORG. Proudhon und die Gegenwart. [Proudhon and the present.] *Arch. f. Rechts- u. Wirtschaftsphilos.* 21 (4) Jul. 1928: 537-562.—Though known as an anarchist, Proudhon differs essentially from that school of thought in that he advocates law in his reorganization of society. The state is to be replaced by a decentralized organization, group control. This is being realized in modern France in some degree. Having gone from the first stage, industrial anarchy, or economic individualism, to industrial federalism, or control of economic factors in the hands of a class of "magnates," the present day economic order is progressing to industrial imperium, or control by the "super trust," just as Proudhon outlined. The next stage in his outline is industrial democracy, or group ownership, which Proudhon calls the goal, when neither the state nor the individual shall own property, but the affected groups. In the realm of law, civil law

was to be the lowest in the scale, with economic law superseding all.—Henry L. Shepherd, Jr.

1327. HUNT, R. N. CAREW. The ethic of Machiavelli. *Hibbert Jour.* 27 (1) Oct. 1928: 138-144.—This study follows closely the trend of reasoning in an article by Ercole in *Politica* entitled "L'Etica di Macchiavelli." In addition, the author has taken into consideration Friedrich Meinecke's *Die Idee der Staatsraison*, E. W. Mayer's *Machiavelli's Geschichtsauffassung und der Begriff der virtü*, Giovanni Gentile's *Studi nel rinascimento*, and Benedetto Croce's "Il pensiero Italiano nel seicento" in *Critica* (1926). The argument centers upon the fundamental distinction between *virtü* and *bontä*, and the relation of the former to *fortuna* and *occasione*.—Carl Joachim Friedrich.

1328. HUNT, R. N. CAREW. Luther's theory of church and state. *Church Quart. Rev.* 107 (213) Oct. 1928: 26-40.—This is a summary of views abstracted from F. G. Ward's *Darstellung und Würdigung der Ansichten Luthers vom Staat* (1898); K. Müller's *Kirche, Gemeinde und Obrigkeit nach Luther* (1910) and Luther's *Ausserungen über das Recht bewaffneten Widerstandes gegen den Kaiser* (1915); E. Sehling's *Geschichte der protestantischen Kirchenverfassung* (1914); H. Jordan's *Luthers Staatsauffassung* (1917); and R. Wolf's *Studien zu Luthers Weltanschauung*.—Carl Joachim Friedrich.

1329. ROCKOW, LEWIS. Bentham on the theory of second chambers. *Amer. Pol. Sci. Rev.* 22 (3) Aug. 1928: 576-590.—Bentham's objections to a second chamber rested on the fear that such a body might stultify the will of the majority and thus prevent "the greatest happiness of the greatest number." He considered second chambers the instruments of the privileged minority. If a second chamber represents the general interest it is useless, and if it represents a particular interest it is mischievous. Bicameralism involves useless delay, waste of time and effort, unnecessary expense, deadlocks, and clashes of authority. The opportunities for official and private corruption are enlarged; the evasion of responsibility and the defeat of wholesome legislation are made easier. If a second chamber possesses special fitness for legislation, no other is necessary. It is impossible to keep two houses on a level of equality or on any other preordained equilibrium. The inferior house will resort to obstructionist tactics. A unicameral legislature, together with universal suffrage, the secret ballot, equal electoral districts, short terms, publicity, and legislation prohibiting corruption, is the best guarantee of majority rule. The best veto on hasty and ill-considered legislation is the verdict of the people.—E. B. Schulz.

JURISPRUDENCE

(See also Entries 782, 1454)

DESCRIPTIVE AND COMPARATIVE

1330. KETCHAM, EARLE H. Law as a body of subjective rules. *Illinois Law Rev.* 23 (4) Dec. 1928: 360-370.—Law is subjective in character and is the result of relationships between rulers and ruled. As these relationships are relative, and as without obedience there would be no law, a rule is more or less law according to whether or not it is more or less obeyed. And as there may be obedience without sanctions, sanction is not a necessary element of law.—E. H. Ketcham.

1331. LIERMAN, HANS. Rasse und Recht. [Race and law.] *Zeitschr. f. d. gesamte Staatswissenschaft.* 85 (2) 1928: 273-316.—Mankind viewed as a unit is but a concept. It is composed of races which touch and mix and offer problems for state, nation, family, and church. Through these problems the question of race or races establishes contact with law and jurisprudence. In the United States legislation has to concern itself with the Negro and, as elsewhere, the Asiatic race problem. In Europe, legislator and jurist are con-

fronted by numerous phases of the conflict between Nordic, Celtic, Romanic, Slavic, and Jewish elements in this or that state. Recently the so-called minority issue has emerged from the obscurity of the constitutional aspect to figure as an international affair. The author treats the subject of race and law under the following headings: concept or definition of the term race, race and natural law, race and state, race as a legal concept. From whichever side the question of race and law is approached, "the concept race always evades legal definition (*Festlegung*). It is therefore "totally unsuitable to serve as a concept of law." Where the attempt is made to apply it as such, "danger lurks that arbitrary rule (*Willkür*) in the disguise of law will prevail."—*J. Mattern.*

1332. LÜKENS, EDWARD CLARK. Prohibition and nullification. *Amer. Bar Assn. Jour.* 14(9) Oct. 1928: 550-552.—Many writers today are stressing the doctrine of nullification in regard to the prohibition amendment, which is really trying to give a "philosophical reason for disobedience to law," believing the "supposed popular will" superior to the Constitution. This is a fallacious doctrine; it confuses moral with legal rights, the actual law with the law as it ought to be. It cannot be said that a "law is not law if it is a bad one or an unpopular one." The people are sovereign. It is begging the question to say that the will of the

people is opposed to the law of the land until it is so proved through the regular channels chosen by the people. It is absurd to argue that the validity of the law is impaired by a general disobedience to it. To accept the doctrine of nullification would disrupt the entire structure of our government.—*Agnes Thornton.*

1333. WHAM, BENJAMIN. The trend of the law. *Amer. Bar Assn. Jour.* 14(7) Jul. 1928: 397-400.—Public opinion paves the way for law which is a "product of the customs, traditions, statutes, and judicial decisions since the beginning of time." In the development of law, two opposite principles are at work: stability, and the status quo. Certain metaphysicians in the 18th and 19th centuries concluded that "there are certain rights inherent by nature in men which are self-evident, and that from these all other principles may be deduced *a priori*." This led to a formalizing of the law. The beginning of the 20th century saw a breakdown of this formal system from the "abstract individualized theory of the freedom of the will" to a more humanized, socialized concept of the law. This socialization is taking place in the courts as well as in legislation. Bureaus and commissions with quasi-judicial functions are being created. It is possible for law to reflect the best thought of the time when public opinion is both wise and wide-awake.—*Agnes Thornton.*

MUNICIPAL PUBLIC LAW: CONSTITUTIONAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE

(See also Entries 1180, 1256, 1309, 1375, 1376, 1442)

UNITED STATES

1334. B., L. A. Constitutional law—due process—*forfeiture of automobile seized while carrying prohibitive liquors.* *Virginia Law Rev.* 15(1) Nov. 1928: 54-58.—As an aid to the enforcement of prohibition laws, there have been enacted laws subjecting vehicles used in the transportation of prohibited liquors to forfeiture. In the recent decision of the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts in *Commonwealth v. Certain Motor Vehicle*, it was held that the forfeiture of an automobile containing intoxicants does not violate the due process clause of the 14th Amendment as against an owner intrusting it to the offender's control under a contract of conditional sale.—*George W. Spicer.*

1335. COOPER, LYLE W. The injunction and jury trial. *Amer. Federationist.* 35(8) Aug. 1928: 950-959.—The first jury trial in a contempt of court case as provided in the Clayton Act of 1914 took place in April, 1928, in the Federal Court presided over by Judge Geiger at Milwaukee. The case arose out of a strike of hosiery workers at the plant of the Allen A. Company at Kenosha, Wisconsin. The court had enjoined picketing of any sort. Although most of the jury was not of the wage-earning class, and although the judge, in his handling of the case, appeared to rule most frequently in favor of the company, the group of 26 unionists charged with contempt was acquitted. Labor, however, should not conclude that the provision of a jury trial will be of great value to it in injunction cases. As a rule it must not expect judges to be more sympathetic to it than was Judge Geiger, nor is it always likely to have such able legal assistance as in the present case.—*Edward Beriman.*

1336. G., W. E. Constitutionality of state taxes on the gross income of corporations. *Univ. Pennsylvania Law Rev.* 77(1) Nov. 1928: 121-124.—In *Quaker City Cab Company v. Commonwealth of Pennsylvania* (48 Sup. Ct. 553) the U. S. Supreme Court declared invalid a tax received by Pennsylvania upon the gross receipts from the intrastate business of a corporation engaged

in the operation of taxicabs on the ground that individuals and partnerships engaged in the same business are not similarly taxed. Holmes, Brandeis, and Stone dissented. This decision reverses the decision of the Pennsylvania Supreme Court by which the tax was upheld as a franchise tax properly levied under power of the state to classify for taxation purposes. The majority of the Court, although recognizing the existence of that power, considered this particular act to be an improper exercise thereof. The article cites cases to show that hitherto the general attitude of the courts has been that almost any tax imposed on a corporation but not on natural persons could be attributed to the advantages of the corporate organization.—*Clyde L. King.*

1337. GUTHRIE, WM. D. Public service commissions. *Amer. Bar Assn. Jour.* 14(7) Jul. 1928: 359-364, 394.—How far can administrative bodies be organized "to exercise judicial powers without independent and adequate court review," and how far can their findings be made conclusive "under the constitutional guaranty of due process of law"? How can a commission, after initiating its own proceedings, be impartial, when it is both party and judge? In the Ohio Valley case (1920), the Court ruled that property owners, in confiscatory rate-making cases, had the right to an independent judicial hearing in respect to both the law and the facts. This was a most important decision in view of the 50 years of litigation over rates considered confiscatory. The progress and change in the attitude of the Supreme Court regarding the regulation of public utilities is shown through a discussion of several cases. The court is satisfied to leave matters of privilege to executive commissions, and generally accepts as conclusive the findings of fact of federal bodies. The author predicts that the purpose of administrative bodies will be defeated if they are not given the right of judicial review.—*Agnes Thornton.*

1338. H., R. K. JR. Searches and seizures—admissibility of evidence procured by tapping telephone wires. *Virginia Law Rev.* 15(1) Nov. 1928: 62-68.—

In the recent case of *Olmstead v. United States*, the Supreme Court held that a conviction for violation of the National Prohibition Act, obtained on evidence procured by the tapping of private telephone lines by federal officers, was not a violation of the search and seizure clause of the 4th Amendment; that the wire tapping was not a "search and seizure," and that the evidence was therefore admissible.—*George W. Spicer*.

1339. RAY, ROY ROBERT. Powers and authorities of the governing boards of state colleges and universities. *Kentucky Law Jour.* 17(1) Nov. 1928: 15-30.—In some states the governing boards of colleges and universities are constitutional corporations of independent authority within the scope of their proper functions, and are coordinate with the legislature instead of being mere agents thereof. In other cases universities have been held to be agencies of the state to carry out the purposes of the legislature in regard to the educational institutions of the state. Into which of these classes an institution falls, has a great bearing upon the powers of the governing board. The power of such boards to contract is generally subject to strict limitations. In a few states the officers of a state university are expressly prohibited by statute from contracting any debt on account of the university without the previous consent of the legislature. In those jurisdictions where the control of the funds of a state college has by law been given to the board of regents, the institution has absolute power over the funds once they have been appropriated by the legislature. With regard to the employment and discharge of professors, it has been held that if it is provided by statute or by rules of the institution that the appointee assumes his position subject to removal at the discretion of the governing board, no notice or hearing is required for removal, and the reason for removal is not a proper subject for judicial investigation. The right of admission to a state university cannot be denied by the board, but once admitted, the student is subject to the control of the board as to his conduct. The exercise of a discretionary power to withhold a degree will not be interfered with by the courts, in the absence of bad faith.—*George W. Spicer*.

1340. UNSIGNED. What is "general law" within the doctrine of *Swift v. Tyson*? *Yale Law Jour.* 38(1) Nov. 1928: 88-96.—Story in *Swift v. Tyson* enunciated the doctrine that (as to non-statutory questions) in cases where the jurisdiction of the federal courts depends on diversity of citizenship, such courts are bound to follow the decisions of state courts only when "local law" is involved, but that independent judgments should be formed when "general commercial law" is involved. The doctrine is still followed but often with determined dissent. Much confusion results be-

cause of the difficulty of distinguishing between "local" and "general" laws. In general, courts seem to follow the practice, condemned by Holmes in a recent case, of appealing to a "transcendental body of law" whenever "general" law is applied. In the final analysis, the federal courts recognize "local law" when they think the holding of the state court is correct. The application of "general law" may be merely a way of justifying the reversal of the state decision. Solution lies in the recognition by the federal courts of state decisions as "persuasive" authority in doubtful cases.—*B. A. Arneson*.

1341. WICKERSHAM, GEORGE W. The supreme law of the land. *Virginia Law Rev.* 15(1) Nov. 1928: 23-33.—Without the declaration of the supremacy of the Constitution and the laws made pursuant to it, and the establishment of an independent judiciary to enforce that declaration, the workings of our federal and state systems of government would have been disappointing, and the declared purpose of the Constitution could never have been achieved.—*George W. Spicer*.

1342. DE WOLFE, HERBERT N. An illegal amendment to our federal constitution. *Amer. Law Rev.* 62(5) Sep.-Oct. 1928: 753-768.—The Supreme Court of the United States is assuming jurisdiction over subject matter which belongs to the states. One of the most notable examples of this is found in the meaning which the Supreme Court has given to the term "interstate commerce." Probably the White Slavery Traffic Act and the National Motor Vehicle Theft Act serve better than any others to illustrate this point. In the former, Congress made it a felony for any person to transport or assist in the transportation of any women or girls in interstate and foreign commerce for certain recited immoral purposes. Had not the Act been restricted to interstate and foreign commerce, it would have been unconstitutional. "Interstate and foreign commerce" was inserted purely for jurisdictional purposes. In deciding on the constitutionality of this act, it is necessary to define "commerce." Marshall, in *Gibbons v. Ogden*, defined commerce as "commercial intercourse." The Supreme Court has interpreted commerce to mean transportation. If a man takes a woman from one state into another not for the purpose of traffic or sale, he is not engaged in commerce but only in transportation, for there is nothing bought or sold. By interpreting "commerce" to mean "transportation," the Supreme Court has amended the Constitution. By virtue of this interpretation, the Supreme Court held valid the National Motor Vehicle Theft Act which makes it a crime for one to transport from one state to another a stolen automobile even though there is no sale of the car.—*A. J. Russell*.

GOVERNMENT: HISTORICAL AND DESCRIPTIVE

(See also Entry 1520)

NATIONAL GOVERNMENT

(See also Entries 1012, 1247, 1252, 1263, 1301-1307, 1312, 1393, 1413, 1414, 1415, 1416, 1424, 1428, 1437)

BULGARIA

1343. LAMOUCHE, L. L'effort bulgare depuis la guerre. [Bulgarian activity since the war.] *Rev. Paris.* 35(18) Sep. 15, 1928: 410-427.—Despite heavy military and economic burdens, Bulgaria has successfully carried out the Treaty of Neuilly, refunded pre- and post-war debts, accorded minorities equitable treatment, and sought to follow a policy of peace with all of her neighbors. Her policy of fulfillment has, however, been economically extremely difficult, resulting in a decline of the *lev* and of agricultural production. The

strain of reparations has reached the breaking point, and revision must be effected if Bulgaria is to modernize herself and care for her refugee population. Recent loans under the auspices of the League of Nations are caring for Macedonian and earthquake refugees, and give some hope for internal economic reconstruction and eventual budgetary balance in a country with a distinct capacity for political stabilization.—*M. W. Graham*.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

1344. CLÉMENT-SIMON, F. La resurrection d'un peuple—la Tchecoslovaquie. [The resurrection of a people—Czechoslovakia.] *Rev. Deux Mondes.* 47(3) Oct. 1, 1928: 511-525.—This is a detailed narrative of the return of President Masaryk to Prague in

Dec., 1918, and of the early days of the Czechoslovak Republic, told by the first French minister to Czechoslovakia.—*M. W. Graham.*

1345. PETERS, GUSTAV. Die Entstehung der Tschechoslowakei. Kritische Betrachtungen zu Benes "Der Weltkrieg und unsere Revolution". [The rise of Czechoslovakia, critical observations on Benes' "The World War and Our Revolution." *Deutsche Rundschau*. 54 Jul. 1928: 33-40.—The World War offered the Czechs, previously unable to attain self-determination by compromise, an opportunity to win freedom. Their military efforts in recruiting legions and fighting for the Allies converted the latter to the idea of Czechoslovak independence. Diplomatic moves to disrupt the Dual Monarchy by concentrating in Allied countries the propaganda activities of oppressed nationalities, proved the completing factor. The reviewer emphasizes the unilateral character of information reaching the Allies and the anxiety of the Czechs over Austrian moves for separate peace. He criticizes the assumption of German war guilt, the Czechs' treatment of the Sudetic Germans, and the new militarism of the resurrected nations.—*M. W. Graham.*

EGYPT

1346. LODER, J. de V. Egypt during and since the War. *Edinburgh Rev.* 248 (505) Jul. 1928: 1-22.—This article summarizes the political and constitutional vicissitudes of Egypt during the period under consideration.—*A. Gordon Dewey.*

FAR EAST

1347. ALLMAN, N. F. Laws of the Nationalist Government. *China Weekly Rev.* Oct. 10, 1928: 76-77.—The Nationalist government of China is making an effort to draft, promulgate, and make effective new codes of law and procedure, mandates, and executive orders to meet the requirements of this transitional period. To this end Wang Ch'ung-hui, minister of Justice, published an order on Aug. 11, 1927, continuing in force temporarily "all these substantive laws, codes of procedure, and appurtenant rules and orders" of the former Peking government which were not in conflict with the "Kuomint'ang aims and principles or . . . in conflict with the laws and orders of the Nationalist government." Codification of new laws is under way. A Code of Criminal Law has been promulgated to be effective on Sep. 1, 1928. A revised code of procedure has also been promulgated. The Criminal Code has intrinsic merits and defects. The 5th plenary session of the Central Executive Committee of the Kuomint'ang considered a draft of a new provisional constitution for the Republic of China to take the place of those former documents which have been inoperative in practice and which are now set aside as entirely obsolete. "Unfortunately constitutional literacy in China is practically non-existent. Even the majority of the judges and lawyers have a very inadequate understanding of theory or practice of constitutional government. The layman knows nothing at all about it and the militarists care less than they know."—*C. Walter Young.*

1348. CAREY, F. W. China: a survey of the present position. *Jour. Central Asian Soc.* 15 (4) 1928: 399-415.—The Chinese Republic was inaugurated on Feb. 12, 1912, with the most powerful "war lord" of the moment, Yuan Shih-k'ai, as president. The new form of government brought with it not peace but trouble and misrule. Since the death of the first President, China has been the happy hunting ground for irresponsible military despots, all intent on extorting money from the civilian population for private gain or for the payment of their armies. The revolution has resulted in the substitution of military for civil au-

thority. Nationalism seems to represent racial prejudice rather than a genuine spiritual political force. The Kuomint'ang is the political party which has capitalized the Nationalist movement and has succeeded in establishing the Nationalist government. Sun Yat-sen, who died in 1924, was its most conspicuous leader, and now holds a place in Chinese esteem comparable to Lenin in Russia. In 1926 the Nationalist government, then at Canton, under the leadership of Chiang Kai-shek and with Russian assistance, started a campaign against North China. The North had been torn for some years by interfactional warfare. The Nationalist army soon reached the Yangtze River, captured Hankow, and moved the government there. Under Russian tutelage an attempt to introduce communism was made which was accompanied by mob excesses, especially against foreigners. A split in the Kuomint'ang ensued and the Reds were finally eliminated. By gaining the support of Generals Feng Yu-hsiang and Yen Hsi-shan, the Nationalists conquered the northern war lord Chang Tso-lin, who left Peking on June 3, 1928. His train was bombed and Chang was killed. The future lies in the hands of 3 men: Chiang Kai-shek, popular idol of the Kuomint'ang; Feng Yu-hsiang, whom everyone distrusts; and Yen Hsi-shan, a man of peace and progress in the past. If these 3 could sink their personal differences, evolve a federal government, leaving each supreme in his district but subject to a National Council at Nanking (the present capital), China would soon possess a stable government. Meanwhile the Nanking government considers the military stage of the revolution to be ended and expresses an earnest desire to embark on reconstruction.—*Walter H. Mallory.*

1349. GRAHAM, W. A. Siam, and her relations with other powers. *Jour. Royal Inst. Internat. Affairs.* 7 (5) Sep. 1928: 297-318.—Siam is determined to be accepted as a fully enlightened nation. The new King has appointed 3 of his uncles and 2 of his half-brothers as a Supreme Council. These elder statesmen now practically run the country. This, with the fact that the King will undoubtedly make a very good ruler, gives reason for hope that Siam is to become a stronger and more modern nation.—*K. C. Leebrock.*

1350. HU HON-KI. Chinese municipal health work. *China Weekly Rev.* Oct. 10, 1928: 58-59.—The Nationalist government is endeavoring to make municipal health administration an official state function, and thus supplant eventually the voluntary associations which from time immemorial have served the Chinese. A beginning has been made in Greater Shanghai where free vaccination and similar services now account for an annual budget of over \$175,000. It will be the task of the Nationalist government to make effective similar health services in Pei-p'ing, Tientsin, and Nanking.—*C. Walter Young.*

1351. KUNG, H. H. New China's industrial program. *China Weekly Rev.* Oct. 10, 1928: 12-13.—During the present "period of political tutelage" in China, the efforts of the Ministry of Industry, Commerce, and Labor will be directed toward improving the "well-being" of the nation through a conscious effort to "harmonize the interests of capital and labor." Aside from a dozen paper plans for the institution of regulations with respect to such subjects as chambers of commerce, labor unions, factory legislation, insurance, trade mark and patent laws, and the standardization of weights and measures, efforts will be made to promote home industries, to give especial care to the welfare of the working classes, and to encourage foreign trade through the dispatch to foreign countries of special agents charged with the duty of investigation of industrial and commercial conditions affecting the China trade.—*C. Walter Young.*

1352. LIANG YUENG-LI. China's new criminal code. *China Weekly Rev.* 46(2) Sep. 6, 1928: 61-62.—The secretary to the Ministry of Justice of the Nationalist government of Nanking in this article summarizes the steps in the effort of Chinese jurists to substitute for the "defunct *Ta Ch'ing Lü Li*" (Penal Code of the Manchu dynasty) codes of law and procedure presumed to be more applicable to changed conditions in China and epitomizes the cardinal principles of the New Criminal Code and the Law of Criminal Procedure which "came into effect on Sep. 1, 1928." (No official translation of the new code has been published as yet.) The assertion that "as a piece of juristic scholarship the new code can take its place among the best codes of modern jurisprudence and must commend itself to the attention of the world's jurists and criminologists" attracts attention to the "four cardinal principles" of the code. These principles are characterized by the attempt to follow "the most recent and progressive precedents in the codification of criminal law in foreign countries," "to make its provisions agreeable to the juristic attitude of the Chinese people," to accord with the "fundamental principles of the Kuomint'ang (Nationalist party)," and to adjust the code to "changed and changing social phenomena." Among the "innovations" of the code may be cited the provisions against judicial application of an *ex post facto* law, the abolition of the special enormity of crimes against lineal descendants, and the recognition of the right to strike.—*C. Walter Young.*

1353. LIANG YUENG-LI. Judicial reform under the Nationalist Government. *China Weekly Rev.* Oct. 10, 1928: 105-106, 107.—Under the stimulus of the desire to abolish extraterritoriality after the Boxer Rising, the Manchu dynasty undertook to alter the time-honored laws and judicial system of China. The Codification Commission then formed was reorganized after the overthrow of the dynasty in 1912, and it continued to act until recently. "It is deemed regrettable that in the past the efforts at judicial reform should have had for their principal motive the satisfaction of foreign powers regarding judicial conditions in China," for the result has been "that by trying to conform to the laws of other countries, we [the Chinese] forget our [their] own crying needs." The Nationalists are "bent upon evolving a new judicial system that will cater to the demands of our [their] own social life." Progress of the government in this direction includes (1) the promulgation of a Law of the Organization of the Ministry of Justice (Nov. 15, 1926) not greatly dissimilar to that of the defunct Peking government and (2) the promulgation of a revised code of criminal law and of procedure. No civil code has as yet been promulgated. The new judicial system differs from that of the Peking government in that the procuratorates, which were to function in criminal cases, have been abolished, though the procurators are now continued as part of the courts themselves. New revolutionary courts "to deal with counter-revolutionary offenses and offenses of local miscreants and bad gentry" are a feature of the new judicial system. As for the mode of passing laws or even establishing the fundamental law of the constitution, this is entirely within the competence of the Central Political Council of the Kuomint'ang on the accepted principle that "the Nationalist government is founded on the bed-rock of the Kuomint'ang party." The constitution, therefore, must be a constitution embodying the principles of the Kuomint'ang.—*C. Walter Young.*

1354. PARMELEE, MAURICE. The international question of the abolition of extraterritoriality in China. *Scientia.* 44(199-11) Nov. 1, 1928: 327-338.—Notwithstanding the importance of the attempts to modernize certain branches of Chinese law represented by the new Chinese codes, 3 fundamental conditions

precedent to the relinquishment of extraterritorial rights in China are still unfulfilled. (1) There is as yet in many important respects no suitable constitutional or statutory law to be administered. While the new criminal code would be adequate with slight revisions, Chinese civil law, particularly as relating to maritime commerce and domestic relations, is inadequate and unacceptable according to Western standards. (2) Even the best of the Chinese courts are, as at present constituted, inadequate, both in personnel and methods. (3) The Chinese judiciary, however constituted and equipped, is still at the mercy of the militarist factions and therefore unable to function impartially.—*W. C. Dennis.*

1355. UNSIGNED. The financial and economic policies of the Nationalist Government. *China Weekly Rev.* Oct. 10, 1928: 9-11.—As indicative of efforts being made by the Nationalist government in China to abolish "illegal, extraordinary, and irregular taxes and financial measures" which have characterized the whole period since 1912, 2 conferences, one non-official and the other official, may be cited. The former, termed the First National Economic Conference, was held in Shanghai June 20-30, with some hundred Chinese bankers, business men, and industrial leaders in attendance. The latter, the National Financial Conference, was held in Nanking July 1-10, 1928. To supplant the financial policy of the Nationalists which, before the capture of Peking, was acknowledged by T. V. Soong, minister of Finance, to have been directed "to raise funds for financing the Nationalist army," the first conference proposed the creation of a Central Government Bank, with exclusive right to issue bank notes; the abolition of the *tael* as a unit of exchange; the liquidation of the national and provincial debt, domestic and foreign, and the raising of a rehabilitation loan. The official Financial Conference recommended the abolition of *likin*, the *tael*, and irregular and illegal taxes. Soong declared on Sep. 13 that only the provinces of Kiangsu, Chekiang, and Anhwei were contributing to the national revenues.—*C. Walter Young.*

1356. WOLFF, S. M. Die Volksrepublik der Mongolei. [The People's Republic of Mongolia.] *Zeitschr. f. Geopol.* 5(9) Sep. 1928: 755-769.—Mongolia has proclaimed itself a republic with a parliament of 100 members who are elected for 1 year. The parliament (Great National Hural) chooses 30 of its members to serve as a Little Hural, which meets twice annually. It elects from its numbers an executive council of 5, in whom the highest authority is vested. Universal suffrage has been established for persons over 18 years of age. The republic has not been recognized by China nor by Russia, although 2 treaties have been negotiated by the latter (1921 and 1923). Indeed the Russian Foreign Minister speaks of the republic of Mongolia as a part of the republic of China. China has never stated that she did not regard this territory as a part of her empire. The political future of this region depends on the outcome of the Chinese domestic situation, the Far East policy of Russia, and the policy of Japan. The unshakable will of the Mongolians to be independent, however, must not be overlooked. China, as well as the other states, may prefer Mongolia as a friend rather than as a conquered enemy. And apart from this is the moral and political right of Mongolia to be independent and to build a higher cultural structure upon the foundation already laid. (This article contains a political map and a short bibliography.)—*Walter H. Mallory.*

FRANCE

1357. WEILLER, LAZARE. Alsace: problems of restoration. *Engl. Rev.* 236 Jul. 1928: 40-50.—Accord-

ing to Senator Weiller, himself a native Alsatian, the so-called *malaise alsacien* is but a transitory phenomenon. Whether France has ever had any "racial" claim to Alsace may be questionable, but the fact remains that Alsace gave herself voluntarily to France in 1918 as well as in the 17th and 18th centuries. In a letter to Empress Eugenie, William I, then king of Prussia, admitted that the German annexation of 1871 was based wholly upon military considerations. Today the difficulties of French policy are due to the strong politico-religious particularism of Alsace and to the fact that the part of the population between the ages of 30 and 60 finds it hard to shake off a certain German cultural mould which it took on from 1871 to 1918. The "Autonomist" movement, moreover, is in considerable measure being provoked by communist agitators; at the most, it is merely a protest against a too hurried and perhaps too rigid policy of assimilation into the administrative fabric of the republic. Hence, it was a mistake to abolish the commissariat general for Alsace Lorraine. As things are now, the French government should deal firmly yet tactfully with the "Autonomists"; it should also give more official heed to the legitimate provincial aspirations of the Alsatian people.—*W. R. Sharp.*

GREAT BRITAIN

1358. UNSIGNED. A Frenchman on the British Empire. *Round Table*. (72) Sep. 1928: 714-726.—A Frenchman is doubtless prone to underestimate the moral unity of the empire, to exaggerate the number of things done separately, and to overlook those done in concert. Nevertheless, he is impressed by the lack of economic and political unity and by the fact that common action in foreign affairs is now optional. The contrast between post-prandial tributes to imperial unity and actual diversity in policy is obtrusive. Nor does the idea of an economically self-sufficient empire seem attainable. Raw materials are completely at British disposal only in the Crown Colonies; it is significant, too, that British investors prefer colonial stocks but Dominion bonds. The real British Empire today seems to be that which is administered through the Colonial rather than the Dominions Office—an empire more analogous to the Spanish or the Dutch than the Gladstonian type, and devoted to the exploitation of backward regions.—*A. Gordon Dewey.*

MEXICO

1359. NORTON, HENRY K. What's the matter with Mexico. *World's Work*. 56 (5) Sep. 1928: 528-538; (6) Oct. 1928: 616-625; (7) Nov. 1928: 47-56.—The task confronting the Mexicans is the building of a modern nation. This requires stability during the necessary period of reconstruction. There is no prospect for the development of a Mexican nationalism based upon Spanish culture, traditions, and history, or upon Mexico's Indian heritage. The mestizo mind does not have the psychological unity that is a prerequisite of any genuine nationalism. The result of such a condition is political instability. The United States has been compelled to interest itself in Mexico's internal condition. It has a large number of unsettled claims against Mexico. The interest on Mexico's present indebtedness is more than double the amount available for the service of the debt. The problem is to get Mexico on her feet financially so that she can make payments. The money can come only from increased production made possible by foreign investment. But socialistic legislation, such as was attempted in regard to petroleum and the expropriation of land make it impossible to secure foreign financial assistance. As a solution of the land problem, it is suggested that further expropriations be limited to a budgeted amount

each year and paid for in cash. But the continual excess emigration from Mexico is evidence of lack of economic progress. The recent assassination of Obregon throws the whole political life of the country into uncertainty again. (The writer was sent by the *World's Work* to investigate conditions in Mexico.)—*C. M. Bishop.*

1360. THOMAS, DAVID Y. Mexican legislation in the light of international law. *Southwestern Pol. & Soc. Sci. Quart.* 9 (2) Sep. 1298: 144-165.—The provisions and nature of protested Mexican legislation affecting mineral rights and land ownership are examined; a definition of confiscation is furnished, and the citations of authority relied upon by the State Department are analyzed for the purpose of showing that the Mexican laws are not in conflict with international law.—*W. M. Strachan.*

MIDDLE EAST

1361. AIYAR, RAMASWAMI C. P. The federal idea: its applicability to India. *Hindustan Rev.* 51 (298) Oct. 1928: 373-390.—The solution for the future government of India must be sought on federal lines. The writer suggests assigning to the central government (in addition to defense and foreign affairs, communications, tariffs, and bounties) commercial law, labor and health legislation, and irrigation control. The federal legislature should include representatives from both British India and the native states. The latter should not be included in local assemblies, nor should they be accorded a separate chamber in the federal government.—*A. Gordon Dewey.*

1362. BURDWAN, MAHARAJADHIRAJA BAHADUR OF. Indian reform and the Simon Commission. *Asiatic Rev.* 24 (79) Jul. 1928: 447-458.—Among the difficulties meriting discussion relative to Indian self-government are the relations of whites and their vested interests to the natives, and the position of India within the empire. In reply to the growing demand that the British withdraw from India, emphasis is given to the value of the British connection, reinforced by the presentation of the alternatives to rule by the whites, namely, rule by yellow or brown races, or by Soviet Russia. Relative to Indian reforms, the governors of the provinces should be enabled to maintain themselves in a dignified status without financial or other control from the Provincial Councils; a gradual extension of the jurisdiction of Indian ministers under the dyarchy might well be undertaken; the Provincial Councils should be checked by the addition in each province of an upper chamber, modelled upon the Indian Council of State, the majority of whose members should be nominated; dyarchy in the provinces should really be abolished, and a unified Cabinet substituted for the present Executive Council and the ministers, thus encouraging responsibility, efficiency, and the growth of parties; the present franchise should be restricted; and the representation of Mohammedans and Hindus in the Provincial Councils should be equalized as to proportion, in order to allay religious strife. Indian Moslems must look to India for the realization of their political aspirations, and not to their co-religionists outside of India.—*Luther H. Evans.*

1363. LAWRENCE, WALTER R. The Indian States. *Edinburgh Rev.* 248 (505) Jul. 1928: 23-37.—Government in the Indian states may well afford suggestions for the problems of British India. In the native states, although the administration is less up-to-date and efficient, there is less consciousness of, and pressure from, the administrative machine; the people are left more to their own devices, and Indians develop powers of initiative and decision better alone than when acting with British officials; the "Chuprasis" or petty grafting native officials are not a problem; and

there is indigenous if personal rule. The existing bureaucracy of British India is too rigid and all-pervading to be administered by a government less detached and coldly impartial. Perhaps success in the transition to native rule might be attained if smaller and more homogeneous areas were made the basis of local government. These areas should be administered entirely by Indians, but the government of India should watch over and aid them, and retain control of the army, posts and telegraphs, and the present provincial capitals with a prior lien on local revenues sufficient for the public diet, pensions, and sinking fund. The area directly administered need not be large. The Anglo-Indian Civil Service would then be advisory rather than executive, a small, select, and highly paid group, whose preliminary training might well be had in the Indian states, where they could see the Indian as he is and acquire a new and better outlook.—*A. Gordon Dewey.*

1364. MACNAIR, J. C. H. *The Indian civil service and the courts.* *Juridical Rev.* 40(3) Sep. 1, 1928: 266-281.—The Honorable East India Company's Service became Her Majesty's Indian Civil Service after the Indian Mutiny of 1857. On appointment, the "civilian" goes through the steps from third magistrate, second magistrate, to first. At this point he is likely to be transferred to a subdivisional headquarters where he is really a district officer "in parvo." The "pukka" (permanent) district officer, who is the "eye of the government" and who initiates such new actions as seem best, is the mainstay of the government. His is executive work, and he can never become a member of the judicial branch. The "pukka" sessions judge, another senior officer, remains in judicial work and cannot become a member of the executive branch. The 3 elements which condition judicial work in India, due to the character of the people, are the inaccuracy of the good witness, the prevalence of the false case, and the tyranny of appeal.—*Agnes Thornton.*

1365. SARKAR, BENVYKUMAR. *New contents of sovereignty, democracy and nationhood.* *Calcutta Rev.* 28 Jul. 1928: 93-109.—The more important events in the political and economic history of India, Japan, and Afghanistan from 1905 to 1927 are reviewed. The recommendation of the Hilton-Young Currency Commission for the introduction of the gold bullion standard for India and the establishment of a reserve bank is cited, and the conclusions of the Indian National Congress at its session at Madras under the presidency of Ansari, where the Assembly decided upon "complete national independence," are discussed. The reforms in Afghanistan under King Amanullah, who is seeking to modernize his country, conclude the article.—*C. M. Bishop.*

1366. UNSIGNED. *The task of the Simon Commission.* *Round Table.* (72) Sep. 1928: 685-713.—As a result of the mechanization of India, an increment of 100,000,000 in the population now depend for their lives on the maintenance of efficient administration. At the same time the Allies' war-cry of self-determination and recognition of India's own services in the struggle have demanded a revision of the theory that representative responsible government was not to be expected. The distrust of a representative government by the native princes, whose existence is bound up economically with that of British India, is a further factor, signalized by the establishment of the Chamber of Princes in 1921 to watch their interests. In Ceylon, meanwhile, after the extended deadlock resulting from a "checks and balances" combination of official and native representation, the Donoughmore Commission has recommended the London County Council type of government for the island.—*A. Gordon Dewey.*

NEAR EAST

1367. MORRISON, S. A. *New developments in Moslem lands.* *Moslem World.* Jul. 1928: 234-245.—Moslems have seized upon nationalism as a solution of their problems, but its reaction upon them has differed in the various countries. In Turkey the National Assembly has removed the caliph and the Moslem code of law, but this has given the death blow to the Moslem-Hindu movement in India. In every Moslem country the struggle centers around the questions of the separation of church and state, government control of educational institutes, and liberty of conscience. Everywhere education is being fostered, and the elevation of women encouraged. There is a general loosening of the sanctions of Islam which gives rise to a need for new moral and ethical standards. Progress toward them, however, is hindered by the lack of a progressive public opinion, and by the division in Islam itself between the puritanic Wahabis, the missionary Sanusi, and the orthodox Sunnis. There is also a sharp clash between the implicit believers in the Koran and those who follow modern science, which tends on the one hand to develop an ethical monotheism, and on the other, to reject religion as superstitious.—*J. E. Wrench.*

1368. RECHID SAVFET BEY. *L'avenir de la Turquie.* [Turkey's future.] *Rev. Mondiale.* 184 Oct. 1, 1928: 215-219.—The Turkish Republican government has decided to reverse Turkey's historic position and to make Turkey the advance guard of European civilization in Asia, thus abandoning the role of standard bearer of Islam against Christian Europe. The modernization of Turkey is not only an essential element in the peace of Asia, but it is also a powerful factor in world equilibrium. In Turkey the economic and social rehabilitation of the country is not retarded by the problem that is demanding solution in many other countries—the social question. There exists no class struggle, nor are there proletariat pretensions. The characteristic feature of the new national economy is cooperation between the government and private initiative. Turkey appreciates the aid of foreign nations which do not mix business and politics, and American and European business men have always recognized the loyalty and good faith of the Turks in all transactions. This reciprocal feeling will persist, no matter what may be the turnings and twistings of fate.—*D. C. Blaisdell.*

1369. WEDGWOOD, JOSIAH. *Government cooperation in Palestine.* *Menorah Jour.* 15(3) Sep. 1928: 215-226.—This article is based on material appearing in Wedgwood's book, *The Seventh Dominion*, published by the Labor Press.—*D. C. Blaisdell.*

1370. WOODS, H. CHARLES. *Syria, yesterday and today.* *Contemp. Rev.* 134(753) Sep. 1928: 295-303.—The situation in Syria is always of moment to the British, owing to the facts that Syria is contiguous to British territory, and Damascus is the center of nationalism for the Middle East. The high commissioner heads administration and legislation; his delegates represent him in each state; and French counsellors advise all important native officials. The government of the different states is characterized by great variety, French control ranging from supervision to direct control, or even to military control. Representative government is working in Syria proper and in some of the other states. French policy from Nov., 1919, to Dec., 1924, saw the performance of spade work under the control of Gouraud and Weygand, who brought to Syria a better government than it had enjoyed for centuries. The period from Jan., 1925, to July, 1926, is marked by the blundering policy of Herriot's political appointee, Sarraill. With the exit of Jouvenel after his testimony before the Permanent Mandates Commission in June, 1926, a third period

begins. Ponsot arrived in Oct., 1926, as high commissioner, and as a civilian official from the Foreign Office, he followed a conciliatory policy, giving the Syrians hope of the development of self-government. This culminated in the opening of the Constituent Assembly on June 9, 1928, at which time the liberty to elaborate a constitution ensuring national sovereignty was promised.—*Luther H. Evans.*

POLAND

1371. MARVIN, F. S. Poland: the resurrection of a nation. *Contemp. Rev.* 134(755) Nov. 1928: 576-585.—Inspiration for this article came from Marvin's inclusion in a deputation to visit Polish schools, where he found amazing progress and vitality. Attendance includes nearly the total number of children of school age, who do best in handwork and artistic illustrations. The war damage has been repaired. Economically, Poland aims at the export of finished articles and objects of special value. A million workers are producing small manufactures under a sort of domestic system. There will be no monarchy in Poland. Pilsudski is loved because he appeals to sentiment regarding the ancient greatness of the nation, distrust of autocratic government from *szlachta* days, and the popular spirit developed in martyrdom, all of which are today potent.—*S. M. Smith.*

PORTUGAL

1372. ARAQUISTAIN, LUIS. Dictatorship in Portugal. *Foreign Affairs (N. Y.)* 7(1) Oct. 1928: 41-53.—Since the coup d'état of May, 1926, General Carmona has conducted a regime in Portugal of military absolutism, without parliamentary control or press criticism. This dictatorship is an institution of at least 20 years' standing, and to its absolutism the question of monarchy versus republic is relatively unimportant. Under the constitutional forms, Parliament was supposed to have become a mere theater of wordy debates and wicked intrigues between oligarchical groups that had attained power by electoral force and fraud which they used for the apportionment of the spoils of office. Dictatorship was to end this sterility by pronouncement. Experience now proves that military oligarchy gives no better financial and economic results than parliamentary oligarchy. Pretorianism reveals itself as excessively costly; the armed forces, swallowing half the budget, are equally useless and dangerous to the public peace. Fiscal rescue might come from the sale of the colonies, but pride forbids. Pride is one of the elements militating against the acceptance of a loan that was requested under League auspices. As such a scheme would have involved the humiliation of tutelage and would have required an unwilling military oligarchy to economize, it was finally rejected. If Carmona obtains his loan unconstitutionally, i.e., without parliamentary authorization, the constitutional parties give warning that on their eventual restoration they will repudiate the loan. Failure to obtain a loan on any terms means early bankruptcy. In view of familiar Portuguese habits of mixed fatalism, idealism, and conspiracy, the dictatorship may expect an early tragic end.—*H. R. Spencer.*

UNITED STATES

1373. BREWER, HARRY FRANK. Americanization. *Constitutional Rev.* 12(4) Oct. 1928: 199-209.—Aside from proper education, the greatest need arising in connection with the Americanization of aliens lies in the perfecting of an administrative system by which a real instead of a mock selection of citizens can be effected. The present system, half judicial and half administrative, should give way to a system of ad-

ministrative naturalization courts under the control of the existing Bureau of Naturalization.—*J. P. Comer.*

1374. FLETCHER, RALPH and MILDRED. The labor turnover of the U. S. Congress. *Soc. Forces.* (7) Sep. 1928: 129-132.—The actual turnover of the House of Representatives varied from 20.3% in the 69th Congress to 71.9% in the 28th Congress. The average turnover from 1790 to 1924 was 44%. There has been a tendency for the peaks of the turnover to be associated with periods of depression. In the Senate the actual turnover ranged from 51.2% in the 13th Congress to 10% in the 51st Congress. The large turnover in the earlier period is accounted for by the large number of resignations from the Senate in favor of state offices. In the 13th Congress, 50% of the turnover was due to resignations. The average turnover in the Senate from 1790 to 1924 was 27.2%. The Senate turnover bears slight relationship to economic conditions.—*E. B. Logan.*

1375. GIDDENS, PAUL H. Amendments to the Constitution introduced during the first session of the Seventieth Congress. *Amer. Law Rev.* 62(5) Sep.-Oct. 1928: 641-657.—Of the 58 proposals to amend the U. S. Constitution which were introduced during the 1st session of the 70th Congress, the more significant attempted to solve such pressing problems as the outlawry of war, the regulation of campaign expenditures, changing the time for beginning the presidential and congressional terms, the conscription of men and money in time of war, the repeal or modification of the 18th Amendment, equal rights for women, uniform marriage and divorce law, and the taxation of tax-exempt securities. Although 9 resolutions dealt with the 18th Amendment, only 3 called for its repeal, while the others demanded modification in various ways.—*J. Pois.*

1376. RACKEMANN, FELIX. The experiment of prohibition. *Constitutional Rev.* 12(4) Oct. 1928: 181-188.—The purpose of prohibition legislation has been to protect society from a minority of its members, but that high purpose has not been attained as yet. It is evident, therefore, that such legislation is still in the experimental stage. If the people of the United States would hasten a solution of this problem, they should work through the government laboratories of the 48 states rather than through the one laboratory of the national government.—*J. P. Comer.*

STATE GOVERNMENT

(See also Entries 1042, 1308, 1309, 1336, 1339, 1420, 1421, 1425, 1427, 1465)

UNITED STATES

1377. JACOBSON, J. MARK. Evaluating state administrative structure—the fallacy of the statistical approach. *Amer. Pol. Sci. Rev.* 12(4) Nov. 1928: 928-935.—The writer of this article, after evaluating state administrative reorganization through a statistical analysis, reaches the conclusion that this method is useless in an effort to understand the casual relations between administrative reorganization and changes in government economy and efficiency, and the improvement of administrative personnel. This is true because of the multiplicity of factors in reorganization plans, the difficulties in their isolation, and the presence of such non-measurable elements as personality and human ability.—*George W. Spicer.*

1378. LOEB, ISIDOR. The development of Missouri's State administrative organization. *Missouri Hist. Rev.* 23(1) Oct. 1928: 49-60.—Any plan for the reorganization of Missouri's administration should be based upon an adequate appreciation of the way in which

the existing system has been developed. The introduction of the elective principle in the state constitution in 1851 for the important administrative officers, and the division of administrative business among a number of small offices and boards, the heads acting independently of and without any relation to other agencies that dealt with similar or closely related functions, are of special significance. A marked increase in the number of administrative agencies in Missouri since 1895 has further emphasized the evils of decentralization and has been offset only in part by piece-meal consolidations in 1917 and 1921. A constitutional amendment providing for a consolidation of all administrative work into not more than 12 departments was defeated by popular vote in 1924. An administrative code, sponsored by the Associated Industries of Missouri, failed to pass in the 1927 legislature. The experience of other states suggests that a reorganization program in Missouri, to be successful, must be the product of expert knowledge and thorough investigation, and must have both official leadership and the confidence and earnest support of citizens throughout the state.—*L. M. Short.*

MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT

(See also Entries 822, 1417, 1431, 1432, 1433, 1434, 1439, 1440, 1446)

DENMARK

1379. MARTENSEN-LARSEN, FR. The municipal system in Denmark. *Pub. Administration*. 4(4) Oct. 1928: 365-369.—Danish local authorities possess substantial municipal autonomy subject to central or county supervision in certain matters. The local governing units are the counties, the cities, and the parishes. The county councils are indirectly elected for a 6-year term; the chief county executive officer, the *amtmand*, is appointed by the king for life. City and parish councils are directly elected for 4-year terms by proportional representation. The municipal suffrage is conditioned upon Danish citizenship, payment of taxes, and a minimum age of 25 years. Qualified women may vote. The chief executive officer of the city is the burgomaster, who is elected by the council from among its own members. But certain branches of administration are directly under standing committees of the council, chosen by proportional representation. Copenhagen and Frederiksberg have special forms of city government. Thus, in Copenhagen there is a collegial executive consisting of a chairman (overpresident) appointed by the king and 10 other members elected by the council. In general, the Danish municipal system gives satisfaction, although some criticism has been made of the complexity of Copenhagen's government.—*R. H. Wells.*

GERMANY

1380. KALBFUS. Vom pfälzischen Städtebau. [City planning and zoning in the Palatinate.] *Deutsche Bauzeitung*. 62(74) Sep. 15, 1928: 637-644.—This article is a chapter reprinted from Kalbfus, *Die Rheinpfalz und ihre Bauten*, Berlin, 1928.—*R. H. Wells.*

1381. WELLS, ROGER H. Partisanship and parties in German municipal government. *Natl. Municipal Rev.* 17(8) Aug. 1928: 473-481.—German municipal institutions are far more politicized now than before the revolution of 1918. This is especially true of city councils. Local politics are largely shaped along national party lines, and in the organization and functioning of the councils there is resemblance to the Reichstag. The law merely provides that councilmen

shall be nominated by petition, but the parties have built up an elaborate nominating procedure similar to the convention system formerly used in the United States. After election, the councilmen of a given party usually organize a *Fraktion* which plays a recognized role in the work of the council. Thus, important proposals are normally considered in the fraction meetings before submission to the plenary session of the council. The local fractions of a party may be combined into special district, state, and national organizations for municipal work. Here, the Social Democratic and Center parties have the most elaborate organizations. The Center party's national municipal organization is the *Kommunalpolitische Vereinigung*, which has over 14,000 members, holds an annual convention, maintains a permanent secretariat, publishes a municipal journal, and assists the local fractions generally. To maintain party discipline, experiments have been made with the "party recall" which is designed to allow a party to remove its members from the council. Only Baden now legalizes the party recall. Also, the parties strongly emphasize the moral obligation to resign, although it is probably illegal elsewhere. National partisanship is a more or less permanent feature of city politics, but it will become less bitter as time goes on. On the other hand, it is likely that the national parties will continue to develop their special organizations for municipal work.—*R. H. Wells.*

GREAT BRITAIN

1382. HILL, FRANK S. The problem of local government. *Engl. Rev.* 238 Sep. 1928: 296-305.—One problem of local government in England is the town council. The burden of local government has become so heavy and complex that some means must be devised to aid the councillors in their work. To meet this situation certain sections or groups of the community should have the privilege of nominating members on local government councils. A working majority would be elected, but some members would be selected by certain sections or groups, the Ministry of Health to indicate the organizations which might usefully be invited to select members. These persons would have equal rights with the elected members. Such a plan would serve a useful purpose in strengthening the hands of local authorities. This interesting proposal may be the next step in "government of the people, by the people, and for the people" in English urban areas.—*C. M. Kneier.*

UNITED STATES

1383. KILPATRICK, WYLIE. Making the city report something other than a portly compendium. *Amer. City*. 39(1) Jul. 1928: 87-91.—The first essential of a city report should be to discriminate among facts. The annual report should be functionalized to serve the public. The better city reports serve to set forth the accomplishments of a year's administration, to analyze current civic problems, to describe the city government as a social institution, to furnish data for judging municipal officials, and to project a future civic program. The failure of city reports, if traced to one cause, may be attributed to their attempt to serve too many purposes within a single volume. The importance of intelligible accounting and popularized budgets cannot be overemphasized. The budget usually is neglected as an agency to interpret and report municipal administration. Its general aim should be to portray the cost of a civic work program.—*Harvey Walker.*

1384. KIMBALL, JUSTIN F. Spreading the gospel of city planning. *Amer. City*. 39(2) Aug. 1928: 123-124.—The project of a city plan is usually inspired, promoted, and financed by a small group of forward-looking citizens, who in their vision are years ahead of

the great mass of voters. The most effective method of training the latter is to put the plan into the elementary school curriculum. Adults may be reached through the press, but the results are not so sure nor so effective. Much can be done by a voluntary organization of the leading citizens who believe in the plan. This has been done successfully in Dallas.—*Harvey Walker*.

1385. UNSIGNED. Building up a municipal personnel system. *Pub. Personnel Studies*. 6(7) Jul. 1928: 158-166.—This article examines the development of public personnel administration in Cleveland since the inauguration of the city manager plan in 1924. Though progress has been slow, substantial improvements have been brought about. Among the principal accomplishments have been the working out of a classification of positions according to duties, which the author considers one of the best in the country, and the adoption of a salary schedule based in part on a study of local salary levels.—*R. C. Atkinson*.

DEPENDENCIES

(See also Entries 857, 1033, 1362, 1363, 1366, 1370, 1463)

BELGIUM

1386. MARQUET. L'impôt belgo-congolais. [The Belgian-Congo duty.] *Rev. Doctrine Juris. Coloniales*. 5(2) Jul. 1928: I-XV.—The development of Belgium's great African possession has been seriously retarded by the lack of uniformity which has existed in the fiscal legislation of the *métropole* and the colony. Such differences were largely wiped out by the law of June 21, 1927, which is now operative. The measure has been commonly misinterpreted. The budgets of the two remain separate, as do their debts and credits. Charges in force have merely been unified, so far as possible, to meet the demands of business. The Congo has in no sense been incorporated into Belgium.—*L. J. Ragatz*.

ITALY

1387. HEATHCOTE, DUDLEY. The colonial policy of Fascist Italy. *Fortnightly Rev.* 124(742) Oct. 1928: 465-473.—The attacks being made on Mussolini for his alleged imperialism are altogether unjustified. Italy has the most rapidly growing population in Europe, and the natural solution for the pressing social problems resulting is empire building. In undertaking it, the eminent Fascist leader is merely pursuing a course of action which any patriotic statesman would follow. His expansion policy redounds wholly to his credit. The so-called imperialism is but a logical expression of every true Italian's yearning to restore the once great prestige of his land. The Fascists have never sought more than to realize the war promises of Great Britain and France and their legitimate ambitions arising from national interests in north Africa. Italy's colonial prospects are not so roseate as they are often held to be, but all of her territories are increasing in

wealth. Particularly has this been true since the late boundary readjustments in Somaliland and Libia. With the carrying out of present plans, her overseas possessions will provide endless opportunity for surplus millions and will bring material wealth to the mother country.—*L. J. Ragatz*.

1388. MALVEZZI, C. ALDOBRANDINO. The evolution of colonial law: an Italian view. *United Empire*. 19(10) Oct. 1928: 582-587.—In the past, the conquering whites have fondly imagined that their civilization was perfect, and in subjugating outlying portions of the globe they have held it to be their duty to force western culture upon native peoples irrespective of the latter's state of development and background. Thus, various institutions have been foisted upon them, frequently even without attempts at adaptation, and colonial legislation has consistently been based upon the peculiar political concepts of the particular mother state and its economic principles. The results have naturally tended to be catastrophic. It has now come to be realized that native peoples must be ruled according to their characteristic historical and juridical traditions, and that they should be allowed to keep their own institutions which, being the outcome of the experience of centuries, are best suited to their state and needs. Colonies can therefore no longer be considered an individual problem for each state to solve. International deliberations should be undertaken to formulate fundamental principles of colonial policy, and these should be given international force. (The author is professor of colonial law at Florence. Excerpted from his *Elementi di Diritto Coloniale*.)—*L. J. Ragatz*.

UNITED STATES

1389. HAYDEN, RALSTON. What next for the Moro? *Foreign Affairs (N. Y.)*. 6(4) Jul. 1928: 633-644.—The Moros of Mindanao and Sulu are incapable of developing the rich resources of their country or of adapting themselves, unaided, to the changes incident to the introduction of modern civilization there. Between 1903 and 1913 the United States conquered the Moros and established over them a government controlled by Americans and designed to be gradually transformed into a political system similar to that existing in the Christian Filipino provinces. When the Filipinos were granted virtual autonomy in 1913, they took over the government of the Moros and instituted a "policy of attraction" intended rapidly to assimilate the Moros, who had always regarded them as natural enemies, into a united Philippine people whose goal should be the establishment of an independent Philippine Republic. Although progress toward this end was made for a number of years, by 1925 relations between the Moros and the Filipinos were again bad and retrogression had begun. Under these circumstances, the United States should establish and maintain a definite Moro policy based upon a recognition of the right of the Moros to participate in the development of their country to the full extent of their capacity to do so, and of the interest of the Filipinos in ultimately assimilating the Moros into a strong, united, Philippine nation.—*R. Hayden*.

POLITICAL PARTIES AND POLITICS

(See also Entries 1040, 1260, 1354, 1381, 1466)

RECENT HISTORY, INCLUDING BIOGRAPHY

(See also Entries 840, 848, 1014, 1045, 1348, 1353, 1387, 1467)

ARGENTINA

1390. DOLL, RAMON. *Naturaleza del Radicalismo en la politica argentina*. [The character of the Radical Party of Argentina.] *Nosotros*. 22 (231) Aug. 1928: 238-245.—Laclau has described the nature of the Radical party as that of a great national awakening of the masses to their social needs and to the use of the ballot to overcome the domination of the intellectual oligarchies which ruled prior to 1910. He represents this movement as both a natural, inevitable trend and as a process in the development of a rational understanding of political and social issues on the part of the masses—a contradiction in terms. Political parties do not represent ideas, but temperaments and popular wishes. Platforms and programs are the rationalizations of these wishes. It is not possible for the masses of voters to inform themselves adequately regarding issues, but the statement of programs does encourage some degree of popular thinking.—L. L. Bernard.

EGYPT

1391. TWEEDY, OWEN. *Egypt without Zaghlul*. *Fortnightly Rev.* 124 (741) Sep. 1928: 313-324.—Since the removal of Zaghlul's stabilizing influence, a domestic and an Anglo-Egyptian crisis have created a dubious condition in Egyptian politics. The rejection by the Egyptian Parliament under Nahas Pasha's influence of the settlement of outstanding issues negotiated with Chamberlain by Sarwat Pasha was answered by a British note objecting to a proposed weakening of the old "Assemblies Law." Thereupon Sarwat resigned, to be succeeded by Nahas, but on the receipt by the latter of a British ultimatum demanding steps to block the Assemblies bill, the secession of the Liberal Constitutional members ended the coalition character of the Cabinet. Accordingly, the Nahas Cabinet was dismissed by King Fuad and replaced by a new coalition of non-Zaghlulist elements under Mohammed Pasha Mahmud. However, since Parliament was controlled by a large Zaghlulist majority, it was prorogued for a month and has subsequently been suspended for 3 years.—A. Gordon Dewey.

FAR EAST

1392. HU, T. W. *The meaning of Chinese nationalism*. *China Weekly Rev.* Oct. 10, 1928: 25-28, 33.—"Nationalism, in ordinary cases, is but a feeling, and in China that feeling has produced most vital movements during at least the last 300 years of her history." Older even than the nationalism which was the protest against the alien Manchu dynasty, initiated by Wang Chuan-shan and Hwang Li-chow in the early 17th century, and which percolated through the masses in the formation of secret societies, it goes back even to the philosophy of Wang Yang-ming (1472-1529). Militarism, as an adjunct of nationalism, "is a purely exotic institution" and in present-day China, a transitional phenomenon. Sun Yat-sen did not, however, obtain his nationalistic ideas from the early philosophers of the Ch'ing dynasty but imported them from the West. Nationalism in China is the product of the impact of the West, which destroyed the empire and deprived her of political sovereignty through the introduction of extraterritoriality, "thanks to our [their]

traditional friend, the United States of America." The kernel of the ideal of Chinese nationalism is found in the belief in a world-order, a sort of internationalism wherein each nation-state is but a part of a Society of Equal Nations. Because of this ideal, "a grand idea inherited from the ancient Classics," Sun Yat-sen was not a "visionary."—C. Walter Young.

1393. UNSIGNED. *China in 1928: A bird's eye view from the scene*. *Round Table*. 1928 (72) Sep. 1928: 746-765.—The year 1928 marks the end of the first stage of the Chinese Revolution. The Nationalist movement has come into its own, recognized by Feng Yu-hsiang and Yen Hsi-shan. Military men promulgate plans of disbandment and reconstruction, and profess willingness to perfect a working basis of cooperation between Nanking and the provinces. There are prospects of raising the Nationalist flag in the 3 eastern provinces of Manchuria through some *quid pro quo* with Japan. Nationalist China is still a state of mind rather than an organized political entity, however, since there are 4 political groups: the Kuomint'ang, the Communists, Young China, and the Old Guard. The last derives its importance from the prestige of persons now out of public life but still powerful behind the scenes. The Kuomint'ang is the authentic organ of Chinese nationalism, containing many discordant elements temporarily united in a common cause. The committee system emasculates all responsibility and obstructs the efforts of strong leaders. The Communist party is closely allied, but not always in harmony, with Moscow. It works within the Nanking government toward the expulsion of moderate elements and constitutes a real danger because of the internal weakness of the Kuomint'ang. Young China (Chung Kuo Ching Nien Tang) interprets the Revolution as a Chinese Renaissance. It is critical of the Kuomint'ang but lacks resources. In foreign relations, recognition *de facto* has practically been achieved, and will be followed by treaty revision. Treaty powers have a definite part to play in contributing to China's domestic reconstruction through the tariff, thereby placing themselves in a position to insist upon the maintenance of certain standards in customs administration.—W. L. Godshall.

GREAT BRITAIN

1394. BRAILSFORD, HENRY N. *Before the British elections*. *Foreign Affairs* (N. Y.). 7 (1) Oct. 1928: 54-63.—Elections now have an international bearing, and therefore the more progressive and internationally-minded majority in British public opinion will dictate Britain's foreign policy after the approaching election.—James K. Pollock, Jr.

1395. CECIL, ALGERNON. *Lord Balfour*. *Quart. Rev.* 251 (498) Oct. 1928: 367-402.—This article gives the philosophy of Earl Balfour in relation to the background of his public career.—A. Gordon Dewey.

1396. FINDLAY, J. J. *The eleven university seats*. *Labour Mag.* 7 (6) Oct. 1928: 256-258.—The British Labor party should work for the abolition of all plural voting, including the 11 university seats in the House of Commons. The university seats, however, might find a place in a reformed second chamber. Meanwhile, the Labor party stands no chance of capturing any of these seats, but despite the lack of visible results, the propaganda value of contesting them from headquarters should justify the relatively slight cost involved and be of indirect benefit, too, in the local campaigns. The Leader of the party might offer himself as a candidate in all 11 constituencies.—A. Gordon Dewey.

1397. MARRIOTT, J. A. R. *Lord Curzon of Kedleston*. *Edinburgh Rev.* 248 (506) Oct. 1928: 229-

248.—This is a sketch of Lord Curzon's public career.—*A. Gordon Dewey.*

1398. MORGAN, WILLIAM T. Great Britain: nine years after the Armistice. *South Atlantic Quart.* Jul. 1928: 229-247.—This is a résumé of British domestic political affairs during the past 3 years, with some reference to Dominion and foreign relations.—*A. Gordon Dewey.*

1399. SPENCE, LEWIS. The National party of Scotland. *Edinburgh Rev.* 248 (505) Jul. 1928: 70-87.—A National party of Scotland has recently been organized by representative leaders of the Scottish Home Rule Association, the Scots National League, the Scottish National Movement, and the Glasgow University Scottish Nationalist Association. The primary objects of this party are "self-government for Scotland with independent national status within the British group of nations, together with the reconstruction of Scottish national life." The party will function through parliamentary representatives at Westminster and propagandist efforts on Scottish soil. The causes which have led to the formation of the party and the problems to which it will address its attention are the huge emigration of Scotch over seas; the immigration into Scotland of alien stocks; the fear of the absorption and ultimate extinction of the Scottish race; the decline of commerce, the prostration of industry, aggravated unemployment, and the concentration of capital and industrial management in London; the closing of the dock yards; the removal of government departments from Scotland to London; the delay in the land settlement policy; the reversion of a huge acreage of land to deer forests; the neglect of drainage and roads; the excessive cost of transportation; and "government by telephone."—*C. Kettleborough.*

ITALY

1400. KAIM, JULIUS RUD. Italien und der Balkan. [Italy and the Balkans.] *Zeitschr. Völkerpsychol. u. Soziol.* 4(3) Sep. 1928: 287-297.—Fascist policies are responsible for much of the present unrest in the Balkans, but it is not likely that the Fascist ideal of government will permanently prevail there.—*R. C. Binkley.*

JUGOSLAVIA

1401. ČURČIN, MILAN. Zločin Puniše Račića. [The crime of Punisha Rachich.] *Novi Evropa.* Jul. 26, 1928: 41-58.—The official organ of the Radical party contends that the murderer is less guilty than those who excited him to commit the crime. And yet, Laza Markovitch, the person responsible for this writing, is accepted at the Court. The act of Rachich is not the act of an individual. The murderer comes from a family with hereditary insanity. Several members of his family were condemned to prison for murder committed in quarrels. Rachich was invited by Tankosich to join the Black Hand. He refused. Later he became a faithful servant of Pashitch and was one of the chief witnesses against the Black Hand in the Salonika Affair. After the war, Pashitch made him very rich and the Radical party gave him a seat in Parliament. The persons guilty of the crime are: Punisha Rachich, Nikola Pashitch, Stojan Protich, Ljuba Jovanovitch (patron of Velja Vukichevitch), and the whole Radical party. After this act the revision of the Constitution of Jugoslavia is inevitable.—*V. Trivanovitch.*

1402. LOCKHART, R. H. BRUCE. Stephen Raditch: peasant patriot. *Fortnightly Rev.* 124(742) Oct. 1928: 512-521.—The article is a biographical sketch and an analysis of the factors conditioning the "almost supernatural influence" of the Croatian peasant leader over his countrymen. That influence is attributed to his life-long passion for the economic

emancipation of his fellow peasants and to his unquestioned oratorical powers. Raditch was a magnificent "peaceful revolutionary" of the explosive demagogic type, but he was not a constructive politician with any real understanding of political compromise. His martyrdom is regarded as likely to be for all time a landmark in the history of Croatia's struggle for independence. Particular emphasis is placed on Raditch's early contacts with Russian social revolutionaries as giving him basic theories of land reform policy, and the "tremendous impression" that the Russian Revolution made on him.—*M. W. Graham.*

MEXICO

1403. DILLON, E. J. Mes rencontres avec Alvaro Obregon. [My interviews with Obregon.] *Europe Nouvelle.* 11(550) Aug. 25, 1928: 1158-1161; (551) Sep. 1, 1928: 1189-1198; (552) Sep. 8, 1928: 1226-1229.—Obregon was born in a small village in Sonora, Feb. 17, 1880. He was the youngest of 18 children. His father died when he was a child. The family was poor, and his early education was entrusted to a sister who conducted a private school. He had no religious training, and always opposed the church's meddling in politics. At the age of 20 he went to work in a sugar factory in Sinaloa, and later became a farmer. He took no part in the Madero revolution against Diaz, but on the outbreak of the revolt against Huerta he was called on as mayor of his town to raise troops for the revolutionary army. This was the beginning of his military career, described by himself in his book *8000 Kilometres of Campaign*. Obregon rendered a service to his country while minister of War in the Carranza Cabinet by exercising a restraining influence over Carranza, whose foreign policy was to organize a coalition of foreign powers against the United States. Obregon's opposition was so strong that Carranza was forced to remain neutral and was thus prevented from joining the Central Powers during the World War and from taking up arms against the United States.—*C. M. Bishop.*

MIDDLE EAST

1404. BAKHMETEFF, BORIS. Ten years of Bolshevism. *Foreign Affairs (N. Y.).* 6(4) Jul. 1928: 587-599.—Bakhmeteff, Russian ambassador to the United States from 1917 to 1922, interprets the 10 years of Bolshevik rule in Russia in terms of the "lessons of history." The revolutionaries (the Jacobins in France, the Puritans in England, and the Bolsheviks in Russia) usually profess a fanatical doctrine of which the contents are unimportant. Their spirit and energy—not their ideals—put a rudder into their hands. They succeed as revolutionists—not as builders. For a while they exercise power in a ruthless and dictatorial manner, then they become isolated, and eventually ridiculed and hated. Dissensions, reprisals, banishments, and executions result. Trotsky, Zinoviev, Kamenev, and others have fallen in Russia. No man of international fame is left. The time has now come when the Communists must face the inevitable foe of disintegration—"a foe which history teaches has been the Nemesis of all revolutionary dictatorships and has dealt the fatal blow."—*J. G. Heinberg.*

1405. LOVETT, H. VERNEY. India from Curzon's days to these. *Quart. Rev.* 497 Jul. 1928: 175-194.—This is a résumé of political and constitutional vicissitudes during the period.—*A. Gordon Dewey.*

1406. RATCLIFFE, S. K. Lord Curzon in India. *Contemp. Rev.* 134(752) Aug. 1928: 161-167.—In his review of Earl Ronaldshay's *Life of Lord Curzon* the writer notes that despite the legend to the contrary there was little harmony between Simla, the India Office and the Cabinet during the Proconsul's administration.

His letters and speeches reveal a vain man who believed himself betrayed by feeble friends in England and surrounded by half-wits in India. Few of his projects save that for the creation of the Northwest frontier province received cordial support in London. Moreover, Lord Curzon is revealed as never having felt a "friendly interest in the mind or character of any Indian, whether thinker, scholar, or man of affairs," and had himself "no suspicion that India had already moved decisively past his conception of imperial rule."—*A. Gordon Dewey.*

NEAR EAST

1407. HANIM, HALIDÉ EDIB. My share in the Turkish ordeal. *Asia*. 28 (6) Jun. 1928: 437-443, 509-515; (7) Jul. 1928: 570-576, 588-592; (8) Aug. 1928: 638-645, 654-661; (9) Sep. 1928: 700-707, 747-752; (10) Oct. 1928: 782-789, 843-849.—On March 15, 1920, when the present account begins, the author was in Constantinople, preparing for flight, being one of the proscribed members of the Nationalist party. After placing her two sons in Robert College and requesting Charles R. Crane to see to their subsequent education in America, she succeeded in escaping in disguise with her husband, Adnan Bey, to Angora. Curiously enough, her escape was from the British police, the protection of whose country she now enjoys as an exile. On Apr. 2, 1920, she reached Angora and became a secretary and interpreter at the Nationalist army headquarters. Mustapha Kemal Pasha was at this time directing the Nationalist government through the National Assembly. Ismet Pasha was chief of staff. The Sultan, then under Allied influence, sent an armed force against the Nationalists, who were finally compelled to rely on irregular bands to maintain their position. Emissaries from Russia came to Angora to convert the Nationalists to communism. In June, 1920, the first Greek offensive began and had progressed to beyond the lines of the Treaty of Sèvres. In Nov., 1920, Adnan became vice-president of the National Assembly. The remainder of the story is concerned with the struggle between the Greek and Turkish armies in Asia Minor during the years 1920-22.—*C. M. Bishop.*

1408. MUSIL, ALOIS. Religion and politics in Arabia. *Foreign Affairs* (N. Y.). 6 (4) Jul. 1928: 675-681.—Three politico-religious elements complicate the Arabian political situation: Ibn Saud, his orthodox Hedjaz subjects, and the Ekhwan, a Wahabite sect under Feisal Ibn Dawish. From the British point of view, the only possible straightening-out of these divergent interests is for Britain to disregard the agreements of Ajër (1922) and of Hadda (1925), and to limit Ibn Saud's empire to physiographic and historic boundaries. These limits should begin on the Red Sea at Haql, about 20 miles south of Al Aqaba, and thence run east along the southern base of the Shera mountain range and the northern confines of the Nefud and outlying sand tracts as far as the ancient station of Al Oqoba on the Pilgrim Road. Beyond this the boundary should run in a generally eastern direction as far as the Persian Gulf. Al Kuwait, necessary to sustain the neighboring tribes, ought to be left to Ibn Saud. This new boundary would coincide approximately with the limits of territory occupied by the great Bedouin tribes, and thus the present frequent complaints of the violation of their territorial rights might be silenced. Many Arabian "empires" have been brought together by religious leaders, but not one has survived the religious

movement that gave it birth. With cessation of struggle has come dissolution.—*D. C. Blaisdell.*

1409. ROGERS, A. L. Arab nationalism in Iraq and Palestine. *Asiatic Rev.* 24 (79) Jul. 1928: 397-402.—The population of Iraq is divided into 3 groups. The tribal Shaikhs, who control 200,000 fighting men, desire a government which recognizes their position and maintains law and order. Their weakness lies in their hold upon their tribes. This was one of the causes of the revolt of 1920, and though they suffered they still favor British control. The politicians of Bagdad, nationalists who desire office, resent British interference with nepotism and corruption. The intelligentsia, prosperous merchants and landowners, have an important stake in the country. They desire security but feel that the British have not fully protected the rights of Iraq in the frontier questions. The mandatory powers can count on the support of the population when they use a firm hand, as the French have done in Syria.—*J. E. Wrench.*

UNITED STATES

1410. GEORGE, R. E. GORDON. Politics, economics and citizenship. *Dublin Rev.* 183 (367) Oct.-Dec. 1928: 188-200.—*E. B. Logan.*

1411. MCGOLDRICK, JOSEPH. The new Tammany. *Amer. Mercury*. 15 (57) Sep. 1928: 1-12.—The Tammany Society is a patriotic, fraternal body as old as the nation itself, having been founded as a popular counterpart of the aristocratic Cincinnati. Tammany covers but 2 of the city's 5 boroughs, but there has been much recent movement of its members from the congested slums of Manhattan to better homes in Brooklyn and particularly in Queens. The elevation in the social scale which is bringing about improved living conditions is also producing a transformation of political manners and morals which may be termed the New Tammany. There is considerable contest within the organization between the old and new elements. The methods of Tammany, old and new, are set forth in considerable detail. They are no different from those of "bossism" everywhere and may well be called the "measles of sociological youth."—*Joseph McGoldrick.*

ORGANIZATIONS AND METHODS

(See also Entry 1336)

UNITED STATES

1412. KENT, FRANK R. The money that makes presidents. *Amer. Mercury*. 14 (55) Jul. 1928: 282-287.—The important part of campaign expenditures is that which is known as "current expenses," and which is spent on election day. In every one of the 150,000 precincts in the United States there are to be found on election day anywhere from 15 to 30 men ready to make a little easy money as runners, workers, messengers, or watchers. In 1 precinct 10 workers can regularly control 100 votes, including their own and those of their families. Men with wide connections in the precinct are always given preference in securing the election day jobs. Success is not a question of issue nor of candidates. It is a question of money. The side which has the money will win against the side which has not.—*E. B. Logan.*

GOVERNMENTAL PROCESSES: LEGISLATION, PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION, JUSTICE

LEGISLATION

(See also Entry 1329)

PRINCIPLES

1413. RAY, NARESH CHANDRA. Second chambers. *Calcutta Rev.* 28(2) Aug. 1928: 191-218.—The desirable form for a legislature is the bicameral, with the second chamber chosen by direct election and differentiated from the lower house by the use of such devices as different tenure and time of election, different constituencies, and proportional representation. In a parliamentary form of government it should have suspensory power only. A unicameral system may be justifiable in provinces if the central government has absorbed most of the powers.—*W. Reed West.*

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

(See also Entries 1363, 1364)

GENERAL

(See also Entry 1337)

1414. BELMONT, PERRY. Executive officers in Congress. The affirmative point of view. *Constitutional Rev.* 12(3) Jul. 1928: 133-147.—The secretary of the Treasury, especially, should be required to appear before Congress. Had the law establishing this office been observed, our tariff and currency legislation would have been made clearer to the country and more satisfactory results secured. The heads of the departments need not be orators. Men who understand their subjects make themselves understood. Annual reports of executives are essential for proper legislation, and they invariably need further explanation. Reports of committee work involving the executive cannot insure the attention of Congress. Executive participation would not interfere with committee work. It would neither aggrandize nor encroach upon the power of the executive, but would restore the desirable equilibrium between the executive and the legislative departments. It would not interfere with the present means of communication. Very few doubt the efficacy of the present practice of executive participation in committee hearings. Participation on the floor would require merely a change in the rules. Bills providing for executive participation have been introduced in both Houses at almost every session in recent years. The Confederate States Constitution provided that "Congress may by law grant to the principal officers in each of the Executive Departments a seat upon the floor of either House with the privilege of discussing any measures appertaining to his department." Presidents Garfield, Wilson, and Taft favored it. So did Root, Hughes, and Davis. The development of absolute and discretionary power in the chief executive requires of him the impossible. The search-light of the press is turned upon him, leaving the legislative branch in comparative obscurity. A discussion in Congress between the leaders of the legislative and executive branches would receive the full attention of the country and would go far toward restoring the checks and balances that should exist between the 2 great coordinate branches of the government.—*Milton Conover.*

1415. WHITE, HOWARD. Executive officers in Congress. The negative point of view. *Constitutional Rev.* 12(3) Jul. 1928: 148-156.—The exclusion of the

executive from Congressional deliberations was not accidental in origin. Early in history congressmen evidently were fearful that cabinet officers would exert an undue influence if permitted to participate. The executive participation plan seems to disregard elementary characteristics of human nature. It is more likely to stir up jealousies between the two branches of the government and to produce confusion and deadlocks than to secure greater cooperation. It is not probable that the Republican majorities in recent congresses would have acquiesced in the appearance of cabinet members to defend the administration policies, as was indicated in 1928 by the opposition of members to the appearance of Wilbur in the House during the discussion on the naval building bill. Cabinet heads are political appointees, serving for a few years, probably having less experience in national affairs than the chairmen of committees. The President might be more disposed to select legislative leaders for cabinet positions, but there would be the danger that even less attention would then be paid to qualifications requisite for the proper management of their respective departments. Executive power developed greatly under Roosevelt and Wilson without executive participation in Congress. Had cabinet members been present in Congress, it is very doubtful whether these presidents would have obtained such liberal grants of authority. If, however, the plan should be adopted by constitutional amendment, executives would be about as powerless as is the vice-president over the Senate.—*Milton Conover.*

PERSONNEL

(See also Entry 1385)

1416. SCHUMPTER, JOSEF. Staatsreferendar und Staatsassessor. [The Staatsreferendar and the Staatsassessor.] *Schmollers Jahrb.* 52(4) Aug. 1928: 123-140.—The Staatsreferendar does not have a thorough understanding of the economic questions of the day. If, in order to remedy this, the time devoted to strictly legal studies should be decreased and economic studies substituted, the result would be practitioners who were both poor economists and poor lawyers. What is needed is a longer and more flexible course of study.—*J. Pois.*

ACCOUNTING AND AUDITING

(See also Entry 1140)

1417. LANDMAN, ADRIAN M. Depreciation in commercial and municipal accounting. *Natl. Municipal Rev.* 17(8) Aug. 1928: 462-465.—In the case of a municipality, unlike that of a commercial company, no incentive exists for a reduction of net income by charging depreciation off as expense, as there is no income tax to pay and no distribution to be made to stockholders. The matter of first concern to a municipality is not what its depreciable property is worth in money, but the quantity of the property, its state of repair, and the amount of service it can render. Municipalities are required by state laws to retire indebtedness incurred for depreciable property within specified periods of time, with the result that municipal bonds are assuming a financial rating of the highest order and many municipalities have a sounder financial structure without showing depreciation in their accounts than have many commercial companies which meticulously set up theoretical depreciation upon their accounts.—*Helen L. Watts.*

JUSTICE

(See also Entries 928, 1347, 1352, 1353, 1364, 1468, 1537)

PROCEDURE

(See also Entries 1254, 1335, 1355, 1423)

1418. CORBIN, HAROLD H. The jury on trial. *Amer. Bar Assn. Jour.* 14(9) Oct. 1928: 507-512, 516.—The jury does not impede the disposition of cases, writes Corbin, taking issue with Justice Proskauer and Robert H. Elder. Referring to the civil jury, he denies that it is unable to determine the cases tried before it. He believes in the efficiency of the jury. The "composite judgment of 12 laymen drawn from all walks of life is far more likely to represent the truth than the judgment of one or more judges." Jurors are of average intelligence, at least. Justice McCook's study of 105 cases showed that his views regarding verdicts in jury trials were in 90% of the cases the same as those of the jury. A jury is no more susceptible to "bias, passion, and prejudice" than is the average member of society, and these natural tendencies are likely to be laid aside under instructions from the judge. Jurors have no axes to grind, therefore the public should change its psychology and place more confidence in them.—*Agnes Thornton.*

1419. DUANE, RUSSELL, and WINDOLPH, F. LYMAN. Should the civil jury be abolished? *Forum.* 80(4) Oct. 1928.—This is a debate, in which Duane takes the affirmative.—*H. R. Hosea.*

1420. GRANT, J. A. C. The judicial council movement. *Amer. Pol. Sci. Rev.* 12(4) Nov. 1928: 936-946.—One of the most promising products of the movement for a more efficient administration of justice is the judicial council. The need for unification and for administrative supervision is recognized. Such councils exist now in some 12 states of the union and the movement is steadily growing. The functions of a council may be summarized as follows: to conduct a continuous survey of the volume and condition of business in the various courts, the work accomplished, and the character of results; to devise ways and means of simplifying judicial procedure and improving the administration of justice; to acquaint all courts with the results of various experiments in other jurisdictions and to foster the adoption of such changes as seem in the interest of uniformity and the expedition of business; to bring to the attention of the political departments of the government all problems which cannot be solved except by amendment of the laws or constitution; and to conduct such special investigations as the legislature or governor may desire, and to act as an advisory body on such bills as shall be submitted to the council for consideration. In addition the California Council has power over the assignment of judges to care for crowded calendars and also a wide rule-making power to supplement the statutes on practice and procedure. The potential value of the council has been well established even though in some cases it has been handicapped as to power and money. The success of the California Council will no doubt give a considerable impetus to the movement in other states.—*George F. Robeson.*

1421. HAYNES, TOM H. County jails and workhouses. *Amer. City.* 39(2) Aug. 1928: 140-141.—Prison reform has not kept pace with civilization. What happens to a prisoner is of vital importance to society for the reason that he will probably again be at liberty. An advisory board composed of a psychiatrist, a social worker, a doctor, a clergyman, and a lawyer should aid each criminal court in imposing sentences. A successful prison system can be based only on the indeterminate sentence. County jails and work-

houses should all give place to state owned and controlled institutions. The local jail should be used only for the temporary detention of persons awaiting trial. The state institutions for misdemeanants should be equipped to discourage idleness. Hospitals, schools, and industries should be provided in the prison. Wages should be paid. Outside religious appeals should be encouraged. When the prisoner is released it should be under parole, so that supervision may be continued until he is able adequately to take care of his own needs and until his rehabilitation as a citizen is assured.—*Harvey Walker.*

1422. LEPAULLE, PIERRE. Jury, democracy and efficiency. *Forum.* Jul. 1928: 49-55.—Most people seem to believe that the trial jury is essential in any democratic government. This belief is due to the assumptions that it is somehow shocking to let any man have, as a regular profession, the power to dispose of the fate of his fellow citizens, and that the man in the street is as competent as anyone. That these assumptions are false is recognized by anyone who really thinks, as is shown by the situation in business, in the army, in public administration generally, as well as the differentiation of the few from the mass in the division of labor, study, and training. But somehow these assumptions that exist "in the back of the head" have more importance than arguments that are expressly put forward. The expressed arguments against the jury are: that it is a poor tool for discovering truth since keen knowledge and training are required to criticize and judge documents and testimony; that because of the jury all of the evidence cannot be presented, due to inevitable bias; that because of the jury straight-forward and business-like methods cannot be pursued; and that the jury considerably delays the administration of justice, due to the challenge of each candidate, cross-examination, and the discussions as to the admission of evidence. All of these arguments show the incompatibility of the jury with an administration of justice which is direct, realistic, economical, and in keeping with American standards of efficiency.—*George F. Robeson.*

1423. MASON, GREGORY. Shall we hang the jury? *World's Work.* 57(1) Nov. 1928: 57-65.—*H. R. Hosea.*

1424. PHILIP, J. R. The crown as litigant in Scotland. *Juridical Rev.* 40(3) Sep. 1, 1928: 238-249.—The committee appointed in 1921 to investigate the position of the Crown in England as litigant made its report in 1927 in the form of a draft Crown Proceedings Bill. The suggested reforms for England approximate the basic principle of Scots law. Three of the proposals from the English report are discussed in the light of Scots law. (1) Proceedings by or against the Crown may be instituted in the name of the attorney-general. This is similar to the Scots law of 1857, based upon common law principle of the 16th century. (2) The Crown's Forum may be convened in the High Court and in the County Court. A similar principle was established as early as 1534 in Scots law. (3) The Crown and its officers are liable in tort or negligence. The "modern immunity for the Crown from liability for delict and negligence was foreign to earlier Scots law."—*Agnes Thornton.*

1425. RICHARDSON, I. T. The jury and methods of increasing its efficiency. *Amer. Bar Assn. Jour.* 14(7) Jul. 1928: 410-412.—Judge Richardson emphasizes the importance of selecting panels of intelligent men who can leave their businesses without anxiety. If lawyers and judges conferred with the township trustees and mayors, who make up the panel, regarding the general qualities which are necessary in good jurors, a more efficient jury would be realized, and more quickly. Also, there would be greater efficiency if judges did all they could to inform juries

concerning procedure. Judge Richardson advocates the use of jury booklets similar to those used in New York state, which explain the duties of jurymen and acquaint them with court procedure. He tried this practice in his district, and it resulted most successfully.—*Agnes Thornton.*

1426. SCHÖBER, H. *Internationale Zusammenarbeit der Kriminalpolizei.* [International Conference of Police.] *Arch. f. Kriminol.* 83 (1) Jul. 1928: 12-20.—On invitation of the Dutch members of the Internationalen Kriminalpolizeilichen Kommission, the International Conference of Police Commissioners was held in Amsterdam July 6-8, 1927. Prominent representatives from Vienna, Brussels, Berlin, Dresden, Bulgaria, Sofia, Stuttgart, Munich, Bremen, Hamburg, Paris, Yugoslavia, Belgrade, Denmark, England, and France attended, England and France sending their first delegates to the commissions. Numerous reports were made. The resolution to create an international organization for controlling counterfeiters and forgers was of particular interest. Attention was called to Briand's report to the League of Nations urging international control of counterfeiting, his proposals to serve as the basis of an international organization, namely, (1) united efforts on the part of proper authorities, particularly the police; (2) the improvement of criminal law and the means of securing extradition papers; and (3) the establishment of an international court. Problems of criminal identification were presented, particularly the

necessity of guarding against false finger-print impressions made by skin transplanting. Brandes, of Vienna, reported on the adoption of a police telegraphic code by 297 police officials. A report on women police stressed the opinion that such women can serve a most useful place in supervising women, children, and young girls within institutions, but recommended that they should not appear in uniform out of doors, nor perform any street duties.—*M. A. Elliott.*

1427. SCRAGG, HAROLD A. The grand jury. *Temple Law Quart.* 2 (4) Jul. 1928: 317-329.—Is the Grand Jury necessary except for special investigations, and what measures should be adopted to speed up its work? The use of the information is a quicker and more efficient process than indictment by a Grand Jury. The secrecy of what takes place in the Grand Jury room is no longer maintained. The Grand Jury rarely initiates prosecutions, and is practically compelled to accept the judgment of the prosecuting attorney. It is more likely to present indictments in unmeritorious cases than is the district attorney. Since Pennsylvania does not allow the use of information in criminal cases, and since it will take time to amend the constitution to this effect, the writer suggests that meanwhile Pennsylvania follow the New York plan of allowing the defendant to appear before the Grand Jury. Many cases would thus be disposed of before reaching the courts. The article closes with a draft of an act allowing such a procedure.—*Agnes Thornton.*

THE PUBLIC SERVICES

DEFENSE AND SAFETY

1428. DANILOV, YURI. The red army. *Foreign Affairs* (N. Y.). 7 (1) Oct. 1928: 96-109.—The present Red army is regulated by the law of Sep. 18, 1925, according to which the armed forces of the Soviet Union are defined as "the workmen's and the peasants' Red army." All other classes are barred from it. Women may be called in time of war for special service. The Red Guard constituted the vanguard of the revolution; later their numbers were increased by the newly formed detachments of the Red army. In Dec. 1926, the total population of U.S.S.R. was 147,000,000, and the number of men on active service, 562,000, thus representing 0.4% of the total population. Russia as well as the rest of Continental Europe does not dare to abolish compulsory service in favor of voluntary enlistment. Russia in particular is geographically so situated as to have common frontiers with 12 states. Russia's western neighbors alone have an aggregate of 520,000 men under arms. In fairness to the Bolsheviks it is admitted that they have reduced the army of the pre-war period numbering 1,300,000 men to the present number which numerically is not greatly superior to any other European army. At first the Soviet was compelled to draw on the old commissioned officers, but now it trains its own officers in military schools. The tendency is to give preference to members of the Communist party, and therefore the standards of efficiency of the commissioned personnel are deteriorating. Every military detachment is organized on a political basis, with its leaders and teachers, but since the officers are now for the most part in sympathy with the communist regime, the authority of the political commissars is being reduced in favor of the military commanders. Russia is a peaceful country, and aggressive military action by the Third International is unthinkable. But any attempt on the part of outsiders to change Russia's present boundaries forcefully will bring forth a violent outburst of national indignation, and the Red army will increase tenfold.—*B. W. Maxwell.*

1429. MAURICE, FREDERICK. Military lessons of the Great War. *Foreign Affairs* (N. Y.). 7 (1) Oct. 1928: 20-29.—The predictions of military experts relative to the nature of future wars generally prove to be wrong, since the moral effect of scientific improvements in the methods of warfare cannot be tested in time of peace. All the military prophets of 1914, except Lord Kitchener, predicted a short war. Notwithstanding the perfection of means of communication and the detailed information obtained through elaborate systems of espionage, the plans of the opposing armies in the first months of the war proved to be defective because of the lack of precise knowledge of the numbers and movements of the adversary. The huge number of men used and the persistent engagement along long lines were the outstanding developments of the last war. The mechanization of armies is the key to the next war. The mobilization of armies must be successfully coordinated with the mobilization of industries through the perfect cooperation of military and civil authorities.—*W. M. Strachan.*

1430. SCHÖBER, H. *Polizei und öffentliche Sicherheit in Österreich.* [The police and public safety in Austria.] *Arch. f. Kriminol.* 83 (2) Sep. 1928: 89-93.—The police of Austria fall into 3 categories, namely, the local police, the gendarmes, and the federal or national police (*Bundespölitzeibehörden*). The local police are community police, and exist only where, because of the size of the population, it is considered advisable to maintain separate police stations. The gendarmes, once under the Ministry of Defense, now operate as civil officers, organized on a military basis and equipped with weapons. The functions of the federal police, supervised from Vienna as a center, are most extensive. They consist in the keeping of identification records of criminals, the publication of a central police organ, the conduct of an intelligence bureau, the prevention and control of the white-slave traffic, the suppression of immoral writings and pictures, the control of emigration, the licensing of foreign automobiles and chauffeurs, and the registration of ex-prisoners. The functions of the police are, then, both repressive and

preventive. That they are effective is evidenced by the comparison of crime and accident statistics of Vienna with those of London and New York. (The author is chief of police in Vienna.)—*M. H. Krout.*

HEALTH AND SOCIAL WELFARE

(See also Entries 1195, 1266, 1274, 1350, 1515, 1531)

1431. AMERICAN CITY PLANNING INSTITUTE. Control of land subdivision and building development. *Amer. City.* 39 (1) Jul. 1928: 109-110.—To improve uneconomic, unattractive, unhealthful, and socially wasteful conditions and to prevent their creation there must be an effective control of land subdivision and building development. (Principles and measures of control are specified in detail.)—*Harvey Walker.*

1432. GOODRICH, E. P. Sunlight and the city plan. *Amer. City.* 39(1) Jul. 1928: 121-122.—One-half hour of winter noon sunlight or its equivalent should be taken as the minimum standard for any room. Three hours of direct daylight with a clear view of the sky may be taken as the minimum equivalent of $\frac{1}{2}$ hour of direct winter sunlight. In all cases, $1\frac{1}{2}\%$ of the hemispherical dome of the sky should be visible from every window. Sunlight penetration can be secured by separating buildings at different distances, depending upon the orientation of the streets on which they face. Three density standards are suggested for dwelling districts and 2 types for business districts. A table shows the percentages of open space at ground level which results from the application of the several suggested classifications. A complete application of these standards would not be feasible in a city already built up. In such a case certain irreducible minima should be established.—*Harvey Walker.*

1433. PURDY, LAWSON. The housing of the very poor. *Amer. City.* 39(1) Jul. 1928: 128-129.—In most growing cities in the United States, the worst housing conditions are found where houses built for one family are being used by many families. The very poor must use old houses which according to our present standards were never fit to live in. The construction of new houses and the destruction of old ones is a continuous process which cannot be appreciably accelerated by the use of public funds. With declining rents and numerous vacancies, the time is not far distant when the poorest houses in New York will be torn down. The tendency is for a gradual movement of families from poor houses to better ones. Our task is to see that enough houses are built for the more prosperous persons and that they are so well built and so well planned that no matter how old they may become, they will always be satisfactory dwellings.—*Harvey Walker.*

1434. WILLIAMS, HUNTINGTON. Methods and results in the scoring of city health departments. *Amer. City.* 39(1) Jul. 1928: 79-84.—The New York State Department of Health commissions a member of its staff to make periodic visits to each of the cities of the state and to score the activities of the city health departments (New York, Buffalo, and Rochester excepted). The procedure followed by this officer is outlined and an account of the scores given in a recent examination is included. Comments from public officers as to the value of the work also appear. Special results of the scoring include increased health appropriations, adoption of improved milk ordinances, adoption of public health nursing services, filtration and chlorination of city water supplies, improvement in control of communicable diseases, development of local laboratory facilities, venereal disease clinics, use of health publicity, and the adoption of practices in health administration which have proved successful

elsewhere in the state. The score card is shown in detail.—*Harvey Walker.*

REGULATION AND PROMOTION OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

(See also Entries 1084, 1086, 1163, 1166, 1175, 1274, 1323, 1351, 1442)

1435. CLESS, GEORGE A., JR. The art of city building and the cultivation of the "come hither" aspect. *Amer. City.* 39(4) Oct. 1928: 119-120.—Much of the money and effort spent to bring new industries into cities is wasted, and much of the propaganda favoring new industries is based upon ignorance. Few established industries will move upon such a stimulus. An industry which is housed in cheap buildings and pays a low wage scale not only fails to pay its own way but is a parasite on the community. If a city wishes to grow in a substantial way, it must first adopt and carry out a comprehensive program of civic improvement.—*Harvey Walker.*

1436. LORENZ, CHARLOTTE. Die wirtschafts-politischen Strömungen der Gegenwart. [Economic policies of the present time.] *Schmollers Jahrb.* 52(4) Aug. 1928: 75-122.—A survey of world production since the war shows the growth of different industrial, mercantile, and agricultural policies. These policies are national and international in scope and may be considered under the following categories: (1) restriction of free trade, (2) protection, and (3) state planning of industry. They are expressed practically in terms of tariffs in the United States and Europe, the McNary-Haugen Bill, industrial and agricultural organization in Russia, the Imperial Preference System of Great Britain, Bolshevism, state policies in Italy, Spain, Poland, and other countries, Pan-Europeanism, and the reparations question. The distinction between these policies in many cases is based upon the differences in the fundamental conception of the relation of the individual to the state.—*W. A. Morton.*

1437. ROBINSON, WILLIAM A. Economic sectionalism in Canada. *Jour. Pol. Econ.* 36(4) Aug. 1928: 501-509.—Canada, as well as the United States has problems arising from the diverse interests of different sections within her large area. The Maritime Provinces, never strongly in favor of the Confederation were inclined after 50 years to hold it responsible for their failure to progress. The war and subsequent events damaged them greatly, and demands were presented for government relief. These demands centered around transportation matters, for these provinces are isolated from the rest of Canada. Also, since 1867, New England has been closed to them by the loss of reciprocity and by high tariffs. As a result of the agitation, a survey was made and recommendations returned for increased subventions for provincial governments, a 20% reduction in all maritime freight rates, the development of the ports of Halifax and St. John—pointing out, however, the inadvisability of trying to force the grain trade from its natural channels via the United States—and for a trade treaty with the United States as the best aid for the fisheries, coal, steel, and lumber industries. All of these recommendations, save the last, have been or are about to be enacted into law.—*L. R. Guild.*

1438. VAN CLEEF, EUGENE. The advertising of cities. *Amer. City.* 39(2) Aug. 1928: 147-148.—Large sums are being spent through local commercial organizations to attract industries and new residents to cities. Most of this advertising is promotional rather than scientific. Population figures show that non-advertising cities are growing quite as rapidly as those which spend large sums on advertising. A most effective type of advertising is that which links the name of the

city with that of some widely-known article or industry. It might be better if local advertising funds were spent to assist local business to become better known in new markets.—*Harvey Walker.*

1439. VAN CLEEF, EUGENE. Cities and the world's markets. *Amer. City.* 39(4) Oct. 1928: 124.—The Chamber of Commerce should not neglect international trade possibilities in its trade expansion advertising program. Such programs have value in promoting international friendliness and at the same time aid in stabilizing local industry.—*Harvey Walker.*

1440. VAN CLEEF, EUGENE. The modern city and its civic-commercial organizations. *Amer. City.* 39(1) Jul. 1928: 130.—No city may rest upon its reputation long, for there is too much competition among cities toward getting new industries and new families. Chambers of commerce have acquired new duties—fighting to maintain freight rates, insisting upon the paving of roads, watching state and local legislation. Studies are being made by such agencies of sources of raw material and labor, and new industries are being sought which can be carried on economically in the locality. Civic advertising can cause tremendous damage and loss, or can make for much that is worth while. It should tell an honest story of the city's environment, resources, plans for the future, and possibilities for those new activities for which it is best fitted.—*Harvey Walker.*

PUBLIC UTILITIES

(See also Entries 1151, 1257, 1317-1321)

1441. BETTS, AMOS R. Some motor vehicle regulation problems. *Pub. Util. Reports.* 1928 D Sep. 6, 1928: 5-12.—At present the chief problems in the regulation of motor vehicles are those of state regulation, of cooperation between enforcing agencies and the commissions, of federal regulation, of the "wild-cat" operator, of rate policy, of the transportation of seasonal commodities, of the booking agency, and of the competition between motor carriers and rail lines. Because of the economic facility with which one may engage in it, the regulation of this new mode of transportation is more essential than the regulation of railroads. Resulting evils attest the urgency of effective regulation of motor carriers.—*J. J. George.*

1442. CASS, C. D. Present status of interstate motor bus regulation. *Pub. Util. Reports.* 1928 D(4) Sep. 20, 1928: 17-22.—Forty-four states have instituted regulation of interstate motor transportation, but under United States Supreme Court decision in *Buck v. Kuykendall* (267 U. S. 307) the states cannot deny to interstate carriers the use of the highways, and consequently cannot effectively regulate these interstate carriers. In the Cummins bill (1925) congressional regulation of interstate carriers of both passengers and property was proposed. The Interstate Commerce Commission held regional hearings in 1926 to investigate interstate motor transportation. On the basis of 5,000 pages of testimony adduced, Examiner Flynn recommended a scheme of regulation the chief features of which were the requirement of a certificate of public convenience and necessity to operate, the exaction of liability protection to passengers and the public, fair rate regulation, and the setting up of adequate machinery to secure proper control of interstate motor carriers. A bill embodying these recommendations was introduced into the last Congress. The state commissions and the carriers concerned were satisfied with the bill. The National Automobile Chamber of Commerce opposed and delayed the bill so that Congress failed to enact it. Federal regulation is imperative. Its chief objective should be proper service at fair cost. Experience in other transportation fields shows that regulated monopoly is the means of securing proper

service. Only passenger carriers should be regulated at present. It is likely that Congress will take up the matter at the coming short session and will institute regulation to be administered by the state commissions.—*John J. George.*

1443. JAMES, E. W. Desirable and reasonable traffic regulations for general use. *Municipal News & Water Works.* 75(1) Jul. 1928: 48-50.—A given traveled way will carry more vehicles at a lower speed under average conditions, than at a higher, indicating that speeds above 20 to 25 miles per hour are not necessary to reduce congestion. Pavement markings by the continuous white line should be used only where traffic should never cross the line. Broken lines should be used elsewhere.—*W. R. Maddox.*

1444. MILLER, JOHN A., JR. The chariots that rage in the streets. *Amer. City.* 39(1) Jul. 1928: 111-114.—Will traffic congestion eventually cause the strangulation of cities? Industry and retail businesses are turning to suburban areas to avoid the problem. By making more efficient use of the present streets, a greater volume of traffic could be moved through them at a greater speed than at present without the necessity for huge expenditures on street widening. The elimination of parking would increase the effective width of existing streets from 30 to 200%. Moving vehicles outnumber parked vehicles 100 to 1. Left-hand turns should be prohibited at heaviest traffic points. Pedestrians should obey traffic controls. The use of streets for parking of private automobiles is tolerated because of an exaggerated idea of their importance in the general transportation plan. Public transportation vehicles carry 75% of the total traffic and constitute only 15% of the total number of vehicles. The opposition of retail merchants to parking restrictions is based upon an erroneous idea of the method used to reach their stores. Checks in leading cities indicate that less than 15% of the shoppers come to the stores in private automobiles. If parking were eliminated and traffic speeded up, the problem of public transportation would become less serious.—*Harvey Walker.*

PUBLIC WORKS

(See also Entry 1552)

1445. HOUSER, G. C. How accurately can engineers predict future population growth of cities? *Amer. City.* 39(3) Sep. 1928: 124-126.—An examination of 4 groups of population estimates made 20 to 35 years ago shows that $\frac{2}{3}$ of the estimates were too high, and that $\frac{1}{3}$ was too low. This tendency is desirable from an engineering standpoint, but it indicates that such estimates may be discounted in the planning of future needs in a public works program.—*Harvey Walker.*

1446. MILLER, H. J. Minneapolis loses through antique street maintenance methods. *Natl. Municipal Rev.* 17(8) Aug. 1928: 469-473.—Since 1881 the financing and supervision of street maintenance in Minneapolis has been under the ward plan, which has many weaknesses. The taxes in the various wards have differed greatly. Each ward has owned and operated separate equipment for street maintenance, which has entailed unnecessary duplication. In cases where ward lines run through the middle of a street, one side has sometimes been properly maintained while the other was neglected. The pay-roll system for ward employees has been very lax, making it easy to "pad" the lists of employees who receive checks. Each ward has had a street commissioner, who was also a health inspector. The city charter distributes responsibility for street maintenance among the ward commissioners, the city council, the aldermen, and the city engineer. On June 18 the people voted on a charter amendment consolidating this responsibility.—*Helen L. Watts.*

INTERNATIONAL LAW

(See also Entries 1023, 1360)

SUBSTANTIVE RULES

(See also Entry 1041)

1447. **BATY, THOMAS.** The three-mile limit. *Amer. Jour. Internat. Law.* 22(3) Jul. 1928: 503-537.—The 3-mile limit of territorial jurisdiction over adjacent maritime waters, while frequently attacked in theory, is supreme in practice and has, moreover, the advantage of being a clear and certain rule. Whether originally connected with the carrying distance of cannon or not, the rule stood later on its own feet, as is proved by numerous precedents (cited in detail), notwithstanding certain contradictions, real or apparent. The present attempt to extend the limit so as to correspond with the greater carrying distance of cannon is unwise.—*C. G. Fenwick.*

1448. **BERTRAND, ALBAN.** Divorces religieux orthodoxes russes. [Orthodox religious divorces in Russia.] *Inst. Belge Droit Comparé.* 14(3) Jul.-Sep. 1928: 131-145.—In this article Bertrand, counsellor of the Court of Appeals of Brussels, expounds the legal questions that have arisen from actions for divorce brought in Belgium by Russian refugees. In the case of a Russian plaintiff in Belgium who sought to have the civil courts verify a decree of divorce granted him by the Archbishop of the Orthodox Russian church in Paris, Bertrand cites the judgment of the Belgian court. It was held that the divorce granted in Paris by the diocesan authority of the Orthodox Russian church in western Europe was good and valid in Belgium. Since the Belgian state does not recognize the Soviet government either in law or in fact, it was held that it can neither recognize nor sanction any measure emanating from that government. Therefore Russian refugees in Belgium remain subject to the last legislation recognized before the Soviet regime. On Apr. 5, 1917, Belgium recognized the Kerensky government. This government modified the imperial Russian code of divorce by issuing the regulation that divorces granted by the consistories would no longer be confirmed as heretofore by the Holy Synod but by the diocesan bishop. Since, by a ukase of Apr. 8, 1921, the supreme head of the Russian church instituted for the service of Russian refugees a diocese of western Europe including Belgium, France, Denmark, Czechoslovakia, Spain, Italy, and Holland, and invested a head of this diocese with the powers of an archbishop and with a see at Paris; and since the council of this diocese of western Europe regularly granted to the plaintiff a divorce from his first wife, this act, although contrary to public law in France, does not violate any public law of Belgium and therefore has full force in that country. Bertrand holds that since the present liberal Russian Soviet law concerning divorce does not violate Belgian law, it would be easier to apply it to the case of Russian refugees. As matters now stand Orthodox Russians escape from all civil jurisdiction in matters of divorce into the domain of religious jurisdiction. It follows that in France the validity of the divorce decrees of the Russian religious tribunal of Paris are questioned as contrary to public law, whereas in another territory they are valid.—*Willystine Goodsell.*

1449. **EAGLETON, CLYDE.** Denial of justice in international law. *Amer. Jour. Internat. Law.* 22(3) Jul. 1928: 538-559.—Denial of justice is an essential element in the law of state responsibility for injuries to aliens. Two opinions are held as to the acts properly considered as coming within it, one that denial of justice includes all internationally illegal acts where an alien is the victim, the other that it is limited to the failure of a state to make reparation to the alien

through local agencies of redress. According to the latter preferred opinion, there must have been an antecedent injury for which the alien as plaintiff is now seeking redress. Due redress implies an international standard for the administration of local justice to aliens.—*C. G. Fenwick.*

1450. **FAIRMAN, CHARLES.** Some disputed applications of the principle of state immunity. *Amer. Jour. Internat. Law.* 22(3) Jul. 1928: 566-589.—The immunity of foreign states from suit in local courts is conceded for acts of state and for cases where such suit would interfere with the admittedly public functions of the foreign state. Difficulty arises where the foreign state is acting in a private capacity, or where it is sued as the owner of real property, particularly as the owner of merchant ships. Decisions of national courts show a preponderance of opinion favoring a liberal interpretation of the immunity from suit. The solution of the problem must be through a new rule of law rather than through judicial interpretation.—*C. G. Fenwick.*

1451. **KOROVIN, EUGENE A.** The Soviet treaties and international law. *Amer. Jour. Internat. Law.* 22(4) Oct. 1928: 753-763.—The number of bilateral agreements between the U.S.S.R. and other countries is increasing daily and is displacing the older international "common law." Ratification of treaties is purely a technical function. The most-favored-nation clause appears in economic treaties in both its absolute and its conditional forms. The principle of *rebus sic stantibus* has been given new applications, particularly in respect to the repudiation of debts contracted by the government of the Czar.—*C. G. Fenwick.*

1452. **STEIN, LEONARD.** What is a mandate? *Nation (London).* 3(14) Jul. 7, 1928: 453-455.—The line between mandate status and annexation is vague, yet it must be drawn. A mandatory has no sovereignty over a mandated territory, despite its possession of wide powers; and the attempts of New Zealand, of the Union of South Africa, and of Great Britain to assert or imply the possession of sovereignty over their respective mandated areas has been justly and ably criticized by the Permanent Mandates Commission in its recent sessions. The catechism of misrepresentation of the status of the mandatory given out by the Administrator of Western Samoa (under New Zealand mandate) for the guidance of the ignorant natives, is particularly reprehensible.—*Luther H. Evans.*

PROCEDURE

1453. **HEDGES, ROBERTY.** Justiciable disputes. *Amer. Jour. Internat. Law.* 22(3) Jul. 1928: 560-565.—The theoretical distinction between legal and political disputes has a direct practical bearing upon the extension of the principle of compulsory arbitration. Almost all of the existing arbitration treaties recognize a distinction between the 2 classes of disputes, but the nature of the distinction is not clear. Disputes are justiciable when they can be brought within the operation of a rule of law, and the range of justiciability will widen with the substitution of law for policy.—*C. G. Fenwick.*

1454. **JESSUP, PHILIP C.** The Palmas Island arbitration. *Amer. Jour. Internat. Law.* 22(4) Oct. 1928: 735-752.—The decision of the Permanent Court of Arbitration in the case between the United States and the Netherlands that the Island of Palmas belongs to the latter state, raises important questions of international law, notably the extent to which an inchoate title acquired by discovery must be supported by

evidence showing an intention to hold possession. The arbitrator applied a mistaken theory of "intertemporal law," by which changing conceptions of law were taken into account in judging relations of a permanent character.—*C. G. Fenwick.*

1455. RALSTON, JACKSON H. International awards. *Virginia Law Rev.* 15(1) Nov. 1928: 1-22.—International awards signed by a majority of the arbitrators are valid acts of the tribunal. Generally, reasons for awards should appear. Terms usually involve money payments unless they are punitive or territorial. Protesting awards is ineffective except for minor corrections. If infected by essential error, it is curable only by subsequent agreement. Tribunals occasionally reserve the rights of third parties. *Res adjudicata* applies to arbitral acts if there is identity of parties and subject matter. Prior international decrees of an umpire seldom have been questioned by later

commissions. Arbitral tribunals interpret their own jurisdiction, but they have no power over their awards once beyond their control. Modern commissions have assumed no authority to review their awards. Interest allowance is frequent, except in damage cases, at rates varying from 3 to 5%. Rehearings and revisions of awards are refused subject to treaty provision. However, the rules of the Permanent Court of International Justice do contemplate application for revision.—*H. S. LeRoy.*

1456. WILLIAMS, SIR JOHN FISCHER. The tribunal for the interpretation of the Dawes Plan. *Amer. Jour. Internat. Law.* 22(4) Oct. 1928: 797-802.—The tribunal forms a happy combination of men distinguished in business, economic science, and law, and its function of interpreting the elaborate plan of the experts has greatly facilitated the settlement of important and difficult questions.—*C. G. Fenwick.*

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION

(See also Entries 1203, 1426, 1475, 1501)

1457. HARLEY, J. H. Lithuania and the League. *Engl. Rev.* (238) Sep. 1928: 288-295.—Lithuania's attitude in the dispute over Vilna has been less conciliatory than that of Poland. There is little prospect of an immediate settlement of the controversy. The Council of the League of Nations has failed in its earlier efforts to solve the question, partly because it did not make clear that the decision of the Conference of Ambassadors regarding Vilna was final. The Council should not try to settle outstanding issues itself; it should only attempt to get the parties into conference.—*N. L. Hill.*

1458. HUDSON, MANLEY O. The American reservations and the Permanent Court of International Justice. *Amer. Jour. Internat. Law.* 22(4) Oct. 1928: 776-798.—The Court is maintained today by the 55 members of the League of Nations, and by reason of the jurisdiction conferred upon it by numerous treaties it has become a necessary international institution. Of the 5 reservations attached to the resolution of the Senate consenting to the admission of the United States to the protocol of the Court, only the 5th has proved

an obstacle, namely, the nature and scope of the advisory jurisdiction of the Court. The present members of the Court believe that an amendment of the Court statute upon this point so as to satisfy the Senate would impede the proper working of the Court, so that it is probable that the adhesion of the United States will be delayed for some time.—*C. G. Fenwick.*

1459. MANGER, WILLIAM. The Pan American Union at the Sixth International Conference of American States. *Amer. Jour. Internat. Law.* 22(4) Oct. 1928: 764-775.—The Conference brought about a clearer definition of the scope and purposes of the Pan American Union and a reaffirmation of faith in the institution. The radical change proposed by the Mexican delegation was withdrawn, but it was declared that the Union should exercise no functions of a political character, and provision was made that the instruments of ratification of treaties should be deposited with the Union and that the Union should cooperate in every way with the work of codifying international law.—*C. G. Fenwick.*

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS SINCE 1920

(See also Entries 862, 1035, 1037, 1161, 1175, 1343, 1345, 1349, 1354, 1356, 1358, 1359, 1368, 1370, 1387, 1391, 1393, 1394, 1398, 1400, 1406, 1407, 1428, 1436, 1498)

NATIONAL FOREIGN POLICIES

1460. "AUGUR." The Polish corridor. *Fortnightly Rev.* 124(740) Aug. 1928: 165-173.—Access of foreigners to the Polish hinterland was barred in pre-war days by German control of the Baltic littoral. The corridor carved to the sea by the Peace Conference is ethnically and linguistically Polish, and is becoming more so by voluntary migration and peaceful colonization. Reversing Bismarckian policy, Poland is dispossessing German Junkers to create small holdings for Polish farmers. However, German and Polish groups are continually becoming adjusted commercially and culturally and are learning tolerance. Gdynia, Poland's thriving new port, built after American patterns, is challenging Danzig's historic trade-center position and may gradually force the forming of an *Interessengemeinschaft* to share Polish trade between them.—*M. W. Graham.*

1461. BLAND, J. O. P. Japan and Manchuria. *Engl. Rev.* 236 Jul. 1928: 30-39.—Japan's interest in Manchuria is comparable to that of England in Egypt and of the United States in the Caribbean. Consequently it would be an "excepted region" so far as

the obligations of the Kellogg Pact are concerned. Japan's position in Manchuria is vital to her because of her expansive population. Her position there has been developed, systematically and laboriously, since 1895 in order to safeguard the national economic security. While Japan's China policy has been conciliatory since 1921, she has steadily refused to regard her Manchurian interests as subject to discussion. If the United States seeks to modify the Japanese position, it will lead to conflict in spite of treaties renouncing war.—*H. M. Vinacke.*

1462. DANDURAND, RAOUL. Le statut international du Canada. [The international status of Canada.] *France-Amérique.* 19(200) Aug. 1928: 221-225.—The discovery of a formula adequate to define the international status of Canada depends upon a restatement of the theory of sovereignty in relative rather than absolute terms. By way of assisting the jurists in this task, the evolution of Canada is sketched from a colony exclusively administered from the metropolis to a nation proclaiming its own policies as a separate member of the League, empowered to negotiate its own treaties, and represented by its own

ministers in foreign countries. The King cannot make war without consulting the Dominions, nor speak for one of them, which in the circumstances interposes an objection. The author is Leader of the Canadian Senate under the present (Liberal) government.—*A. Gordon Dewey.*

1463. ETSCHKEIT, ALFRED. Braucht Deutschland Kolonialbesitz? [Does Germany need colonial possessions?] *Deutsche Rundschau.* Aug. 1928: 111-118.—Germany's entry into the colonial race had no rational basis, since it was undertaken merely to gain national prestige. The colonies never justified themselves from the commercial point of view. They traded with foreign powers almost to the same extent that they did with the motherland; but even if Germany had concentrated all interchange of commodities in her own hands, the overseas possessions at best could have supplied but a most insignificant percentage of the raw products that she needed, and exports to them would have formed an altogether unimportant fraction of her total trade. Nor had German emigrants been attracted to them. It is therefore foolish to attempt to effect their return. Colonial empires are going out of fashion anyhow, and the rising tide of color will break up existing empires shortly. It would be far more advantageous for Germany to appear in the guise of a friend of native peoples, aiding them in attaining independence, rather than to reassume the now almost discredited role of exploiter. Then, too, the reclamation of waste tracts at home and the regaining of world trade will more than absorb available energy and capital for years.—*L. J. Ragatz.*

1464. HORNBECK, STANLEY K. China and American foreign policy. *Ann. Amer. Acad. Pol. & Soc. Sci.* 138 (227) Jul. 1928: 26-37.—The evolution of American policy in China, a summary of events in which the United States has participated since 1922, and an evaluation of present-day policy are given. For purposes of clarity a distinction is made between policy and plan of action, plan of action and detail of action, and forms of real or apparent action, and real or apparent inaction. Cooperative versus independent policy, tariff rates, protection of foreign citizens, principles and policies, legal rights and lawful obligations, American responsibilities, and the general sympathetic and somewhat sentimental attitude of the American people toward China are discussed.—*Paul H. Clyde.*

1465. HUANG, R. T. Termination and revision of China's "unequal" treaties. *China Weekly Rev.* Oct. 10, 1928: 22-24, 34.—On July 7, 1928 the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Nationalist government announced that "all treaties whose term has expired will be declared null and void and new treaties are to be concluded in their place with the foreign powers concerned. As regards those treaties whose term has not yet expired, the Nationalist government will propose their immediate revision in accordance with proper diplomatic procedure." This declaration divided China's treaties into two classes, the former of which "are declared to have no more binding effect." The question arises, however, as to those treaties within the first class whose termination clauses are capable of variant interpretation, such as the Sino-Japanese treaty of commerce of 1896, the issue being whether the termination clauses apply generally or solely to the commercial clauses of the treaties. On the ground that liberal construction should be followed, these treaties may be declared inoperative. "Another theory by which the termination of these treaties can be effected is the well-known doctrine of *rebus sic stantibus*," the ground on which the termination of the Sino-Italian treaty of 1866 is urged. Such revision is "within the contemplation of Article 19 of the Covenant of the League of Nations."—*C. Walter Young.*

1466. LAMOUR, PHILIPPE. L'opinion publique

française et la question hongroise. [French public opinion and the Hungarian question.] *Rev. Hongrie.* 39 Jul. 15-Aug. 15, 1928: 13-28.—French public opinion is ignorant of conditions in "amputated and murdered" Hungary in view of a post-war conspiracy of silence about Hungarian affairs. This is to be attributed to the stereotyping of public opinion in France by appeals to the need of punishing wrongdoers, to the fact that France is still governed by old men who waged the war and made the peace and hence dare not admit their fallibility, and to the systematic opposition of French opinion to the revision of treaties. With the entry into political life of a post-war generation, these forces will break down and French opinion will espouse the cause of treaty revision.—*M. W. Graham.*

1467. LOBANOW-ROSTOVSKY, A. Bolshevism and Asia. *Edinburgh Rev.* 248 (506) Oct. 1928: 349-357.—It was quite natural that Bolshevism should turn to Asia for support, where all of a vast continent except Japan and Siam found itself in a state of political unrest and mental uneasiness, and where it could thus attack European capitalism through its colonies, markets, and raw material sources. Lenin had long had the idea of encouraging nationalism where it meant the development of an industrial working class with hopes of helping in the coming world revolution, and this became the basis of Bolshevik policy in Asia. The 1st stage of that policy, the "period of renunciation," is marked by the freedom of nationalities decree of Nov. 15, 1917, the very liberal treaties with Persia, Afghanistan, and Turkey in Feb. and Mar., 1921, and attempted similar negotiations with both North and South China. The 2nd phase, "active intervention," is evidenced by the establishment of an Oriental Section in the Commissariat of Foreign Affairs in 1919, the Conference of Tashkent, under Turkish Communist auspices in 1919, the Congress of Samarkand of 1920, the Second Congress of the Third International of Aug., 1920, and the Pan-Asiatic Congress of Baku of Sep., 1920, through which ran the thread of alliance between Bolshevism and the national liberation movements. To keep in touch with these movements and to help direct them, to make them Bolshevik if possible, became a definite part of the program of Bolshevism. The 3rd phase, the "regaining" period, began as early as 1921-22, when the Soviets regained Vladivostok and the Pacific coast from Japan, and reconquered Georgia. The high tide of this policy came in 1924, when practical statesmanship manifested itself in the conversion of Khiva and Bokhara into the Soviet Republics of the Turcomans, the Tadjiks and Uzbeks; in the Soviet revolution and creation of a Soviet Republic of Mongolia; and in the China Treaty of May 1924, in which China handed the Chinese Eastern Railway over to Russia, to be run under joint management. Thus nearly all the losses were regained. This policy was weighed by the national movements and found wanting, so that since 1924 Bolshevism has been declining in Asia and will decline in proportion to the growth and strength of these national movements. The Bolsheviks helped to raise hurricane winds, the strongest of which are blowing against them.—*Luther H. Evans.*

1468. STRAWN, SILAS H. American policy in China. *Ann. Amer. Acad. Pol. & Soc. Sci.* 138 (227) Jul. 1928: 38-45.—The United States has no unequal treaties with China. Such treaties as we have were made in good faith, both as to tariff and as to extraterritoriality. There are vices of extraterritorial jurisdiction, yet extraterritorial rights seem to be necessary because there are no courts to take their place. The Commission on Extraterritorial Jurisdiction in China "found, generally speaking, that there wasn't a court

in China that was not absolutely under the domination of the war lords."—*Paul H. Clyde.*

1469. WOODHEAD, H. G. W. The position in North China, with special reference to Manchuria and the Shantung question. *Jour. Royal Inst. Internat. Affairs.* 7(5) Sep. 1928: 319-334.—Manchuria has suffered less from the perpetual disorders and civil wars which have occurred in China than any other portion of Chinese territory. This has been due mainly to Japan's position in the provinces. The population of the 3 Manchurian provinces has increased from 15,000,000 in 1911 to about 25,000,000. There are probably 65,000 Russians and 150,000 Japanese in this area. The prosperity of Manchuria has not been built upon stable foundations; its resources have been exploited. One cannot today foresee the termination of the Japanese-Russian-Chinese struggle in Manchuria. The presence of Japanese troops in Shantung aided the Nationalists, because Chang Tso-lin declined to put himself in the position of fighting in alliance with the Japanese, so withdrew to Manchuria. Shantung has suffered greatly from misgovernment. The situation in North China is serious because of the breakdown of transportation facilities. The railways have been plundered. The British Concession in Tientsin has become pitiable since the change of policy in Jan., 1927. It would be premature to suggest that conditions in North China had in any way been improved by the Nationalist advance.—*K. C. Leebrick.*

DIPLOMATIC NEGOTIATIONS AND CONTROVERSIES

1470. HARRISON, E. J. Lithuania and the League. *Engl. Rev.* 47(4) Oct. 1928: 406-414.—The Lithuanians occupied Vilna in July, 1920, at the express invitation of the Poles. The Suwalki agreement of Oct. 7, 1920, confirmed this arrangement. The Lithuanian claim to Vilna is also firmly based upon the Moscow treaty of July 12, 1920. From the standpoints of tradition, history, and ethnography, Lithuania's right to the disputed area is superior to Poland's. The League of Nations itself only a few years ago condemned Poland's seizure of Vilna. The failure of the negotiations arising out of the League's resolution of Dec., 1927, which sought to establish neighborly relations between the 2 countries, is due not to Lithuania's refusal to enter into any relations with Poland until the Vilna question is settled in its favor, but to Poland's insistence upon recognition of the status quo as a condition precedent to the establishment of such relations.—*W. M. Strachan.*

1471. KUTRZEBA, STANISLAS. La question de Wilno. [The Vilna question.] *Rev. Générale Droit Internat. Pub.* 35(5) Sep.-Oct. 1928: 626-644.—The factual and legal aspects of this controversy between Poland and Lithuania are discussed by a professor of the University of Cracow.—*P. C. Jessup.*

WORLD POLITICS

1472. BERZEVICZY, ALBERT v. Ungarn und Italien. [Hungary and Italy.] *Zeitschr. f. Pol.* 18(2) 1928: 103-108.—Italy's entry into the war greatly embittered Hungary, who had thought to keep her neutral by territorial concessions. At armistice time Hungary mistakenly negotiated at Belgrade, not Padua. Italy, however, proved her generosity by immediately opening the frontier and repatriating prisoners. Later Marquis della Torretta, mediating between Austria and Hungary, procured favorable frontier rectifications in Burgenland and forever frustrated plans for a corridor between Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia. Nitti, and later Mussolini, by championing Hungary's cause and exculpating her from complicity in bringing on the war, have reestablished cordiality

and laid the bases for eventual revision of the Treaty of Trianon. Hungary, being isolated, needs powerful friends. Germany is unable to help, but Italy is willing. Hungary and Italy have common interests in the Balkans and the Adriatic, as both seek to check Slavic expansion westwards or toward the sea. Austria, Hungary, and Rumania together constitute a "European barrier" between Slavic groups. Rumania's affiliation with the Little Entente is pregnant with danger to her and to Hungary. Meanwhile, Italy and Hungary should stand together against the Slavic peril.—*M. W. Graham.*

1473. BLAKESLEE, GEORGE H. Outstanding facts in the present situation in China. *Ann. Amer. Acad. Pol. & Soc. Sci.* 138(227) Jul. 1928: 49-53.—Chinese nationalism is strong and genuine, but the Chinese attitude toward the powers has been more moderate during the past year. China regards the United States as her best friend. Affairs in Manchuria and Shantung are uncertain. Japanese public opinion is opposed to military aggression in China, but is insistent upon the maintenance of Japan's present status in Manchuria.—*Paul H. Clyde.*

1474. CATT, CARRIE CHAPMAN. The outlawry of war. *Ann. Amer. Acad. Pol. & Soc. Sci.* 138(227) Jul. 1928: 157-163.—A solution of the many complexities involved in the ancient game of war should proceed by a flank movement to build up a peace institution that will be positive and aggressive. Compacts should employ the word "shall," not "may." The State Department should be developed into an active, unafraid power for peace. The new peace institution should receive some of the 82 cents per dollar now going to the war institution and should set up as lively a publicity section for arbitration as there is for a big navy.—*T. Kalljarvi.*

1475. DANISCUS. Danzig, the Polish corridor and Poland. A reply to Mr. Melville. *Engl. Rev.* 237 Aug. 1928: 176-183.—This is an article resuming a controversy begun in the April number ("Poland's claim to the Vistula Corridor and Danzig") and upholding the premise that it was not necessary to disavow German territory in order to give Poland an outlet to the sea. Neither America nor Britain was willing to sanction any enlargement of Poland by cession of German territory; both thought shipping and railway conventions, the internationalization of the Vistula, and the creation of a free port at Danzig sufficient for Poland's needs. It was Dmowski's tenacity and Clemenceau's support that procured the final solution, characterized as unjust, intolerable, absurd, and a menace to the peace of Europe. The corridor problem is regarded as inseparable from that of Danzig, Poland is charged with various treaty violations and with deliberately allowing the Vistula to silt up in order to ruin Danzig. The present situation is scored; no other solution is proposed. A refutation, on philological, ethnographic, and historic grounds, of the Polish character of the Cashubes is given.—*M. W. Graham.*

1476. EBRAY, ALCIDE. La revision des traités de paix. [The revision of the treaties of peace.] *Rev. Hongrie.* 39 Sep. 15, 1928: 49-69.—Ebray, former French diplomat, invites attention to the necessity for the revision of the Treaty of Trianon upon the practical grounds that the experience of history demonstrates that unjust treaties are dangerous to peace. There were numerous violations of the Treaties of Vienna, Paris, and Berlin. Hungary, of all the Central Powers, was least responsible for the war, and yet she suffered most. The time for reviving the question is almost ripe. Lord Rothermere's campaign in the *Daily Mail* to help Hungary recover 2,000,000 Magyars residing in contiguous territory (not those of Transylvania) is commendable and indicates some British interest. Mussolini's declaration last June on the severities of

the Treaty of Trianon reveals deepening Italian sympathies. The situation depends upon the recognition by France that her continued support of the Little Entente since Locarno menaces her own security, her friendship with Italy, and the peace of Europe. The Covenant of the League specifically paves the way for the proposal of revision at Geneva.—*W. P. Maddox.*

1477. FAEHLMANN, ELDOR. La situation politique de l'Ethonie dans l'Europe du nord et du centre. [The political situation of Esthonia in northern and central Europe.] *Rev. Econ. Internat.* 3 (2) Aug. 1928: 383-396.—*M. W. Graham.*

1478. FISH, HAMILTON. The renunciation of war. *Ann. Amer. Acad. Pol. & Soc. Sci.* 138 (227) Jul. 1928: 164-165.—This is a plea for the multilateral treaty and a protest against the apparent forgetting of the promises made during the World War.—*T. Kalijarvi.*

1479. HANOTAUX, GABRIEL. Regards sur l'Égypte et la Palestine. [Observations on Egypt and Palestine.] *Rev. Deux Mondes.* 45 Jun. 15, 1928: 765-789; 46 Jul. 1, 1928: 90-115; Jul. 15, 1928: 371-403; Aug. 15, 1928: 842-876.—These articles give an account of impressions gained by a journey from Paris to Egypt, a short stay in Cairo and other parts of Egypt, a journey from Egypt to Palestine, and a stay in Jerusalem. Egypt is engaged in solving the problems of contacts of West and East and Sir George Lloyd is ably working out the relations between Egypt and Great Britain. The Holy Land is described in detail.—*Luther H. Evans.*

1480. HAPGOOD, NORMAN. How America can help. *Ann. Amer. Acad. Pol. & Soc. Sci.* 138 (227) Jul. 1928: 179-181.—Woodrow Wilson created the world machinery for peace. It is up to us to create a sentiment which will make it possible for that machine to work.—*T. Kalijarvi.*

1481. JONES, HILARY P. Reduction and limitation of armaments. *Ann. Amer. Acad. Pol. & Soc. Sci.* 138 (227) Jul. 1928: 173-178.—Armaments should be limited in order to kill competition in building programs and to limit the burden of taxation on the people. To promote peace, competition in armaments must be cut and international suspicions allayed. The term "disarmament" lacks definition and is too freely used.—*T. Kalijarvi.*

1482. MAGRUDER, THOMAS P. Can disarmament abolish war? *Ann. Amer. Acad. Pol. & Soc. Sci.* 138 (227) Jul. 1928: 170-172.—An analysis of the Washington Conference, the Geneva Conference, and the proposed building programs of the American navy demonstrates that disarmament cannot abolish war.—*T. Kalijarvi.*

1483. RATHBONE, HENRY R. The roads to

disarmament. *Ann. Amer. Acad. Pol. & Soc. Sci.* 138 (227) Jul. 1928: 166-169.—The 3 ways usually suggested to abolish war, namely, the outlawry of war, the League of Nations, and the Soviet plan, are insufficient. The movement must be either toward complete armament or complete disarmament. The latter is preferred, and with it the abandonment of imperialistic policies, colonies, spheres of influence, protectorates, mandates, and Monroe Doctrines.—*T. Kalijarvi.*

1484. TAFT, HENRY W. Disarmament. *Ann. Amer. Acad. Pol. & Soc. Sci.* 138 (227) Jul. 1928: 154-156.—The long preliminary discussions before international conferences are often useless. We should aim to do away with suspicion by good acts and evidences of our good will.—*T. Kalijarvi.*

1485. UNSIGNED. Canada: The deepening of the St. Lawrence. *Round Table.* (72) Sep. 1928: 832-857.—Save for agreement that a 25 to 30 foot waterway from Kingston to Montreal is feasible from the engineering standpoint, the main factors in the St. Lawrence project are still in controversy. Power development (probably 2,000,000 h.p. on the international and 3,000,000 on the Canadian sector) is a salient issue, and there is noticeable antipathy to the export of power from Canada. The scheme does not jeopardize the position either of New York or of Montreal as ocean ports, but successful competition with the New York route would entail the establishment of a whole system of purchasing agencies, brokerages, etc., in Montreal. The present lake freighters are not ocean-going, and undoubtedly much reshipment would be necessary, a principal factor being the extent to which tramp steamers would use the canal system. The international features are complicated: there is the Canadian fear of annexation, and also the situation in the event of a war in which one country is belligerent and the other neutral. The Chicago Drainage Canal is a further difficulty. Construction of the Canadian sector by Canada and the international sector by the United States seems to win more favor in Canada than joint construction throughout. The political aspect is characterized by competing projects, as, for instance, the Erie-Hudson and Ontario-Hudson Canals the 9-foot Michigan-Mississippi channel, the Hudson Bay Railroad, and an all-Canadian Great Lakes route; a marked division of interests; lavish outlay on propaganda; and a seeming confusion of alleged and real motives. Five separate governments are involved. Quebec is more interested in power development than in the channel, and a proposed clause making improvement of the international sector contingent on that of the Quebec sector may be made the instrument of indefinite postponement.—*A. Gordon Dewey.*

SOCIOLOGY

SOCIAL THEORY AND ITS HISTORY

(See also Entries 1331, 1490, 1499, 1527, 1528, 1530)

1486. BERTALANFFY, LUDWIG von. *Eduard von Hartmann und die moderne Biologie.* [Eduard von Hartmann and modern biology.] *Arch. f. Gesch. d. Philos. u. Soziol.* 31 (3-4) 1928: 153-170.—A prominent German philosopher, E. von Hartmann, is to be recognized as a predecessor of many modern biological theories. Modern vitalism in biology, represented by Driesch and others, is identical in its essentials with the vitalistic theories of life laid down by Hartmann. The contemporary vitalistic criticism of mechanistic biology is very similar to the criticism of Hartmann. Hartmann's criticism of the Darwinian theory of evolution, especially the principles of selection, survival of the fit, variation, and heredity, is reproduced by many contemporary biologists. Hartmann's contention that the Darwinian theory of the origin of species is pseudo-mechanistic and that in its nature it is teleological and utilitarian is also held by many modern biologists.—*P. A. Sorokin.*

1487. BONN, MORITZ J. *The American way.* *Atlantic Monthly.* Sep. 1928: 300-308.—Asserting that both the ultra-critical and the ultra-commendatory European attitudes toward the United States are really uninformed, Bonn gives his appreciation of American achievements from the point of view of American aspirations. First, in spite of surface standardization the United States has not succeeded in melting down a unified American stock within a single generation. Second, Europe stands for preservation, America for creation. Third, winning the West gave the U. S. her opportunity to put into practice her declared theory of an "equal opportunity for all men." Having loosed the grip of tyranny and broadened opportunity, the American genius turns now to assuring economic stability, without which 'life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness' are not worth while. Fourth, new spiritual values are arising, not so much in new creeds as in the application of old ones. Prohibition was a great victory for Puritan formulae, achieved by setting social welfare above individual liberty. But in economic life America is regulated by that surrender to the pure joy of living which is essentially a force for which the women are responsible. Fifth, when the United States begins to couple her present unselfish world service and industrial penetration with her moral force, and when these function together to face some issue of sanctity of contract, then a new type of imperialism will menace all. If this danger were to materialize it would be because business men who spend their lives in the empire of business rarely learn the business of empire.—*E. T. Weeks.*

1488. HOUSE, FLOYD N. *Social change and social science.* *Soc. Forces.* 7(1) Sep. 1928: 11-17.—The fact that history never repeats itself exactly but is rather a cumulative form of change raises the general question of the possibility and form of a social science which is designed to reduce this change to timeless formulae. Modern social science is, in fact, the result of the attempt to make human behavior in a changing world intelligible. A survey of the development of the social studies in relation to the fact of social development reveals that several schemes have been employed to make social change understandable. The social studies have undergone changes in content and in the definition of their problems. What is more important, they are coming to include, increasingly, generaliza-

tions of a timeless form which are used as the bases of further studies. These timeless generalizations tend to assume the character of descriptions of the processes whereby changes are effected. Social processes are conceived in some cases as types of social interaction, in other cases as processes of valuation whereby social behavior becomes purposive. Attention is also being paid to the description of historic backgrounds as a foundation for the abstraction of processes conceived to be timeless.—*F. N. House.*

1489. WITTY, PAUL A. and LEHMAN, HARVEY C. *Some dangers of over-simplification.* *Educ. Rev.* 76(3) Oct. 1928: 150-161.—Man has always felt a need for a fuller experience than that supplied at any moment by his sense organs. To satisfy this need he is prone to invent over-simplified theories and explanations of himself and the world. The result has been a constant need for correction of the errors involved in this over-simplification. Illustrations of this process may be drawn from medicine in the survival of magical practices. It is evident in social work in panaceas for obliterating crime, causes of feeble-mindedness, and the relationship between feeble-mindedness and criminality. The instinct theory, theories of motivation, and some aspects of behaviorism are illustrations of the same dangers of over-simplification in psychology. Finally, it is exemplified in the field of education in such theories as the recapitulation theory, various methods of teaching, and especially in the claims that have been made for so-called intelligence and instructional efficiency tests.—*George A. Lundberg.*

HUMAN NATURE AND PERSONALITY

(See also Entries 789, 886, 1510, 1521, 1527, 1538)

1490. FURUKAWA, TAKEJI. *Die Erforschung der Temperamente mittels der experimentellen Blutgruppenuntersuchung.* [The exploration of temperament through the experimental blood-group method.] *Zeitschr. f. angewandte Psychol.* 31 (2-4) Sep. 1928: 271-299.—Human character is the resultant of temperament, environmental influence, and upbringing; but temperament is more basic than the other 2 elements. The work of Schleiermacher, Herbart, Wundt, Meumann, Ach, Shand, Jung, Downey, Kretschmer, Spranger, and others, though purely psychological in nature, is not without value. An ultimate interpretation of temperament can be achieved only through a correlation of psychological data with those which physiology supplies. Because the question of blood-groups is just now in the foreground, a study of temperament was attempted on this basis. Proceeding on the hypothesis that one's temperament bears a definite relation to his blood-group, the author first examined the members of his own family whose temperaments were known to him. The experiment was next tried on some of the author's colleagues whom he had known for over 10 years, and then it was attempted, on a somewhat larger scale, with 50 graduates of a teachers' college in Tokyo. The findings in these preliminary tests were so encouraging that the experiment was at last performed on a group of 248 persons who were students in 2 teachers' colleges in the same city. A statement defining individuals as temperamentally passive (anxious, undecided, bashful, etc.) or active (not anxious, undecided, bashful, dependent, etc.) was prepared and handed to each student. On the basis of

this statement the subjects were asked to determine introspectively which of the 2 basic types they represented. The data obtained were supplemented by independent statements of the subjects' classmates relative to each of the persons studied. Final verification was made through the aid of teachers, graduates, or friends (50 in number) to whom the decisions of the classmates, as well as those of the subjects proper, were disclosed. When both the subjective and the objective evidence was at hand, the 248 subjects were tested for their blood-groups. The following correlations were then worked out: group I (gr.O) phlegmatic; objectively and subjectively active (selfish, strong-willed, unexcitable, energetic, independent, etc.); group II (gr.A) melancholic; objectively and subjectively passive (unselfish, sentimental, dependent, generous, honest, excitable, etc.); group III (gr.B) generally sanguine; objectively active (wide-awake, meddlesome, sociable, changeable, inattentive, nervous, etc.); group IV (gr.AB) sanguine and melancholic; mixed (the content of the blood corpuscles of this type was that of groups A and B, and correspondingly the temperament was objectively that of group III and subjectively that of group II). The conclusions reached were that individual differences in temperament have their seat in differences in physiological make-up. The problems of intelligence, feeling, and will (especially the last 2) in human individuals can, therefore, be explained by the results of this investigation. The method will prove increasingly important in the rearing of children and in the study of nations. These conclusions are applied to folk-characterology, or specific temperamental traits of nations. Utilizing the blood-group data obtained in other investigations, there is compiled a list of nationalities classified according to a formula devised for the purpose. Since, as previously shown, those belonging to the O- or B-group are definitely positive and progressive in character, and those belonging to the A- or AB-group show a corresponding tendency toward conservatism, it may be estimated from the formula whether a given nation is predominantly conservative or predominantly progressive. The Japanese, Swedes, Hungarians, and Chinese are the most conservative; American Negroes, Gypsies, and Indians are of the opposite make-up. The great powers of the world all fall into the upper half of the table, arranged in descending order of conservatism.—*M. H. Krout.*

1491. KAFKA, GUSTAV. Ein Aussageversuch mit Kriminalbeamten. [A reproduction experiment with detectives.] *Zeitschr. f. angewandte Psychol.* 31 (2-4) Sep. 1928: 173-201.—The aim of the experiment was to find out whether those engaged in work with criminals are more capable of exact observation and accurate verbal reproduction than is the average person. The subjects of the experiment were officials to whom the author delivered a series of lectures on psychology. While a lecture was in progress a pre-arranged visit of an outsider was staged and a conversation between the visitor and the lecturer took place. Later, the members of the class were requested to answer specific questions with regard to a number of details connected with the situation. The results, tentatively tabulated and admittedly far from flawless, proved discouraging. The methods of the detectives, it appeared, were neither more reliable nor more conscientious than had been shown to be the case in a previous study of average citizens. The expectation that the subjects of the experiment would make use of their preparatory training or professional experience in their reaction to and reproduction of objective data, did not materialize.—*M. H. Krout.*

SELF-CONSCIOUSNESS AND REFLECTIVE BEHAVIOR

1492. THURNWALD, RICHARD. Varianten und Frühformen des Denkens und der Gestaltung. Prae-Logik? [Varieties and primitive forms of thinking and figuring.] *Zeitschr. f. Völkerpsychol. u. Soziol.* 4 (3) Sep. 1928: 324-330.—L. Lévy-Bruhl and his followers claim that the logic of primitive peoples is different from our logic. Instead of being guided by the fundamental logical laws of identity, contradiction, and other basic principles of our logic, the thinking of primitive peoples knows only the law of participation and the mysterious logic which is quite non-logical from our standpoint. Evidence shows that Lévy-Bruhl's contention is doubtful. Practical everyday activities of primitive peoples manifest a logic and thinking similar to our own. Their thinking in these fields deals with the concept of causation as much as our own, and in a form essentially identical with our concept of causation. Even in the fields of the difficult problems of life and death, the world creation, and similar mysteries, the very fact that various theories are given by primitive peoples signifies the same quest for explanations. If many of their theories appear to us childish, this does not mean that their thinking is non-logical; it means only that their knowledge is limited. In such problems we ourselves have mere guesses which may be as fallacious as those of primitive peoples. Our own thinking is often deranged by our emotions and biases. This, however, does not entitle us to claim that our thinking does not know logical laws. The difference between the logic of primitive peoples and our own is not qualitative but merely quantitative.—*P. A. Sorokin.*

CHILD STUDY AND ADOLESCENCE

1493. DUPRAT, E. L'imitation chez l'enfant. [Imitation in the child.] *Rev. Philos.* 53 Jul.-Aug. 1928: 153-154.—Paul Guillaume's book, reviewed by Duprat, is a study of the mechanism of imitation among children. He has observed his own 2 children over a period of several years, and has made other studies of imitation in children and animals. Imitation is not an immediate and a spontaneous fact. The instinct explanation should not be invoked until it is ascertained by a regressive method, i.e., as a residue which cannot be explained by other influences. By the observation of vocal imitation and the imitation of movements, Guillaume has established the role of the law of transfer: the child's intellectual growth operates by the transfer of a borrowed affective and motor value to a great number of perceptions which become significant and utilizable. Imitation is not complete unless it is conscious. This consciousness develops at the same time as the child's conception of self. At first the notion of self is that of an objective self, identified with sounds and movements. The steps in its further precision can be followed by studying the child's language. The child is more imitative than animals, the role of imitation among the latter having been greatly exaggerated.—*Amer. Jour. Sociol.*

1494. LEHMAN, HARVEY C., and WITTY, PAUL A. A study of play in relation to intelligence. *Jour. Applied Psychol.* 12 (4) Aug. 1928: 369-397.—A questionnaire, the Lehman Play Quiz, was administered to more than 6,000 children in the public schools of Kansas City, Missouri. The children were asked to indicate the 3 activities they liked best, the 1 activity to which they gave the most time, and the activities in which they participated alone. The writers chose 2 groups of

boys and 2 groups of girls, 1 bright and 1 dull in each case. The groups were similar as to number and age distribution. The results of the comparison show that (1) versatility of play interest is not correlated with intelligence, (2) play activities of the dull groups are more social than those of the bright groups, and (3) dull children are given more to activities involving motor response. These play interests should be recognized in formulating a program which seeks to use every possible means to make education effective.—*Asael T. Hansen.*

1495. WALLOW, H. *La mentalité primitive et celle de l'enfant. [Primitive mentality and the mentality of the child.] Rev. Philos.* 53 Jul.-Aug. 1928: 82-105.—The repercussions that Lévy-Bruhl's studies of primitive mentality have had in the fields of mental pathology through Ch. Blondel and of child psychology through Koffka and Piaget is surprising in view of Lévy-Bruhl's guiding hypothesis that the thinking, feeling, and acting characteristics of one social system should not be assimilated with those of another. Blondel, however, has borrowed his method and pointed out the contrast between the primitive's subjection to his group and the insane person who is cut off from the group by his mental peculiarities. The child also does not participate in the mental life of the group. The idea that the child repeats the development of humanity has been taken over by Freud. Such a view attributes more to heredity than has been established. Without attempting in any way to identify the mentality of children with that of primitives, it is possible to make fruitful comparisons. The striking fact about primitive peoples is the contrast between the perfect adaptation of their practical activity to the necessities of current experience on the one hand, and their strange system of representations and explanations on the other. They thus act and think on 2 different planes. A similar contrast may be observed in children. Primitives are not insensible to the principle of contradiction, but make a different use of it. The same is true of their notions of time and space, especially in view of their failure clearly to distinguish thought from its object. The child likewise confuses the subjective with the objective; in fact, imagined things may be more real for him than things seen. The notion of self is at first linked with everything, and only gradually becomes reduced to the limits of the physical body. The comparative study of primitive and child mentality, if each has first been studied by itself, may throw light on the mechanism of thought.—*Amer. Jour. Sociol.*

THE FAMILY

(See also Entries 903, 1448, 1511)

NATURAL HISTORY OF THE FAMILY AND THE PSYCHOLOGY OF SEX

1496. REISE, HERTHA M. D. *Der Internationale Kongress in Kopenhagen der Weltliga für Sexualreform. [The International Congress of the World League for Sexual Reform at Copenhagen.] Zeitschr. f. Sexualwissensch.* 15 Oct. 1928: 337-348.—The World League for Sexual Reform—the radical group of the sexualreformists—met recently in Copenhagen. Numerous papers were delivered, two of which were of particular interest. (1) Hirschfeld compared the theological principles underlying sex regulation with the biological basis of sex. Taking issue with the attitude of the church in regard to chastity and monogamy, he held prostitution to be not a necessary evil, but rather a reasonable provision for sex gratification. Prostitution is thus a product of "nature and circum-

stance." The legal restrictions in Germany now hold only on paper. The very ineffectiveness of such regulations points to the course which must be taken. Health officers rather than the police must regulate prostitution. The theological point of view is condemned throughout. Rather would he discover what is "biologically right and socially wholesome." (2) Johanna Elberskirchen (Berlin) advanced a unique theory, namely, that culture has destroyed feminine sexuality. Primitive woman of necessity had to care for herself and child. Thus she made her racial contribution, of which man has robbed her, since he now nourishes both mother and child. As a result, women have become sexually passive. Sex relations with primitive women, on the other hand, were active but infrequent—a periodicity of twice yearly maintained. Only by freedom from relations over long periods of time will woman regain her satisfaction in sex relations. (Riese, commenting on the paper, questions the validity of Elberskirchen's argument on the basis of the frequent functional periodicity of women.)—*M. A. Elliott.*

PEOPLES AND CULTURAL GROUPS

(See also Entries 875, 1492)

EMIGRATION AND IMMIGRATION

(See also Entries 1039, 1359, 1460, 1507, 1564)

1497. BUNGE, ALEJANDRO E. *Seventy years of Argentine immigration. Bull. Pan-Amer. Union.* 62 (10) Oct. 1928: 1026-1034.—Although immigrants entering Argentina during the last 70 years are Latins mainly, 79.6% being Italians and Spaniards, over 40% of the immigrants of late years are non-Latin foreigners. Italians have been the most numerous, but they have left the country in large numbers at every periodic crisis. In contrast, Spanish immigration has steadily gained until recently. French immigration occupied 3rd place, though it is now balanced by emigration. Syrian immigration has decreased and Russian has almost disappeared, being replaced by Polish. German immigration has been marked since 1920. By 1927, $\frac{1}{3}$ of all immigrants were of Slav and Saxon races. Sex has remained constant throughout the period at 71% males and 29% females; 65.2% have been single, 33.02% married, and 1.78% widowed. The quality of immigration has improved of late, with a higher percentage of married, and fewer in need of official assistance. The majority are in the reproductive age. This has increased the country's birth rate, causing it to lead the world in rate of increase. Illiteracy varies between 23% and 25% annually, though it fell as low as 18.06% in 1926. Many agriculturist immigrants remain in the cities. Although half of Argentine is rural, the last national census (1914) showed 68% of the foreigners living in the cities. There has been a notable decrease in the immigration of agriculturists in recent years, coincident with the increase in the Polish immigration. Only 10% of the immigrants have settled in the interior and the south where the potential wealth of the soil is greatest. One third are in the city of Buenos Aires, and the rest in the coastal province close to the capital. Foreigners usually engage in commerce. The Argentines are the producers. (Tables.)—*W. R. Tylor.*

1498. MALLORY, WALTER H. *The northward migration of the Chinese. Foreign Affairs (N. Y.).* 7 (1) Oct. 1928: 72-82.—China desires to incorporate Manchuria as a part of the Republic; Japan seeks to develop Manchuria for the sake of raw material; Soviet Russia has potential interests in the region. The people of

China and Manchuria have for centuries intermingled either on the soil of the one country or the other. Barriers to the movement from China to Manchuria have, however, at various times existed. Since 1878 when the official barrier to migration was removed, a steady stream of Chinese has moved into Manchuria. Seasonal labor movements have changed to colonization. A smaller Chinese migration into Mongolia has also been going on. The causes of these movements are the density of population, the imminency of famines in certain parts of China, and the possibility of escape to more favorable conditions in the north. This influx of Chinese has left undampened Japan's interest in Manchuria, notwithstanding the fact that she has not succeeded in inducing large colonization by her own subjects. Her present policy of encouraging the Chinese arises from her desire for exploitation through colonization and her failure to accomplish colonization herself. The political and economic interests of China, Japan, and Russia are not unlikely to clash, the danger lying in the possibility of an upheaval coming before China will be able to achieve undisputed control. (Statistics for the period of 1880 to 1927 and a map showing the main channels of migration into Manchuria and Mongolia are included.)—*K. D. K. Wood.*

COLONIAL PROBLEMS AND MISSIONS

(See Entries 1358, 1387, 1388, 1389, 1463)

CONFLICT AND ACCOMMODATION GROUPS

CLASSES AND CLASS STRUGGLE

(See also Entries 1367, 1368, 1390, 1512, 1524, 1530)

1499. CHATALIER, HENRY M. The formation of the élite. *Sci. Monthly*. 27 Sep. 1928: 212-224.—Intellectuals may be placed on 3 levels: men of genius, the great men, and the lower élite. Each of the 3 renders about the same volume of service to humanity. The requisites for membership in the élite are: 1st, great and specialized activity, combined with the gift for working efficiently. This is largely a matter of habit. The habit of work depends partially on temperament, but predisposition may be trained in this respect. Training comes through home and companions, ambition, the attraction inherent in the fruits of labor, the stimulation of wide-awake curiosity, and good health. The 2nd prerequisite is imagination. A member of the élite must produce new ideas which are largely combinations of facts already known. Education contributes to this trait by building up the mental habits of using accumulated knowledge and of seeking new correlations. The 3rd is judgment, manifested by great men who choose great topics for study. A 2nd form of judgment is the critical sense which makes possible the detection of errors. The study of the classics and the humanities aids in developing judgment. The 4th essential for membership in the élite is documentation or a thorough knowledge of actual conditions and existing data. Unfortunately, those 4 prerequisites are in a certain degree contradictory. It is extremely difficult to produce a perfect balancing of these faculties, and it is the perfect balancing of all 4 qualities which constitutes the intellectual élite. Suppose 1 man in 10 has 1 of the 4 traits, the probability that all 4 will be found in 1 individual will be $(1/10)^4$ or 1 in 10,000.—*T. J. Woolf, Jr.*

NATIONALITIES AND RACES

(See also Entries 786, 848, 854, 864, 1331, 1348, 1357, 1359, 1362, 1363, 1392, 1479, 1487, 1490, 1522)

1500. GREEN, HARRY W. The Ph.D. and the Negro. *Opportunity*. 6 (9) Sep. 1928: 267-269, 284.—Thirty-three colored men and 5 colored women were awarded the Ph.D. degree in the year 1926-27. The major interests of these individuals were fairly evenly distributed over the various fields of learning. The number is small not only because of the expense of securing higher degrees, but also because the fields of activity for Negro scholars are very limited.—*H. R. Hosea.*

1501. MASSEY, VINCENT. The university and the international mind. *Univ. California Chron.* 30 (3) Jul. 1928: 290-303.—As a discoverer and a spiritual interpreter of facts, the university can be a significant force in bringing to pass the day of international good will and understanding.—*Guy B. Johnson.*

1502. TURNER, W. S. The Negro and the changing south. *Soc. Forces*. 7 (1) Sep. 1928: 115-119.—The recent Negro migration has gone a long way toward undermining the semi-feudal economic system of the South. The changing south is rearranging its attitude toward the Negro. It treats him with more civility, is less impressed by the social equality howler, and is less concerned over political participation; but the industrial revolution in the South is tending to crowd the Negro out of certain types of labor. The Negro, too, is changing. He is becoming more prosperous in both the North and the South. Education has not made him radical, and the better behavior of the South toward him is reducing the necessity for militant Negro organizations. The author, himself a Negro, is dean at Shaw University, Raleigh, N. C.—*Guy B. Johnson.*

POPULATION AND TERRITORIAL GROUPS

(See also Entries 791, 894, 1469, 1541, 1546, 1564)

DEMOGRAPHY AND POPULATION

(See also Entries 1186, 1445, 1497, 1498)

1503. BUNLE, HENRI. Chronique de démographie. [Population summary.] *Jour. Stat. de Paris*. (7-9) Jul.-Sep. 1928: 257-264.—During the year 1927 France experienced a new decrease in marriages and births, there being 8,000 marriages and 24,500 births less than in 1926. Mortality, which had slightly increased from 1925 to 1926, was lower in 1927 there being 37,000 deaths fewer than in 1926. Since the decline in mortality exceeded the diminution in births, the annual excess was 65,042 in 1927 (in 1926, 52,768). Marriages declined from 170 per 10,000 (1926) to 165 per 10,000 (1927). The last year before the war, there were 151 per 10,000. The birth rate in 1927 was 18.1 per 1,000, 5% lower than during the 3 years before the war. Infant mortality has declined (61,817 in 1927; 74,423 in 1926; 90,154 in 1913), accounting for about a third of the decrease in deaths. There are numerous statistical tables dealing with the migration of laborers in France, with the population of the French colonies, Ireland, Soviet Russia, Bulgaria, and South Africa. The causes of death in France in 1926 are discussed and life expectation tables for England and Switzerland are furnished.—*Norman E. Himes.*

1504. DUBLIN, LOUIS I. Longevity of college athletes. *Harpers Mag.* Jul. 1928: 229-238.—This is a study of the mortality experience, from time of graduation to date, of nearly 5,000 athletes, graduates prior

to 1905, of 10 colleges. The experience covers about 146,000 years of exposure and includes 1,290 deaths. Measured by average mortality among insured men from 1900 to 1915 as embodied in the American Men Table, the mortality among these athletes was only 91.5% of that expected according to average rates at corresponding ages. Divided into periods, the mortality of athletes graduated in the last period, 1900-1905, was only 72.6% of that expected. Intensive selection and careful supervision of athletes were doubtless partly responsible for this low rate; lack of supervision over athletics may have been a factor in the relatively higher mortality among earlier graduates. But the decline in mortality among athletes parallels an improvement in death rates in the general population. At ages over 45 an unusually high mortality from heart disease was noted. Data on the cause of death were available in less than one half the total number of deaths. There is need, moreover, for comparison between the mortality of athletes and of non-athletes of the college-graduate class.—*R. M. Woodbury.*

1505. ISERN, A. FERNÓS. Death rates in Porto Rico and some other countries. *Porto Rico Rev. Pub. Health.* 4 (2) Aug. 1928: 70-77.—The death rates in Porto Rico are compared with those of Japan, Spain, and the Philippine Islands for the chief diseases. Similarity exists, with the exception of Spain, for whooping cough, scarlet fever, tuberculosis, and diabetes and with the exception of Japan, for influenza. Race, of all common factors, seems to be the least important. Climate, socio-economic conditions, habits, and organized sanitation, in the order given, seem to be the most potent reasons for the similarities and dissimilarities. Density of population (Porto Rico is the most densely populated of the 4 countries) awaits further analysis.—*E. R. Hayhurst.*

1506. LAING, J. MURRAY. Notes on the new National Life Tables. *Jour. Inst. Actuaries.* 59 Part II (296) Jul. 1928: 125-221.—Part I of the Registrar-General's Decennial Supplement of 1921 embodies the Report of the Government Actuary who undertook the task of preparing National Life Tables in connection with the Census of 1921. The investigation is distinguished from its predecessors because of a detailed examination of 26 districts of the country differentiated by geographic position and population density. (This article is an extended body of notes, tables, comment on methods and findings, and abstracts of extended discussion.)—*E. B. Reuter.*

1507. UNSIGNED. The birth rate and the British Commonwealth. *Round Table.* (73) Sep. 1928: 777-797.—With practically no immigration, a heavy loss by emigration, and a rapid reduction in the birth rate, the population of England and Wales in 1921 was 3 times its size in 1821. The birth rate dropped from 166 per 1,000 married women in the 70's to 100 in 1921; from 25.5 per 1,000 population in 1920 to 16.7 in 1927. The death rate for children under five years of age dropped from 75 per 100 births in John Wesley's time to 5 in 1921; for those under 1 year of age from 148 per 1,000 population in 1896 to 69 in 1927. While Australia has less than 2 people per square mile, and Canada 2½, England has 649. Canada is ½ and Australia and New Zealand 97% British, and they wish to remain so. The Dominions want immigrants from England, and the British wish to go; but less than ½ as many are going as before the war. (1) The fare to Canada is over 3 times as high as before the war, and 2 times as high to Australia. The Empire Settlement Act, whereby emigrants are aided from £2 for those going to Canada to £16 10s. for those going to Australia, was passed in 1922. But the Dominions specify the groups to be aided under this Act. They want experienced farm hands and domestic servants,

and England cannot supply them. This leaves England's problem of 400,000 permanently dislocated industrial workers unsolved. (2) Those going without aid dislike the red tape; for example, 4 medical examinations for those going to Canada. The birth rate and the death rate in England, however, are rapidly approaching equality. Consequently, within a few decades, the mother of nations will no longer be able to furnish men to the Dominions to help maintain the Anglo-Saxon civilization.—*H. G. Duncan.*

1508. WARREN, CYRIL F. Further notes on an investigation into the mortality experienced by pensioners of the staffs of banks and insurance companies. *Jour. Inst. Actuaries.* 59 Part II (296) Jul. 1928: 221-256.—The investigation deals with normal and invalid pensioners. The first are granted pensions on the attainment of the pension age, and the second are granted pensions at an earlier age for reasons of ill-health. The ultimate rates of mortality were found for bank and insurance officials separately. The mortality is shown to be greater throughout for the invalid pensioners. (Statistical material and tables and abstracts of extended discussion.)—*E. B. Reuter.*

1509. WILLCOX, WALTER F. Military losses in the World War. *Jour. Amer. Stat. Assn.* 23 (163) Sep. 1928: 304-305.—An explanation of some of the differences between the figures of the author and those of Professor Hersch is given in this article. (The author's estimates may be found in the *Jour. Amer. Stat. Assn.*, vol. 18, 1923, pp. 699-712, and those of Hersch in *Metron*, vol. V, Part I, 1925, pp. 88-133, and Vol. VII, Part I, 1927, pp. 3-82.) A conservative estimate is that the war loss was 13,000,000 mobilized men. The average loss among the European belligerents was 23 times as great, and the loss in Serbia, 53 times as great as in the United States.—*H. R. Hosea.*

HEREDITY AND SELECTION

1510. JONES, HAROLD E, and HSIAO, H. H. A preliminary study of intelligence as a function of birth order. *Jour. Genetic Psychol.* 35 (3) Sep. 1928: 428-432.—Six hundred fourteen pairs of siblings from the rural families of New England were examined with the Stanford-Binet and Army Alpha tests. Of these 614 pairs, 330 pairs were adjacent in birth order, and 284 pairs were non-adjacent (non-successive). For this group, birth order yields no significant difference in intelligence. The result stands in contradiction to the results of some of the previous studies which showed lower intelligence of the first-born child. This might have been due, however, to selection and to some other factors not related to order of birth. The above results are preliminary to a more general investigation of the problem carried on by the Institute of Child Welfare of the University of California.—*P. A. Sorokin.*

1511. THOMPSON, WARREN S. The family as a unit of survival. *Soc. Forces.* 7 (1) Sep. 1928: 141-144.—The family is the unit of reproduction in our present social organization; therefore, this is the group which must be studied most intensively if we are to secure clues as to the future of national populations. From the standpoint of group continuation, all families having fewer than 3 children are dying out and may be called non-surviving families. Studies conducted by the author indicate that in the United States the Middle Atlantic states have the largest number of non-surviving families (36.2%), New England next (35.9%), while the South Atlantic have the smallest (16.5%). According to occupations the group having the largest number is the "managerial-trade-professional" (33.7%), the "skilled" being second (30.1%), and the "agricultural," the smallest (12.4%). These figures cannot be accepted as conclusive, but at least they

seem to be indicative of survival trends.—*Earle Edward Eubank.*

1512. WOODS, F. A. Perpetuation of old families. *Jour. Heredity.* 19 (9) Sep. 1928: 387-398.—Heredity is important in producing mental differences in social classes as well as in individuals. It operates to make the upper social classes inherently superior in intelligence and very far removed from the lower. There is inevitably a process of mental evolution within the upper social strata because of assortative mating, unequal distribution of wealth, and positive correlations of good qualities. This is a general law of historical change. It is supported by the fact that the wealthy and socially prominent show great biological stability. Study of the aristocratic family lines furnishes data in support of the position that families that once acquire high social position will retain it.—*E. B. Reuter.*

EUGENICS

1513. HUNTINGTON, ELLSWORTH. A test of eugenics. *Amer. Mercury.* 15 (57) Sep. 1928: 13-19.—The histories of the Parsees of India, the Icelanders, the Jews, and possibly the Quakers and Unitarians, point to the fundamental soundness of the principles of eugenic selection. The statistical, experimental, and historical types of investigation in this field are, it would seem, to a considerable extent corroboratory.—*H. R. Hosea.*

1514. POPENOE, PAUL. Eugenic sterilization in California. *Jour. Heredity.* 19 (9) Sep. 1928: 405-411.—On the basis of various psychological tests of school children and the army recruits, about 4% of the persons in the United States are seriously deficient mentally. About an equal percentage of the population is, or will at some time be, mentally diseased. Of the 10,000,000 who are either mentally deficient or mentally diseased, many owe their condition to heredity. These are the groups subject to compulsory sterilization. The number or persons who carry inheritable physical defects is greater than the combined number of the mentally handicapped. It includes blind, deaf, crippled, tubercular, cancerous, and others. These are the groups that furnish most cases of voluntary sterilization.—*E. B. Reuter.*

1515. STITH, LAURENCE. Sterilization of the unfit. *Law Notes.* 32 (6) Sep. 1928: 108-112.—During the past 30 years, 25 states have passed laws providing for the sterilization, under specified conditions, of persons adjudged mentally defective, and of "unfit persons" convicted of certain crimes. From 1907 to 1921, 2,558 of the 3,233 operations were performed in California. The more significant court decisions under these laws are cited and compared. Certain adverse decisions viewed the proposed operation as a violation of civil rights, or as "cruel and unusual punishment." Other laws have been thrown out on account of procedural defects without challenging the substantive provisions. The author favors the principle and relies on the Supreme Court decision in *Buck v. Bell* to confirm such laws when proper legal safeguards are provided for the persons concerned. Familiar eugenic justifications are alleged, which, if scientifically sound, would support such legislation from the point of view of public policy.—*Thomas D. Eliot.*

THE URBAN COMMUNITY AND THE CITY

(See also Entries 1383, 1432, 1433, 1533, 1554)

1516. BITTNER, W. S. The relation of the local community to the principal factors of public opinion. *Soc. Forces.* 7 (1) Sep. 1928: 98-101.—The locality or

neighborhood as a tangible physical fact is contrasted with the community as an intangible and spiritual or psychological fact. Social science is as yet too young adequately to define and demark either community or public opinion, in spite of the fact that they are such commonly used terms. "Whatever public opinion may be, whatever the community may be, in any significant sense they must be placed as links in a chain of related facts, in a series of events, parts, aspects, or factors of collective behavior." "The basic factor of public opinion is the social mind" and the pattern, as the author sees it, "is very simply a way of looking at certain objects, a way that in rough outlines is commonly taken by certain groups of persons more often than other ways by other groups." We must not conclude, however, that the patterns of the social mind are primarily determined by local or neighborhood factors, for "with the rapid expansion of communications, especially in our own time, the local, geographical community and neighborhood bonds and compulsions are less significant than those which are operative from outside. . . ."—*C. G. Dittmer.*

1517. SAYOUS, ANDRÉ E. Whitechapel. *Rev. Econ. Internat.* 3 (3) Sep. 1928: 503-537.—This is an inquiry into the economic and social conditions in the Whitechapel area of London. In 1860 this area was the habitat of dangerous criminals; today its dwellers are workers who struggle for their living under harsh conditions. Jews from Russia and Poland form the bulk of the population, engaged for the most part in household industries, small shopkeeping, and peddling. "Sweating" in the clothing trades and the regulation of wages under the Trade Boards Act are discussed. Slum conditions, measures for combating them, and the effects of indoor and outdoor relief and the newer measures of social insurance are set forth.—*R. W. Murchie.*

THE RURAL COMMUNITY

(See also Entries 815, 1524, 1525, 1545, 1563)

1518. BALDWIN, ROBERT D. Adequate financing of rural schools—is it solely the farmers' problem? *School & Soc.* 28 (717) Sep. 22, 1928: 341-347.—The question as stated must be answered with an emphatic negative. Universal education should guarantee educational opportunities to the extent dictated by present economic status and general appreciation of the need, to those living in remote rural settlements as well as to those living in urban communities. Financing such a scheme is a formidable problem because: (1) our ideals of education are national; (2) the final control of education is a state function; and (3) the support of education is preponderantly a local obligation. There are numerous special difficulties to be overcome in financing rural education: consolidation does not remedy all the difficulties of a sparsely settled area, and the smaller children in the elementary and primary grades can be provided with transportation to schools only after cumbersome difficulties have been solved. (The author includes schemes of financing and administration of rural schools which would be helpful in solving this problem. See also the author's *Financing Rural Education*, pp. 208-210, Rural Service Press, Stevens Point, Wisconsin.)—*O. D. Duncan.*

1519. TAGORE, RABINDRANATH. L'Occident et l'Orient, la ville et le village. [The Occident and the Orient, town and village.] *Rev. Mondiale.* 29 Jul. 1, 1928: 7-11.—Western people look to the large cities for the creation of their intellectual and material wealth. These overpopulated centers are the true source of their power. In India civilization in its widest sense depended on village life. Following the example of Europe, the towns of India have begun to usurp the leadership, thus impoverishing the villages and

blocking the natural course of progress. Mutual co-operation has had beneficial effects on Western economic and social life. In India the only way of progress is through the rehabilitation of village life by voluntary mutual cooperation.—*R. W. Murchie.*

1520. TANNENBAUM, FRANK. Making Mexico over. *New Republic*. 55 Jul. 1928: 215-217.—The most important result of the Mexican revolution of the past 17 years has been the change in the position of the agricultural laborer. Before 1910 approximately $\frac{1}{2}$ of the 14,000,000 rural population was tied to the soil by the system of peonage. Legally there has been no slavery in Mexico since 1810, but forced servitude for debt was a characteristic feature of all resident labor upon the *haciendas*. This system has now disappeared, and freedom of movement has been established for rural laborers. Next to the abolition of serfdom, the revival of the small agricultural village is the most basic outcome of the revolution. The economic history of Mexico since the Spanish conquest has been a struggle by the communal villages against absorption and extermination by the large estates. With the present redistribution of lands, democracy is supplanting feudalism. The racial awakening of Indians and *mestizos* is likewise significant. The school children of the Republic are singing Indian folk-songs, and intellectuals are discovering that native Mexico has a popular art, music, pottery, dance, dress, and native social organization. Politically the revolution has taken most of the power from the large landowner and foreign investor and placed it in the hands of the agricultural peasant and city worker.—*Amer. Jour. Sociol.*

COLLECTIVE BEHAVIOR AND SOCIAL CONTROL

(See also Entries 890, 897, 1332, 1333, 1523)

1521. ICHHEISER, GUSTAV. Die Bedeutung der leiblichen Schönheit des Individuums in sozial-psychologischer und soziologischer Beleuchtung. [The psychosocial and sociological significance of the physical beauty of an individual.] *Zeitschr. f. Völkerpsychol. u. Soziol.* 4(3) Sep. 1928: 257-265.—The sociological significance and role of physical beauty is far more complex than the role played by it in sexual selection. In the first place, a beautiful individual attracts the attention of other individuals to himself. Attention of the others directs the attention of such an individual to his handsomeness and, as a result, modifies his psycho-social attitudes and behavior. He or she becomes "aware" of his or her handsomeness, and this fact changes his or her psychology and conduct. In the second place, the fact of the possession of handsomeness by an individual makes him "conspicuous" among other individuals and calls forth a social relationship on the part of these others quite different from the relationship which would have existed if the individual were not handsome. Furthermore, physical beauty facilitates social climbing and in various ways helps the individual to occupy a privileged position. Other conditions being equal, he is given a preference over his competitors; he has more chances to obtain a series of economic privileges; to marry a mate from a higher social stratum, and so on. Thus, the biological fact of being physically handsome acquires psycho-social value and calls forth a series of psycho-social effects in the behavior of the individual himself, of others, and in a series of social processes.—*P. A. Sorokin.*

DISCUSSION, PUBLIC OPINION, THE PRESS

(See also Entries 1040, 1376, 1516)

1522. GOULD, KENNETH M. Cinepatriotism. *Soc. Forces*. 7(1) Sep. 1928: 120-129.—Patriotic historical photoplays have become the best sellers among cinema productions. They are not accurate historical presentations. Their popularity is achieved through appeal to patriotic stereotypes woven around familiar but mythical historical incidents; through the introduction of incidental but sure-fire human interest events; and through stupendous dramatic portrayals of scenes of conflict, especially of war. These photoplays pervert history. They neglect the results of modern historical criticism and develop superficial popular interpretation rather than correct rational understanding. They evoke emotional mass reactions rather than deliberate individual thinking. They revive and solidify old prejudices and antagonisms. They induce the attitude that persecution of radicals within the group or mistreatment of the natives of other lands is patriotic. They promote authoritarianism and provincialism. They destroy rather than develop true patriotism. The wide popularity of such productions constitutes a grave source of danger to any country.—*James A. Quinn.*

1523. WILLEY, MALCOLM M. The influence of social change on newspaper style. *Sociol. & Soc. Research*. 13(1) Sep.-Oct. 1928: 30-37.—A comparison of contemporary and early American newspapers shows a striking change in the manner of presenting news, or in what may be termed "news style." Taken as a group, early papers tended to present news in an impersonal and non-emotional manner, while modern papers tend toward an emotional, personalized presentation. This change parallels the trend toward urbanization, as a result of which the primary group contacts and intimacies of the small community were progressively subordinated to secondary and impersonal contacts. With the cultural changes incident to urbanization, the major utility of the newspaper changes correspondingly: it may be said that the function of the modern city newspaper is to provide primary group experiences vicariously to people who live in groups where their contacts are preponderantly secondary. This is accomplished through the introduction of the emotionalized, personalized news style. Comparison of modern country newspapers, published in what are still essentially primary groups, with the city paper further substantiates the thesis that changes in newspaper style can be understood only in the light of the social environment of which the newspaper is a part.—*Malcolm M. Willey.*

LEADERSHIP

1524. SOROKIN, P. A., and ZIMMERMAN, C. C. Farmer leaders in the United States. *Soc. Forces*. 7(1) Sep. 1928: 33-46.—This article represents original research based upon *Rus* (a register of rural leadership) for 1925. Types of leaders studied range from prominent farmers to men of genius such as Luther Burbank. The largest single group, 44.1% is composed of individuals connected with agricultural colleges and experiment stations. Nearly all are males. The average age is 45.25 years. No appreciable differences were found between the ages of the greater and the lesser leaders. Their civil status and age of marriage were similar to those of the general population, but their fertility was less, especially in the case of the female leaders. The children show no tendency toward feminization. This last is contrary to the tendency within other groups of the élite. Certain sections of the United States which have contributed to the support of agricultural education furnish an "excess" of these leaders

who migrate to other sections. This migration has been a social selection in favor of the far west and the south. The foreign immigrants have contributed about as large a proportion of leaders (8.2%) as they furnish to the gainfully employed farm population (8.5%). Farmer leaders are primarily rural born. This is in contradistinction to the general theory that the urban classes furnish most of the leadership of a nation. The group is more qualified by education than leaders in other fields. Certain universities which furnish these leaders do not furnish other types of leaders in so great a proportion, and vice versa. The farmer leader group shows greater social mobility than the common population, but only minor differences in social mobility exist between the lesser and the greater leaders.—*C. C. Zimmerman.*

EDUCATIONAL SOCIOLOGY

(See also Entries 789, 1494, 1500, 1518)

1525. COOPER, WM. JOHN. Some educational aspects of the child labor problem. *Amer. Child.* 10(7) Sep. 1928: 1, 4, 8.—The difficulties—more manifest in California than in other states—of educating children of migrant agricultural workers are discussed by the Superintendent of Public Instruction. Temporary extra classes in regular schools or more flexible tented school-rooms in labor camps are being tried by California communities where there are large groups of migratory workers. The educational programs are complicated by the language handicap of the Mexican children and by the degrading social surroundings to which the children are exposed. Sociologists and educators are requested to find answers to such questions as: How can records be kept of the locations and school attendance of these migratory children? Should the heavy cost of extra, temporary teachers be met from a state fund? Are special, short-unit courses of study which emphasize personal hygiene and homemaking desirable? How shall attendance and other public officials be given the special training which will qualify them to deal effectively with the complex needs of migratory school children?—*Lucile Eaves.*

1526. KOLBE, P. REXFORD. Urban influences on higher education in England. *School & Soc.* (28) Aug. 11, 1928: 153-159.—There is a great deal of similarity between English and American urban universities. Aside from slight technical differences in organization and in source of income, these 2 groups of institutions are doing the same tasks in much the same way. One of the most important of these tasks is the education of working people in university extension classes.—*H. R. Hosea.*

the most pitfalls, but it has much to offer to skilled investigators. Recently the apes have been much studied, but as yet by no anthropologist. The chimpanzee has been studied more than the gorilla, which is an introvert and sensitive like man. The chimpanzee responds easily within the limits of its powers. It has a sensory equipment much like man's and responds to objects in essentially the same way, except more simply. But it has not been possible to give it either language or a culture. It evidently attaches no objective meaning to the few words it has been trained to repeat. Nor has it been able to recognize behavior patterns as such and to respond to them collectively or as institutions. Its imitations are of concrete behavior forms. On the other hand, it not only uses tools but invents them in simple form. However, invention fatigues it and it undertakes invention only under the strong stimulus of hunger, jealousy, desire for approbation, and other simple emotions. One may learn some lessons of general application to human culture by studying apes, e.g., that invention evidently begins in the play impulse and in its more elementary forms arises in part at least from accident. Although the constructive impulse exists in apes, the destructive impulse is stronger and was apparently the root of much early invention, especially of tools. The study of apes confirms the human cultural hypothesis that clothing originated in ornamentation. The ape possesses the rudiments of aesthetics and of the religious attitude, at least in the form of fear of the supernatural. Results so far indicate that invention may not be the fundamental fact in culture but rather the social pattern by means of which man relates himself to his world.—*L. L. Bernard.*

1528. SAPIR, EDWARD. The meaning of religion. *Amer. Mercury.* 15(57) Sep. 1928: 72-79.—In its broadest sense, "religion is man's never-ceasing attempt to discover a road to spiritual serenity across the perplexities and dangers of daily life." The situation determines the type of religious phenomenon. "Where the need for such serenity is passionately felt, we have religious yearning; where it is absent, religious behavior is no more than socially sanctioned form or an aesthetic blend of belief and gesture." Obviously, the spiritual serenity sought differs for every culture and, ultimately, for every individual. Evangelistic religions are fundamentally a result of individual religious experience, while socialized religious behavior tends to be ritualistic. The difference in the amounts of ritualism in the religion of the Plains Indians and that of the Pueblo Indians is one of the many examples of this tendency. It seems quite unnecessary to resort to the concept of a specifically religious emotion to explain these phenomena. Religious emotion is made up of many emotions. "A religious sentiment is typically unconscious, intense, and bound up with a compulsive sense of values."—*H. R. Hosea.*

SOCIAL ORGANIZATION, CULTURE, AND SOCIAL INSTITUTIONS

(See also Entries 867, 875, 887, 891, 901, 902, 1488, 1501, 1502, 1519, 1522, 1523, 1528)

SOCIAL ORIGINS

(See also Entry 1521)

1527. KROEBER, A. L. Sub-human culture beginnings. *Quart. Rev. Biol.* 3(3) Sep. 1928: 325-342.—Anthropology is concerned with the interrelation of the organic and the cultural. The origins of culture may be approached from the archaeological, ontogenetic or comparative standpoints of analysis. The last has

THE COURTS AND LEGISLATION

(See also Entries 1333, 1419, 1537, 1540, 1547)

1529. RUIZ-FUNES, MARIANO. El proyecto de ley argentino sobre el "Estado Peligroso." [Proposed Argentine law regarding "Dangerous Persons."] *Rev. Criminol. Psiquiat. y Medic. Legal.* 15(88) Jul.-Aug. 1928: 422-445.—The immigration of all nationalities, with the most varied customs and moral notions, to Argentina gives the country a heavy rate of serious crime. The old methods of treating these offenders on the classical basis of individual responsibility for specific acts has failed to check criminality. Juan P. Ramos, the author, and others, realizing that the theory of individual responsibility would have to be dispensed

with in favor of a theory of social responsibility, have proposed and had introduced into the national Congress a criminal code providing for the treatment of actual and potential offenders on the basis of their ascertained dangerousness to society rather than on that of their actual delinquencies. This law, which has been approved in part, provides for a corps of experts who will examine all offenders and determine psychotic condition, mental capacity, moral perversion, habitual criminality, recidivism, neuroses, vagrancy, etc., and recommend indeterminate sentences with minimum and cumulative penalties according to their ascertained dangerousness to society. The success of the law will depend upon the wisdom and progressiveness of the judges in part, but more upon an adequate corps of experts. The proposed code also provides for retreats for the criminal insane and dipsomaniacs, agricultural and industrial labor colonies for the young, national establishments for the treatment of prostitutes and for other women inimical to society, and prisons for recidivists and habitual criminals. Parole with supervision is also provided for. (Analyses of codes are included.)—*L. L. Bernard.*

SOCIAL PROBLEMS AND SOCIAL PATHOLOGY

(See also Entry 1376)

POVERTY AND DEPENDENCY

(See also Entries 1203, 1274, 1292, 1517)

1530. CAMERON, MERTON K. Some neglected aspects of the problem of poverty. *Soc. Forces.* 7(1) Sep. 1928: 73-83.—Poverty is relative, due to the hierarchy of classes or variations in wealth control. This hierarchy of classes is dependent upon psychological and physiological causes. Hence wealth control can never be made equal among the classes. The wealth of any group depends upon some combination of mental ability, physical strength, instincts of acquisitiveness as contrasted with instincts of display and sympathy which motivate toward spending wealth, and lack of excitability, which, when present, reduces productivity. The absolute amount of wealth controlled by a given group depends upon the working natural resources of the group and the working labor power. Inherited wealth tends to be transferred to the capable. Poverty is wholesome because it stimulates the gifted to avoid it and forces men of low mentality into unpleasant tasks for which they are fitted but which they would otherwise avoid. It arouses a critical spirit and helps build character. When it drives people to vice, it is because of the moral instability underlying poverty. Poverty places wealth in the hands of the more capable intellectually, who also are most capable of experiencing happiness and deserve wealth as an aid to happiness.—*Ruth Shonle Cavan.*

1531. ESTABROOK, ARTHUR H. The pauper idiot in Kentucky. *Soc. Forces.* 7(1) Sep. 1928: 68-72.—Under the pauper idiot law in Kentucky, the state and county together pay \$75 per year to each pauper idiot, after a local hearing. There is no supervision of expenditure of the money. Some paupers have been so cared for over a period of 50 years. Young babies have been adjudged pauper idiots. Contrasted with this unsupervised aid is the care at the state institution which costs \$225 per year per person, permits supervision, and prevents reproduction.—*Ruth Shonle Cavan.*

CRIME AND DELINQUENCY

(See also Entries 928, 1421, 1426, 1430, 1491, 1517, 1529, 1547)

1532. ANDERSON, NELS. "Stir slaves." *Outlook.* 149(16) Aug. 15, 1928: 615-617.—In general, changes are disliked by the prison population whose main aim is to avoid trouble. A uniform system of discipline is easier to maintain than a system of discrimination; hence a harsh, oppressive rule often obtains. Old convicts are frequently more welcome to the wardens than new offenders because the experienced criminal has learned the rules of the game and the futility of protest. (Illustrative material is included.)—*H. R. Hosea.*

1533. BRUCE, ANDREW A., and FITZGERALD, THOMAS S. A study of crime in the City of Memphis, Tenn. *Jour. Crim. Law & Criminol.* 19(2) Part 2, Aug. 1928: 3-124.—For several years Frederick L. Hoffman has assigned to Memphis the undesired title of "the murder-town" of America. This survey of crime came primarily as a reaction to this charge, but specifically to discover the character, extent, and local causes of crime. Prior to the appointment of the survey commission, three reasons were given to account for Hoffman's charges: (1) many of the homicides occur outside the jurisdiction of the city; (2) most of the homicides are among Negroes; (3) homicides are not necessarily murders. The committee found that the city had some ground for taking exception to these charges, because of the large and unstable Negro population, and because Memphis is a social and industrial center, a playground for a large pleasure-seeking population, and a labor market with a continuous influx of transients. Concerning crime in general, a careful study of the records and operation of the municipal and state courts was undertaken. This revealed no serious crime conditions other than homicide, but did find an inefficient municipal court, police department, and bonding system. Further analysis of these deficiencies led to a special review of liquor, gambling, and drug cases, juvenile crime, recidivists, mental defectiveness, and the penalties. Based on the conclusion that much of the crime can be removed or controlled, there is a list of 20 specific and several general recommendations. (Two tables showing crimes and court disposition, 1919-26.)—*H. A. Phelps.*

1534. LAWES, LEWIS E. Why capital punishment? *World's Work.* 56(3) Jul. 1928: 316-322.—The 3rd in a series of articles by the Warden of Sing Sing.—*H. R. Hosea.*

1535. LAWES, LEWIS E. Who is a criminal—and why? *World's Work.* 56(4) Aug. 1928: 394-399.—The 4th in a series of articles by the Warden of Sing Sing.—*H. R. Hosea.*

1536. LAWES, LEWIS E. Why men go to Sing Sing. *World's Work.* 56(5) Sep. 1928: 550-556.—The 5th in a series of articles by the Warden of Sing Sing.—*H. R. Hosea.*

1537. PHELPS, HAROLD A. Frequency of crime and punishment. *Jour. Crim. Law & Criminol.* 19(2) Part I, Aug. 1928: 165-180.—This survey of crime in urban Rhode Island does not show any general increase in crime or any noticeable crime wave. There is evidence that certain types of crimes do fluctuate considerably, and that a few crimes constitute the majority of cases. Generally these crimes are the most serious from the standpoint of public order. A summary of the judicial disposition of these crimes points to a rather implastic use of legal punishments, the only apparent duty of the court being to assign some penalty, since only 1.5% of the total cases were found not guilty. The conclusion, emphasized by a summary of the disposition of violent crimes, is that the current use of legal penalties not only fails to deal adequately

with serious crimes, judged by their frequency, but gives no evidence that they are able either to reduce crime or to reform criminals. (One chart and 4 tables).—*H. A. Phelps.*

1538. RUIZ-FUNES, MARIANO, Criminalidad y endocrinología. [Criminality and endocrinology.] *Rev. Bimestre Cubana.* 24 (4) Jul.-Aug. 1928: 481-512.—The most important generalizations in the field of endocrinology as it relates to criminality are as follows: Vidoni has proved that anatomical and functional complexes of endocrine origin confirm some of the characters that Lombroso assigned to the criminal type. Di Tullio maintains that the study of the physical constitution and endocrine glands has reinforced the principles of the anthropological school of criminology. He studied 200 delinquents and found 31 to be "endocrinopathic." He shows definite glandular defects to be related to specific classes of crime. For example, "malfunctioning pituitary glands are found in those committing crimes against property." Landogna Cassone studied delinquents imprisoned in the jails of Sicily. He found that endocrine disturbances give rise to criminal tendencies. Pituitary malfunctionings, for example, cause the physical stigmata found in violent criminals. Brandino studied more than 600 inmates of the penitentiary at Alghero and of the jail at Sessari from the viewpoint of endocrinology. He concluded that those considered born criminals have habits springing from endocrine disorders. Palopoli solves the problem raised by Lombroso concerning a resemblance between marked morphological anomalies and definite deviations from the moral character of the citizen by showing a lack of endocrine balance in certain classes of criminals. Lombroso's theory of the relations between the homosexual man and the born criminal finds confirmation in endocrinology.—*L. D. Weyand.*

1539. VOLLMER, AUGUST. Coördinated effort to prevent crime. *Jour. Crim. Law & Criminol.* 19 (2), Part I, Aug. 1928: 196-210.—Recent innovations in the legal and penal treatment of crime have had no appreciable effect on the number of crimes committed. An obvious inference from this situation is that such remedies do not affect the causes of crime. The author stresses the need of a thorough program of prevention, concentrating attention upon the source of crime, the problem child. The social resources of a community must be pooled in order to provide adequate study and treatment of the problem child. This was accomplished by the Berkeley Coordinating Council in 1925 through the cooperation of several local social agencies concerned with this problem. (Tentative programs of these agencies are appended).—*H. A. Phelps.*

1540. WEBER, C. O. Pseudo-science and the problem of criminal responsibility. *Jour. Crim. Law & Criminol.* 19 (2) Part I, Aug. 1928: 181-195.—Modern criminology is pseudo-scientific in its attitude toward the responsibility of the individual because (1) there is no evidence that punishment does not repress crime; (2) criminal conduct cannot be assigned entirely to psychopathic individuals, since the distribution of these types in the criminal and law-abiding population is still a matter of conjecture; (3) determinism as a scientific concept in physical matters does not, *ipso facto*, make it universal. Science must observe two conditions. It must be based on mutually consistent principles and be true to the realities with which it deals. In human affairs, science has over-simplified its realities in applying physical determinism to individual conduct. This is the dilemma of modern criminology. Punishment, after all, is a problem of justice, depending for its solution upon the introspection of average humanity. Accordingly, the jury system which represents average humanity is justified, because it reproduces as nearly as possible the realities in each case.—*H. A. Phelps.*

DISEASE AND SANITARY PROBLEMS

(See also Entries 1286, 1505)

1541. BLANCHARD, W. O. Malaria as a factor in Italian environment. *Sci. Monthly.* 27 Aug. 1928: 172-176.—Malaria has always flourished in Italy and taken a heavy annual toll of life. The plague has been brought under a measure of control, but even today about 12% of the population live in infested areas. From 1887 to 1902 the average mortality was about 15,000 annually. After the enforcement of the malarial laws the death rate fell to about one half that figure. From 1919 to 1923 the official figures gave 56 cases of illness for every death. The sickness rate was probably double that given in the official figures. One notable effect of malaria has been the concentration of the population in towns in the uplands rather than in scattered rural homes on the cultivated land, with the result that laborers must walk long distances to and from the fields. The chief remedial measures have been the reclamation of poorly drained land and the making of quinine available to all persons. They have resulted in a great saving of life and in great economic gains through increased productive efficiency.—*E. B. Reuter.*

1542. COOK, D. H., and RIVERA, TRINITA. Significance of mineral metabolism. *Porto Rico Rev. Pub. Health.* 4 (2) Aug. 1928: 65-69.—This preliminary report, which is on the calcium and phosphorus content of common foods used in Porto Rico, shows that 75% of the basal energy requirements for the inhabitants is obtained in imported foods which supply, however, only 14 to 32% of the calcium required. There appears no serious phosphorus shortage. The chief source of calcium is milk, which is used to the extent of only 33 gm. per person per day, an amount far too small. Other sources such as meat and eggs enter but slightly into the dietary of the masses. The extensive use of polished rice, which is very low in calcium, is believed to play a predominant part in the low calcium supply. Bananas also contain very little calcium. Dependence must be placed on milk, beans, cheese, carrots, and turnips.—*E. R. Hayhurst.*

1543. PATTERSON, RAYMOND S. Supervising venereal disease carriers. *Amer. Jour. Pub. Health.* 18 (8) Aug. 1928: 971-977.—Clinical facilities for free diagnosis and treatment are essential because of the number of indigent patients. Sex education is an important factor in preventing venereal infections, as are vice repression measures. But it is also necessary to find the relatively few infected persons who are sexually promiscuous. The New Jersey State Department of Health, after 5 years of effort, has succeeded in learning the name and address of the probable source of infection in 1/10 of all cases. Only in a very few cases have persons whose reputations were materially at stake been named. In other words, venereal disease case finding is a practical procedure, and the number who are actively engaged in spreading infections is not very great in any community. The recently infected case is a "gold mine" of information.—*E. R. Hayhurst.*

1544. SPEECHLY, H. M. Milk in relation to health. *Pub. Health Jour. (Canada).* 19 (8) Aug. 1928: 363-365.—Impure milk causes more sickness and death than any other class of food. There are but two classes of safe milk, certified and pasteurized. The U. S. Dept. of Agriculture states that "no epidemic of disease has been traced to properly pasteurized milk." At present Winnipeg's milk is 2% certified, 57% pasteurized, and 41% raw. Four epidemics of typhoid in Winnipeg have been traced to milk since 1916.—*E. R. Hayhurst.*

1545. VORIES, RUTH E. Incidence of tuberculous infection in children from rural districts. *Amer. Jour. Pub. Health.* 18 (8) Aug. 1928: 1006-1009.—This study

from the Mayo Clinic, Rochester, Minnesota, was made to determine the results of tuberculin tests on children coming from rural and semi-rural districts, and includes 1,000 children between 6 months and 15 years of age, from 35 states, Porto Rico, Mexico, and Canada. Comparisons made with similar findings of Slater in 1924, and of Green and Forbes in 1927, bear out the conclusions of these authors. But 17% of the entire group showed evidence of tuberculosis infection, which was slightly more prevalent in girls than in boys. Where children had no contact with tuberculous parents, the number with positive reactions was only 6%, but where history of contact was present the number was 58.8%.—*E. R. Hayhurst.*

1546. WHITNEY, JESSAMINE S. Study of urban and rural tuberculosis death rates in New York State. *Amer. Jour. Pub. Health.* 18(8) Aug. 1928: 978-984.—When an actual analysis of tuberculosis deaths is made and non-residents are allocated to their home area, the rural tuberculosis rate becomes only $\frac{2}{3}$ of the recorded rate, while the urban rate is increased by 18%. The actual rural tuberculosis rate is considerably lower than the urban in New York State, and is declining.—*E. R. Hayhurst.*

SOCIAL ADJUSTMENTS AND SOCIAL AGENCIES

(See also Entries 1430, 1533)

CASE WORK WITH INDIVIDUALS AND FAMILIES

(See also Entries 1531, 1556)

1547. BLACKBURN, BURR. Shall social workers punish? *Survey.* 60(8) Jul. 15, 1928: 430-431.—Social workers are generally opposed to punishment as a method of dealing with criminals, and yet some of them look to the criminal court for necessary compulsions in their own work and are advocating criminal penalties for deserting parents, illegitimate fathers, sex offenders, etc. Legal compulsion is the antithesis of case work; the case method assumes that persons need individual treatment, not punishment. Then why not divorce ourselves entirely from the criminal courts? Doctors and social workers—the two groups committed to individual treatment—can eventually substitute their method for the mass revenge of archaic criminal law, but not by compromising with it. We should seek financial restoration and redress by civil proceedings wherever the injury can be measured in dollars and cents, and we may approach the task of revising civil law to secure more adequate reimbursement to the victims and more adequate case-treatment of the offenders. But the best way to reform the criminal courts and prisons is not to use them. Let them go the way of pest-houses and almshouses.—*V. Palmer.*

1548. DENNE, LEXA. The red cross visiting housekeeper. *Pub. Health Nurse.* 20(8) Aug. 1928: 419-421.—The Visiting Housekeeper Center came into being in June, 1928, when the Toronto Branch of the Canadian Red Cross undertook to make it a part of its Peace Time Program. The organization is not subsidiary to any other agency. Its program is to teach and send out women who are interested in raising the status of housekeeping, charging \$3.25 per day for services. When it is not possible to collect this amount the fees are decreased according to the family's budget. The worker cares for the house and teaches members of the household how to manage their home in a practical way. She is trained only to give simple bedside care between the visits of nurses, and this

phase of her work is directed by registered trained nurses. Social and economic problems are supervised by social workers either with the director of the visiting housekeepers or with the housekeeper on the case. The Center aims to develop along the lines of preventive nutrition. Thus far superior women have been recruited for the work.—*E. R. Hayhurst.*

1549. GRAHAM, LILY H. Occupational therapy with children. *Occupational Therapy & Rehabilitation.* 7(4) Aug. 1928: 245-248.—*H. R. Hosea.*

1550. HILBERT, HORTENSE. International Congress of Midwives. *Pub. Health Nurse.* 20(8) Aug. 1928: 424.—The international Midwife Congress was held in Vienna Apr. 7-9, 1928, with delegates from 8 nations. A congress is held every two years, and a journal is issued in English, French, and German, with reports of the addresses. The midwives of all countries adopted resolutions to make themselves respected in the measure due a group so important in medical-social work and general welfare. Reports of various countries show great variation in the length of the midwife undergraduate course, from 3 years in Holland to 5 months in Yugoslavia. Several countries have now legally provided for repetition courses for practicing midwives. The decrease in the birth rate in general, together with the fact that institutional deliveries have become more popular, have made the problem of earning a living a serious one for midwives.—*E. R. Hayhurst.*

1551. WILLIAMS, FRANKWOOD E. Should nurses do intelligence testing? *Pub. Health Nurse.* 20(9) Sep. 1928: 470-471.—As Medical Director of the National Committee for Mental Hygiene, the writer cautions the nurse against attempting intelligence testing unless she has had a period of supervised work in a well-organized clinic in addition to a course of training in the subject, including a series of examinations.—*E. R. Hayhurst.*

COMMUNITY WORK—SOCIAL WORK WITH GROUPS

(See also Entries 1282, 1531, 1539, 1557)

1552. SHEPARD, W. P., and SPIERS, MARGUERITE L. The preventorium school. *Amer. Jour. Pub. Health.* 18(7) Jul. 1928: 871-876.—The Berkeley Sunshine School is an addition to the public school system and attempts to fill in the inadequacies of the so-called "open air" school. An elementary school building houses the preventorium, which had a capacity of 40 children the first year and 60 the next year. The sunshine platform was erected on the school grounds. The maintenance cost was 80 cents per pupil-day. (The staff is described.) The amount of school work is limited to 3 hours daily. Seventy per cent success is claimed for the entire group after 3 semesters. The school is a solution of the economic difficulty of providing adequate preventorium space in the average community.—*E. R. Hayhurst.*

COMMUNITY PLANNING AND ADMINIS- TRATION OF SOCIAL AGENCIES

(See also Entry 1517)

1553. DEARDORFF, NEVA R. Running knowledge. *Survey.* 60(8) Jul. 15, 1928: 424-425, 439.—The 2 most widely used forms of research are those which deal with the measurement of the incidence of various social problems, and those which deal with the analysis of factors entering into these problems. Agencies like the Department of Statistics of the Russell Sage Foundation and the American Association of Community Chests and Councils, in a joint enterprise with the University of Chicago Research Laboratory, are at

tempting to devise systems of social reporting which will enable social workers to measure progress and forecast community needs. Studies of causation approach what might be termed "pure research," for social workers, in their minute examination of situations in human life, should be able to discover new components of social relationships which are not apparent to observers concerned with the more complex patterns of events. The field of research in methodology is perhaps the least cultivated realm of social research, but even here some progress has been made. *How Foster Children Turn Out*, by Sophie Theis, studies of the results of treatment made by the Child Guidance Clinic of New York, and the recent plan of the New York School of Social Work to investigate methods of measuring the results of case work, are examples of this type of research. Working demonstrations, such as the health programs in communities where results obtained are measured over a period of years, and demonstrations in visiting teaching and school counselling, are other approaches to methodology. In America, where basic population changes take place with great rapidity, demographic studies are indispensable to the social worker.—*V. Palmer.*

1554. KELLOGG, PAUL U. On hidden cities and the American zest for discovery. *Survey Graphic*. 60 (7) Jul. 1, 1928: 391-392, 409-411, 416.—The industrial revolution following upon the Civil War, our inexperience as builders of cities and as dwellers therein, and the tremendous influx of immigration brought down upon us a rain of evils which demanded immediate attention. Half unconsciously our social-engineering got into step with the inductive methods of the natural sciences, and our self-study also tapped European sources for methods. The charity organization and the settlement spread from England, while German universities fired some of our students to inductive studies. The American social survey developed spontaneously, though akin to the methods of Le Play and Geddes. The Pittsburgh Survey of 1908 brought together many specialized lines of research. The synthesis of experts, the effort to put things to the test of distinctly human measurements, graphic presentation of results, and the creation of new organizations in the community life were its outstanding contributions. Numerous community surveys followed, and recently there has been a tendency toward employing the survey in appraising some major phases of community life. The most notable series of special surveys has been conducted in the field of health. The Russell Sage Foundation reports a total of 2,700 surveys in its bibliography. The municipal research movement arose because governments failed to function in the interests of human welfare. Since 1906 most American cities have organizations of this kind, and there are now 68 in the United States and Canada. City planning has been another focal point. Metropolitan projects, usually referred to as regional planning, are the newest departure. The Regional Planning Association of New York will complete its survey this year, publishing 2 general volumes and 10 monographs covering as widely different topics as industry, neighborhood units, recreation, land values, and taxation. The American community survey has been exported with success to other countries; surveys have been made of Prague, Constantinople, and Peking. Perhaps some of the tools of American research may be applied with more significance to the new, changing Europe.—*V. Palmer.*

1555. KELLOGG, PAUL U., and DEARDORFF, NEVA R. Tools for applying social research to community progress. *Survey Graphic*. 60 (9) Aug. 1, 1928: 478.—American experience in applying social research to community progress is summarized thus: (1) Fundamental statistics are supplied by national, state, and municipal governments; more specialized bureaus are

needed. (2) Social and health agencies often first make our problems articulate, and we can count upon them to become more facile in the use of the facts of their work for current measurement of community conditions. (3) Health demonstrations and similar centers are akin to experimental laboratories, creating methods and observing results at the same time. (4) Continuing research bodies are being set up by municipalities and social agencies to analyze and synthesize facts. (5) Community and specialized surveys are used to gauge currents and to discover the interrelated group factors in a community. (6) Permanent research staffs, public and private, are being established to make many-branched inquiries. They reveal the configuration of national social problems, appraise some focal aspect of them, or reach more searchingly to the roots. (7) We look to pure research under university auspices for advances in techniques and methodology. (8) We are building also upon the experiences of engineers, architects, physicians, and journalists in setting up organizations linking applied research with action. (9) We are awakening to the need of a development of the art of interpretation. The new philosophy of education calls for participation and expression as well as acquisition on the part of the public. (10) Much of our social investigation has been applied to negative evils, but we must discover affirmative values, imperishable visions. We have only begun to face the problems with which our economic strength has confronted us; we must master not only the machineries of existence but ourselves as well.—*V. Palmer.*

1556. McMILLAN, A. W., and JETER, HELEN R. Statistical terminology in the family welfare field. *Soc. Service Rev.* 2 (3) Sep. 1928: 357-384.—The accurate measurement of the amount of work done by an agency presupposes clearly defined statistical terms. This has been attempted by three groups: in 1915 and 1918 by a committee from the family agencies; in 1926-28 by the Russell Sage Foundation; and in 1927-28 by a committee of the National Association of Community Chests and Councils. The categories agreed upon are major case, minor case, no service case. There is need for a fuller examination of the way these classifications are made before the desirable uniformity between agencies can be reached.—*F. J. Bruno.*

SOCIAL LEGISLATION

(See Entries 1195, 1265, 1266, 1274, 1286, 1515)

INSTITUTIONAL PROVISIONS FOR SPECIAL GROUPS

(See Entries 1529, 1534, 1539)

MENTAL HYGIENE

(See also Entries 1496, 1514, 1515, 1529, 1551)

1557. KISSKALT, KARL. Probleme der psychischen Hygiene. [Problems of psychic hygiene.] *Arch. f. Hygiene*. 100 (5-7) 1928: 195-210.—Until very recently, hygienists have directed their attention exclusively to the physical factors in the environment which make for health or disease. It has been found impossible in many instances, however, to demonstrate the effect of these in terms of statistics, and the hygienists have turned to the study of the physical factors involved. They have discovered the importance not only of the primary physical effects on human health of room overcrowding, smoke pollution, nauseous odors, noise, but of the secondary effects through such mental factors as disgust, uneasiness, distraction, depression, loss of appetite. These tend to lower the whole tone of the individual, and may even contribute to civic unrest

and disorder. In order to induce people to live hygienically, the propaganda must stress, not so much the healthfulness of what is recommended, as its comfort, beauty, or good taste. Hygienic clothing must be made becoming; food must be appetizingly displayed, cooked, and served; the water supply must not only be free from harmful bacteria but from sediment and odor. Exercise must be freed from monotony and given the incentive of emulation through sport. In the control of epidemics, the spiritual factor is a powerful weapon. It has contributed notably to industry, as in the Taylor system, and to school hygiene. The writer predicts an increasing rapprochement between the older science of hygiene and the newer science of mental hygiene.—*Joanna C. Colcord.*

PUBLIC HEALTH ACTIVITIES

(See also Entries 1350, 1434, 1517, 1541, 1543, 1552)

1558. BARKER, M. The veterinarian and public health. *Pub. Health Jour. (Canada)*. 19(8) Aug. 1928: 378-379.—Glanders, anthrax, rabies, etc., would soon become a menace to human health if allowed to go unchecked in animals. Due to lack of public support, many cattle are yet untested for bovine tuberculosis. Meats for veal consumption are rarely inspected, yet the last animal report of the Veterinary Director General shows that 17,078 butchered cattle were condemned as unfit, the percentage being 1.54. The valuable work of the veterinarian suffers from lack of publicity, although he is one of the guardians of the public health.—*E. R. Hayhurst.*

1559. COOLEY, R. A. Montana's laboratory for the study of insect-borne diseases. *Amer. Jour. Pub. Health*. 18(8) Aug. 1928: 993-996.—The new laboratory at Hamilton, Montana, is probably the only one of its kind in the world. Manned by the United States Public Health Service and fully modern in all respects, it is continuing important research into the insect-borne diseases of the Rocky Mountain regions, as well as promoting vaccination against Rocky Mountain spotted fever. Until the Spencer-Parker vaccine was developed, 4 cases of laboratory infection with spotted fever occurred, death resulting in all 4 cases. Since the use of the vaccine, 6 out of 7 laboratory workers who were infected have recovered. Control of the various infections seems close at hand.—*E. R. Hayhurst.*

1560. FROST, HARRIET; ROSS, GRACE, and ROBERTS, ABBIE. Staff education and community service. *Pub. Health Nurse*. 20(8) Aug. 1928: 405-409.—The need for staff education in agencies doing public health nursing seems general. The programs aim to teach new nurses the technique and policies of the associations through which they function. Older nurses on the staff are also stimulated to keep informed as to new discoveries and methods and to improve the quality of their work. In some places the fundamental principles of public health nursing and allied subjects are taught. The value of a staff education program to a community service may be summarized as follows: It tends to stabilize the staff and foster group consciousness; it also awakens new interests in the nurse, and stimulates pride in accomplishment; through regular and continuous instruction she is enabled to grow in service to the community. The obstacle is the cost and the necessity of constantly inducing the community to meet the cost of staff education. Expenses connected with educating nurses in service vary. In Detroit, last year the cost of teaching staff nurses who were paid to serve in the City Department of Health was \$446.45 per nurse. The question might well be raised whether such expenditure is justified from an administrative and business point of view. Should community funds be taken for educating staff nurses who are in need of

a corrective supplement to their basic training? The new curriculum published by the League of Nursing Education suggested for schools of nursing gives ample evidence of an effort to readjust and amplify the curriculum so that all students may study the principles of public health nursing while taking their basic training. Staff education programs will always be desirable, but their cost might be reduced if better prepared nurses were available.—*E. R. Hayhurst.*

1561. HAGUE, ERNEST W. J. Importance of proper training for sanitary inspectors. *Amer. Jour. Pub. Health*. 18(8) Aug. 1928: 1010-1017.—*E. R. Hayhurst.*

1562. JACOBS, ESTHER. Carrying health from the clinic to the community. *Amer. Jour. Pub. Health*. 18(8) Aug. 1928: 1003-1005.—The Community Health Center established by the Jewish Charities in Philadelphia in 1921 cooperates with various agencies in examinations of patients, all facts being correlated with the social and health records of each individual, and stress being placed by the physician upon health instruction. A health story hour for children from 6 to 10 years of age is held weekly in one of the play-grounds. There is also a first aid club, a posture class, and provision for periodic health examinations by staffs of associated organizations. In the past year, 4,895 have been examined in the medical department, 1,404 in the mental department, and 6,182 have been given dental care.—*E. R. Hayhurst.*

1563. McCULLOUGH, JOHN W. S. The promotion of rural public health in Ontario. *Pub. Health Jour. (Canada)*. 19(8) Aug. 1928: 351-362.—The part-time health officer is undesirable, but he will remain until proper financial and moral support is forthcoming for a program of health education, cooperation of the medical professions, and the extension of laboratories.—*E. R. Hayhurst.*

1564. PAGE, J. D. Medical aspects of immigration. *Pub. Health Jour. (Canada)*. 19(8) Aug. 1928: 366-373.—Canadian medical inspection officers have at last been established overseas. For years inspection on the Canadian side alone has been very disappointing, not more than 0.75% of immigrants being rejected. While the steamship companies have been unanimously sympathetic to this move, certain British newspapers have opposed it. The new system came into force Feb. 15, 1928; but since Dec. 1, 1927, of 18,308 examinations made, 916 have been rejected, to wit: physical defects, 486; loathsome and contagious diseases, 141; mental cases, 121; constitutional psychopathic inferiority, 78; chronic alcoholism, 1; miscellaneous, 89.—*E. R. Hayhurst.*

1565. WELSH, MABELLE S. Control of tuberculosis through family health supervision. *Pub. Health Nurse*. 20(8) Aug. 1928: 413-415.—Tuberculosis is peculiarly a family disease both in its origin and in its treatment. Infections occur mostly during childhood. Hence, control the environment into which the child is born and from which he cannot escape until the home has stamped him irrevocably for good or ill. Tuberculosis is also a disease that favors the lower economic, social, and intellectual levels. Adequate supervision of tuberculosis cases in the homes of the poor presents the most serious problem, and those who have come in close contact with the disease represent potential cases. The general health program conducted by public health nurses in the East Harlem, New York, demonstration represents the positive preventive aspects of the campaign against tuberculosis. The program is built on the principle that child health is a matter of parental responsibility, and the chief function of the public health nurse is to teach in the homes, at medical conferences, and at group meetings how health may be maintained and distress and disease diminished.—*E. R. Hayhurst.*

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